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FIRST GREEK READER

For the Use of Schools.

BY

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Preface.

THIS volume is at once a Grammar, a Reader, an Exercise-Book, and a Vocabulary. Its aim is twofold:—*First*, To give a complete view of the Inflexions of Nouns and Verbs, with a careful regard to simplicity and clearness; and, *Secondly*, To supply a series of interesting and easy lessons in continuous reading.

In the grammatical part of the work care has been taken not to overload the text with minutiae and exceptions, which serve only to confuse and bewilder the beginner; but to afford merely the amount of information considered necessary in a First Course. The Nouns and Verbs are so arranged, that each class of Inflexions is kept separate and distinct; and numerous Exercises follow each paradigm, in order that the characteristics of one group may be fixed in the mind of the pupil before his attention is invited to another. The Nouns of the Third Declension have been classified on a plan

which, it is hoped, will lead to a due appreciation of the peculiarities belonging to that multifarious division. (See, especially, Appendix, p. 160.)

The Verb has been set forth in one tabular view, and has been introduced as little as possible in the earlier Exercises, from the conviction that the method of teaching it piecemeal; and in a desultory manner, without any regard to similarity of stem or of meaning, is certain to result in confusion to the pupil and disappointment to the master.

Adjectives should always be taught simultaneously with Substantives, and each gender-form by itself, as suggested in the text (Section II. 6, and III. 3); but to afford facilities for comparing form with form, and to gratify those Teachers who may prefer the old mode, paradigms have been printed in full declension at p. 43, *sqq.* In the section on the Comparison of Adjectives, a new arrangement has been proposed, which aims at giving simplicity as well as symmetry to a chapter of Greek grammar hitherto unnecessarily complicated, and devoid of unity of principle.

The Rules of Contraction will be found brief, simple, and comprehensive.* They have been borrowed, with the kind permission of the author, from

* It must be borne in mind, that in regard to the Rules of Contraction, of Enphony, of Accent, &c., laid down in this first course of Greek lessons, all the minutiae and exceptions are not given; the less common peculiarities belong to a second course, or to a systematic and complete Grammar. The principles set forth will, it is believed, be found to cover everything required in the use of this volume.

a forthcoming Greek Grammar by the Rev. Dr. Bryce of Belfast.

The Exercises of Part I. are intended mainly as a praxis on the Inflexions, and to this end the strict logical arrangement of the Syntax has been entirely subordinated.* The Rules of Construction have therefore been introduced in such order, and to such an extent, as has been deemed most consistent with the general plan, and most conducive to rapid progress.† The sentences, which by easy steps increase in difficulty, have been selected, as far as possible, from classical authors; but the choice of words and of appropriate phrases has been very much restricted by peculiar features in the design of the work. The names of familiar objects, and words of frequent occurrence in general reading, claim a primary place in the Vocabulary of elementary works dealing with a foreign language; and such have therefore been chosen in preference to more rare and more dignified terms. They have been largely taken from the Reading Lessons of Part II., in order that the principle of frequent repetition may have as much play as possible; and that, when students arrive at the more difficult task of unravelling complex sentences, the often recurring faces of old friends may, by diminishing their difficulties, encourage them onward.

* A companion volume to the present is in preparation, which will assume the form of an Exercise-Book, and in which the Syntax will be the primary object of attention.

† A brief *resumé* of the Syntax of Simple Sentences will be found in the Appendix.

in their labours. Sentences of an abstruse or philosophical kind, such as too often form the staple of Introductory Readers, have been avoided, as tending rather to repel than to invite the young. The English portions of the Exercises are meant merely as examples for imitative practice, and are not intended to supersede the use of a methodically arranged Manual of Greek Composition. Vocabularies have not, for very obvious reasons, been attached to the Exercises, but have been supplied at a different part of the book, p. 164.

It is of the utmost consequence that, in studying a foreign language, pupils should daily, and from the very first, make practical use of the principles and facts which they learn from the Grammar. For such praxis short and easy clauses are, in the earlier stages, indispensable, but it is possible to continue their use to an unnecessary extent, inasmuch as the power of a boy to grapple with the difficulties of complex sentences is by no means in proportion to the time spent in analysing simple sentences. It has therefore been deemed prudent to introduce promiscuous reading lessons as soon as the learner has fairly got over the Parts of Speech and their companion Exercises. And thus the Extracts forming Part II. have been chosen with this view, that, while the pupil's ingenuity is exercised in the discrimination of mixed grammatical forms and the analysis of compound sentences, his

mind may at the same time be interested in the subject-matter of his task, and his ambition not disheartened by any great syntactical difficulties. In some of the specimens, a little irregularity of construction is occasionally observable; but this is of less consequence than at a more advanced stage in a youth's progress. Poetry, and detached pieces of dry historical detail, have, for very evident reasons, been excluded. To Part II. a few brief Notes have been added.

The Greek Vocabulary has been constructed on the principle of giving the primary signification of each word, even though the word be not found in that sense in the Extracts; and of tracing the derived meanings so far as is necessary to illustrate the different instances in which it will be met with. Limited space, however, has greatly restricted the carrying out of this idea to an adequate length; which is the more to be regretted, since the value of the process as a mental exercise can scarcely be over-estimated.

The principal laws of Euphony and of Accentuation have been given in an Appendix rather than in their proper place, that the period and the mode of their introduction may the more distinctly be left to the Teacher's discretion. Those gentlemen, however, who have charge of large classes, will find it much more satisfactory to content themselves, in the first place, with thorough drill in the Inflections; and,

when these are once mastered, the doctrine of the Accent and the principles of Euphony will be acquired with comparative ease, and with infinitely less of confusion in the mind of the young. If the ear be accustomed from the beginning to the proper accent, the subsequent learning of the rules will be a very easy task indeed.

HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH,
June, 1862.

NOTE.

IN the first two editions of this work a slight deviation was made, in the arrangement of the Cases of Nouns, from the order usually followed. The change was determined on after mature deliberation, and after a highly satisfactory trial with a large class; but at the urgent request of many Teachers the Editor has been induced to revert in the present issue to the old established order. Those, however, who prefer the new arrangement will find the Nouns so printed at p. 223. This is not the place to enter into the more subtle arguments, logical and philological, which may be advanced in favour of the alteration; for a few of these the student of maturer years is referred to the preface of Professor Madvig's Latin Grammar, Wood's translation, second edition. The considerations which will weigh most with Teachers in adopting the change are those of convenience and mnemonic utility. It may therefore be laid down, generally, that the more the forms of Cases are reduced in number, or the more that like Cases are grouped together, even though not reduced in number, the simpler does the system of Declension become to the learner. Thus the forms of Neuter Nouns are acquired with much less difficulty, and retained with much more ease, than those of Masculines and Feminines, from the fact that they have really only three Cases,—*μῆλον, μήλου, μήλω*: for it must be remembered that "a Case is not the word used in a certain construction, but the word used in a certain form by virtue of the construction;" and that, consequently, "there are no more Cases in a language

than there are distinct forms of Cases." Again, in the Dual, in all Declensions, the advantage of this arrangement is so obvious that it has long since been adopted by common consent. But if we follow this grouping principle farther, we shall also find it of great service in the Declension of Masculines and Feminines. Thus, in the First Declension, it is an invariable rule that *the Vocative and Accusative follow the Nominative* ^{δοξ} in vowel and in quantity ;*—i.e., *η* and *ης* in the Nom. have *η* in the Voc. and *ην* in the Accus. ; *ᾶ* has *ᾶ* and *ᾶν* ; *ᾱ* and *ας* have *ᾶ* and *ᾶν* ; and, accordingly, in such Nouns as *γλῶττα* and *δόξα* we shall find, by the new arrangement, all the Cases with *α* (*δόξα, δόξα, δόξαν*) by themselves, and those with *η* (*δόξης, δόξη*) by themselves. In Nouns of the Third Declension, like *μάντις* and *πῆχυς*, in which the last vowel of the stem is changed in the Nom., the three Cases (Nom., Voc., and Accus.) which take *ι* and *υ* respectively, are brought together, and those (Gen. and Dat.) which retain the last vowel of the stem are in like manner brought together ; as, *μάντι-ς, μάντι, μάντι-ν ; μάντε-ως, μάντε-ϊ : πῆχυ-ς, πῆχυ, πῆχυ-ν ; πῆχε-ως, πῆχε-ϊ*. The large class of Adjectives in *-υς* (as *γλυκύς*) may be here noticed as adding strength to this argument, and the two Irregular Adjectives, *πολύς* and *μέγας* ; in which, so arranged, all the irregularities are set side by side, and are thus more easily remembered. And here it will be remarked, that in the Nouns just referred to, the beginner has only one change of vowel to recollect, since the stem (*μαντε-, γλυκε-, πολλ-, μεγαλ-, &c.*) which appears in the Gen. and Dat. continues throughout the Dual and Plural ; whereas his difficulties are much increased if he is required to chop and change from one to the other. Syncopated Nouns, as *μήτηρ, ἀνήρ, κύων*, and also words like *βοῦς, γραῖς*, and *βασιλεῦς*, supply similar arguments, which will be readily appreciated.

Again, when the Teacher proceeds to inculcate the principles and rules of Accentuation, he will find that, by this arrangement of Cases, he will save much labour both to himself and his pupils. Thus, in words accented like *αὐλή* and *σκιά*, the *acuted* Cases (Nom., Voc., and Accus.) come together, and the circumflexed (Gen. and Dat.) together ; and in those like *γλῶττα, δούλος, μῆλον*, and *ἄνθρωπος*, the *circumflex* Cases come together, (with, of course, the slight exception in the plural.) So in the large classes of Nouns represented by *μήτηρ* and *θήρ* (i.e., syncopated Nouns and those with dissyllabic Genitives and Datives), the Cases (Nom., Voc., and Accus. of all Numbers) which retain the accent on the radical syllable follow each other ; and those, on the contrary, which agree in throwing forward the accent on the inflexion (i.e., the Genitives and Datives of all Numbers) follow each other in immediate sequence.

* Except, of course, those three classes of Nouns in *ης*, Section II. 5, which have the Vocative in *ᾱ*.

Many other arguments, deduced from special cases, might be brought forward, but it is unnecessary. The observant student will note such for himself, and the Latin language will supply him with many similar reasons.

One practical objection may be urged against the proposed change, namely, that as Lexicons and Dictionaries give the Genitive Case, confusion will be caused to boys between it and the Accusative. ~~But~~ will be at once acknowledged that this objection has force only in the case of those who have not thoroughly mastered the Inflections,—and of such there should be none.

Suggestions to Teachers Using this Book.

1. The Masculine Nouns of the First Declension should not be learned till the inflexions of the Second Declension are well known.

2. The Attic Second Declension will be better omitted until the common forms of all the declensions are thoroughly mastered.

3. Let Adjectives be learned simultaneously with Substantives, and each gender-form by itself, the pupil being always required to name the substantive-paradigm whose inflexions are found in the adjective. If the three genders are learned all together, the pupil is confused in the multiplicity of forms, and the declension of an adjective becomes to him little more than the repetition of a rhyme, which must all be gone over before the required part is produced. The practice of declining an adjective along with a noun is very useful.

4. Since the Exercises on the Verbs are purposely less full than those on the other parts of speech, it will be advisable that, so soon as the Nouns of the Third Declension are learned, a small portion of the verb λύω be prescribed daily, till the whole Active Voice is familiar to the student. The Verb is the great puzzle to boys, and it is therefore of the utmost consequence that it be learned very gradually, and impressed very surely. The Teacher will find the best results follow, if, in declining verbs, the pupils are made to append an accusative or other appropriate case to each form; as, λύω τὸν ἵππον, *I unyoke the horse*; λύεις τὸν ἵππον: πιστεύω τῷ ἡγεμόνι, *I trust to the guide*; πιστεύομεν τῷ ἡγεμόνι, *we trust to the guide*, &c.

5. The List of Words belonging to each Exercise (see Appendix, p. 164, *seq.*) should be thoroughly learned and frequently repeated; and when the class has reached the connected readings of Part II. the Teacher should continue this vocabulary-practice, by giving to his pupils, with shut books, now the English, and now the Greek words of every lesson, requiring in reply the corresponding terms:

6. And he should not only employ each reading lesson as a vocabulary, but he should also, with books still closed, examine upon it as to the incidents mentioned, just as he would question on a section of history.

From these last two devices, which should as often as possible be practised even in the highest classes, the most gratifying results have been found to flow:—a large stock of vocables and phrases is soon acquired, making each succeeding paragraph more easily construed, and providing ready materials for Greek composition; the powers of observation are very much sharpened, and even the most heedless connelled to attend to what he reads, and to analyse the sentiments of the author; the lazy and the careless, the prepared and the unprepared, are at once discovered, and the requisite check simply applied.

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FIRST GREEK READER.

PART I. THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

SECTION I. THE LETTERS.

1. The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters:—

Capitals.	Small letters.	Pronunciation.	Name.	Capitals.	Small letters.	Pronunciation.	Name.
A	α	a	Alpha.	N	ν	n	Nu.
B	β	b	Beta.	Ξ	ξ	x	Xi.
Γ	γ	g	Gamma.	O	\omicron	δ	O-micron.
Δ	δ	d	Delta.	Π	π	p	Pi.
E	ϵ	ϵ	E-psilon.	P	ρ	r	Rho.
Z	ζ	z	Zeta.	Σ	σ or ς	s	Sigma.
H	η	ϵ	Eta.	T	τ	t	Tau.
Θ	θ	th	Theta.	Y	υ	u	U-psilon.
I	ι	i	Iota.	Φ	ϕ	ph	Phi.
K	κ	k	Kappa.	X	χ	ch	Chi.
Λ	λ	l	Lambda.	Ψ	ψ	ps	Psi.
M	μ	m	Mu.	Ω	ω	δ	O-mega.

2. The letters are of two classes, *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

3. The Vowels are seven; viz.—

ε	ο	always short;
η	ω	always long;
α	ι	υ variable,—i.e., representing either short or long sounds.

4. Consonants are either—

(1.) Semivowels,* λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ; or,

(2.) Mutes, π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ; τ, δ, θ.

5. The Mutes admit of a double classification;
(1.) According to the organ by which they are pronounced; and (2.) According to the degree of breathing employed in their utterance; thus,—

LABIALS.	PALATALS.	LINGUAL DENTALS.	
π	κ	τ	Light or sharp.
β	γ	δ	Intermediate.
φ	χ	θ	Rough or flat.

6. ψ, ξ, ζ are *double* consonants, being equal—

ψ to πσ, βσ, φσ (pronounced as πσ).

ξ to κσ, γσ, χσ (pronounced as κσ).

ζ to δσ or σδ.

7. Diphthongs are composed of two vowels com-

* A vowel sound has two characteristics:—*First*, It comes freely in pronunciation; and, *Secondly*, When it is once formed it can be prolonged. The Semivowels possess this second property, and hence their name of "*half vowels*." The Semivowels λ, μ, ν, ρ are also called "*Liquids*,"—*ἵγρᾱ*, i.e., the *watery* letters,—from the facility with which they change their position in a word without essentially altering the word, or disguising the proper stem: thus, θ-ᾱρ-σος is also written θ-ρᾱ-σος; θ-νῆ-σκω (Doric, θ-να-σκω), has its 2 Aorist ἐθ-αν-ον: from *ε-re-s*, in Latin, we have *ε-er* and *ε-er-i-us*; in Scotch, *δ-ur-nt* and *δ-ru-nt*. Compare in English *cent-re* and *cent-er*.

bined together in pronunciation. They are of two kinds, *Proper* and *Improper*, otherwise called *Genuine* and *Spurious*. The first vowel of a Diphthong is called the *Prepositive*, the second the *Subjunctive*.

Genuine : ει ευ • οι ου αι αυ
 Spurious : η* ηυ φ ωυ α (ηυ) and υι

8. In the Genuine Diphthongs both vowels are short, and are therefore of *equal weight*; but in the Spurious the first is long, and therefore in pronunciation overbalances the succeeding short, which, in consequence, is not heard. When the *Subjunctive* of a Spurious Diphthong is ι, it is written *below* its companion vowel (ι subscript), except in the case of capital letters; as, η, (not ηι),—but 'Ηι.

9. A vowel at the beginning of a word is marked with a *breathing*. The rough Breathing (*spiritus asper*), made thus ' , denotes that the vowel sound is to be preceded by the sound of the English *h*; as, ὑπό = hupo. The smooth breathing (*spiritus lenis*), made thus ' , merely indicates the absence of the rough; as, ἀπό = apo.

10. The breathing is marked over the second vowel of a Diphthong; as, αὐλή.

11. The letter υ at the beginning of a word has always the rough breathing; and ρ, though a consonant, is similarly marked, as, ῥήτωρ = rhetor.

* Observe that the *Spurious* Diphthongs are made from the *Genuine* by simply lengthening the short *Prepositive* into its corresponding long; thus, ει becomes ηι, and οι, φ; ευ, ηυ, and ου, ωυ.

12. There are three Genders—Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

13. There are three Numbers—the Singular, used of one,—the Dual, of two and *no more*,—the Plural, of two *or more*.

14. There are five Cases—Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, and Dative.

15. There are three Declensions. The declension to which a noun belongs is known by the inflexion of the genitive singular.

16. There are eight Parts of Speech :—

DECLINABLE.	INDECLINABLE.
Substantive (Noun);	Adverb;
Adjective (Noun), including Article;	Preposition;
Pronoun;	Interjection;
Verb.	Conjunction.

SECTION II.

FIRST DECLENSION.

1. The nouns of this declension end, in the nominative singular, in one of the four terminations, *η*, *α*, *ης*, *ας*. Nouns in *η* and *α* are feminine; those in *ης* and *ας* are masculine.*

* Every declinable word may be divided into two parts, the *stem* and the *inflexion*. The stem is that part which remains *unaltered* throughout all the cases and numbers, as *αὐλ-* in *αὐλ-η*; the *inflexion* is that part which suffers change, as, *-η*, *-ης*, *-α*, *-αυ*, *-ων*, &c. The stem of a noun may be ascertained by taking away the inflexion of the genitive singular,—e.g., from *-σκι-ας* take away *-ας*, and *σκι-* remains as the stem; from *αὐλ-ης* take away *-ης*, and *αὐλ-* remains.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	αὐλ-ή, a court.	αὐλ-ά, two courts.	αὐλ-αί, courts.
G.	αὐλ-ῆς, of a court.	αὐλ-ᾶν, of two courts.	αὐλ-ῶν, of courts.
D.	αὐλ-ῇ, to or for a court.	αὐλ-αῖν, to or for two courts.	αὐλ-αῖς, to or for courts.
A.	αὐλ-ήν, a court.	αὐλ-ά, two courts.	αὐλ-άς, courts.
V.	αὐλ-ή, O court.	αὐλ-ά, O two courts.	αὐλ-αί, O courts.

2. Those nouns which end in α (Alpha) preceded by a vowel or ρ, retain α in all the inflexions; *e.g.*—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(2.) N. & V.	σκι-ά, a shadow.	σκι-ά, two shadows.	σκι-αί, shadows.
G.	σκι-ᾶς, of a shadow.	σκι-αῖν, of two shadows.	σκι-ῶν, of shadows.
D.	σκι-ῇ, to or for a shadow.	σκι-αῖν, to or for two shadows.	σκι-αῖς, to or for shadows.
A.	σκι-άν, a shadow.	σκι-ά, two shadows.	σκι-άς, shadows.

In like manner is declined σφαῖρ-α, a ball.

3. But if final α of the nominative be preceded by a consonant, η appears instead of α in the inflexion of the genitive and dative singular; as,—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(3.) N. & V.*	γλῶττ-α (or γλῶσσ-α), a tongue.	γλῶττ-α, two tongues.	γλῶττ-αι, tongues.
G.	γλῶττ-ης, of a tongue.	γλῶττ-αιν, of two tongues.	γλῶττ-ῶν, tongues.
D.	γλῶττ-ῇ, to or for a tongue.	γλῶττ-αιν, to or for two tongues.	γλῶττ-αῖς, to or for tongues.
A.	γλῶττ-αν, a tongue.	γλῶττ-α, two tongues.	γλῶττ-ας, tongues.

* The Attics preferred ττ to σσ in words like the above.

4. Masculine nouns in *ης* and *ας* make their genitive in *-ου*, but in all other cases are declined like feminines in *η* and *α*, the *ς* of the nominative being dropped in the vocative singular:—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(4.) N.	τελών-ης, a toll collector.	τελών-α, two toll collectors.	τελών-αι, toll collectors.
G.	τελών-ου	τελών-αιν	τελών-ων
E.	τελών-η	τελών-αιν	τελών-αις
A.	τελών-ην	τελών-α	τελών-ας
V.	τελών-η	τελών-α	τελών-αι
N.	νεανί-ας, a young man.	νεανί-α, two young men	νεανί-αι, young men.
G.	νεανί-ου	νεανί-αιν	νεανί-ων
D.	νεανί-α	νεανί-αιν	νεανί-αις
A.	νεανί-αν	νεανί-α	νεανί-ας
V.	νεανί-α	νεανί-α	νεανί-αι

5. But the following, though ending in *-ης* in the nominative, have the vocative singular in *-ᾱ*:—

(1.) Nouns in *-της*, as *ναύ-της*, *voc. ναῦτ-α*.

(2.) National names, as *Σκύθ-ης*, *voc. Σκύθ-α*.

(3.) Verbal nouns (compounded of a substantive and verb) which are formed by adding *-ης* to the last consonant of the verb, as *ἄρτοποι-ης*, *a dealer in bread*:
voc., ἄρτοποιᾱ-α, from *ἄρτοποι-έω*.

6. The feminine forms of adjectives, in *η* or *-α*, are declined like the substantives given above; as, *κλεινή*, *famous*, like No. 1; *ἁγία*, *holy*, like No. 2; *πᾶσα*, *all, every*, like No. 3.

7. (SYNTAX) RULE I.—*An adjective agrees with its own substantive in gender, number, and case ;* as, ἅγιος θεός : ἅγιοι θεοί.

8. (SYNTAX) RULE II.—*The prepositions, ἐν, in, ἐνί, in, and σύν, together with (Latin, cum), govern the dative.*

EXERCISE I.

(1.) τὴν* μάχην. τῆς αὐλῆς. τῇ κόρῃ. ἡ θήκη. τὰς κόρας. τῷ (τὰ)† θήκα. τῶν κορῶν. τὴν σφενδόνην. αἱ πυλαί. τῆς σελήνης. ταῖν κόραιν. ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ. σὺν τῇ κόρῃ. σὺν ταῖς κόραις. ἐν ταῖς πυλαῖς. ἐν τῇ μάχῃ. ἐν ταῖς χηλαῖς. σὺν ταῖς νύμφαις. τὰς νύμφας. ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ. τῆς ἀδελφῆς. τῷ (τὰ) ἀδελφά. τῆς ἐμῆς ἀδελφῆς.

(2.) ἡ μυία. τὸ (τὰ) μυῖα. ὡ μυῖα. τὴν λαιάν. τὸ (τὰ) θεά. τῆς σκιᾶς. τὴν βασιλείαν. τὸ (τὰ) παρειά. τὴν πῆραν. τῆς θύρας. τὰς θύρας. σὺν τῇ στρατιᾷ. ἐν ταῖς παρειαῖς. ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ. ἐν δεξιᾷ. τῶν ἀγκυρῶν. τὰς σφαίρας. τῆς σφαίρας. ἐν τῇ πρῶρᾳ. αἱ θύραι. ταῖν θύραιν.

Of the battle. The maidens. The (two) maidens. In the sling. With the fly. With the (two) flies. The moon (*accus.*) A ball. The ball. The (two) balls. With the balls. In the ball. Of the doors. The doors. The door's. The doors'. The two cottages. In the cottages. The two queens. For the queens. O queen! Of the army. In the armies.

* For the Inflection of the Article, see under Second Declension ; and for its uses, consult Appendix, p. 156.

† The Attics generally make the nominative and accusative dual feminine of the article τῶ, and not τὰ.

EXERCISE II.

(3.) ἡ ἄκανθα. ἄκανθαι. τράπεζα. ἡ τράπεζα.
 τῆς ἀκάνθης. τὴν γλῶτταν. τὴν ἄκανθαν. ἐν τῇ
 τραπέζῃ. τῆς γλώττης. αἱ ἄκανθαι. τὴν δάξαν.
 τὸ (τὰ) μάζα. τὴν μάζαν. σὺν τῇ Μούσῃ. σὺν
 ταῖς λεαίναις. τῶν μαζῶν. ἐν ταῖς τραπέζαις. ἐν
 τῇ γλώττῃ. τὸ (τὰ) τραπέζα. τῶν γλωττῶν.

(4.) ναύτης. ὁ ναύτης. τὸν ποιητὴν. ὦ ποιητά.
 τῶν ναυτῶν. τῷ ναύτῃ. τὸ ποιητά. οἱ Σκύθαι. ἐν
 τοῖς Σκύθαις. σὺν τῷ Πέρσῃ. ὦ Πέρσα. ὦ Πέρση.*
 τὸ Σκύθᾱ. οἱ ναῦται. τοὺς δεσπότας. Σκύθᾱ.
 Σκύθᾱ.† σὺν τοῖς πολίταις. ὦ ναῦτά. τὸ ναῦτα.
 τοῦ ναύτου. τῶν πολιτῶν. τοῦ δεσπότου. τὸ πολίτα.
 ὦ πολίτᾱ. ὦ πολίτᾱ.

Of a thorn. Of the thorn. Of the two thorns.
 The two thorns. The thorns. The two Persians.
 For the sailors. Of the poets. Of the Scythian.
 Of (*king*) Perses. With (*king*) Perses. With the
 Persian. Of the citizen. The citizens (*accus.*) The
 sailors (*accus.*) The two citizens. For the two
 citizens. Along with the masters. O master! O
 master! Ye sailors! O poets! Among the poets.
 The table (*accus.*) The thorns (*accus.*) Of glory.
 The Muses. O Muses! Ye Muses! For the lionesses.
 The cakes. In the cake. Of the lioness. The two
 lionesses.

* Observe that Πέρσα is the vocative of the national name, a Persian; and Πέρση of the individual name, Perses.

† α in the vocative of masculines is short, but α in the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual is long.

9. (SYNTAX) RULE III.—*A verb agrees with its subject in number and person; as, νίκη ἐστὶ, θεαὶ εἰσι.*

10. ἐστὶ (3d sing.) means *is*; εἰσι (3d plur.) are; ἐστὸν (3d dual), *they two are.*

11. (SYNTAX) RULE IV.—*One substantive governs in the genitive another signifying a different thing; as, ἡ τῆς αὐλῆς θύρα.*

EXERCISE III.

ἡ νίκη ἐστὶ κλεινὴ. ἡ θεὰ ἐστὶν ἀγία. ἡ θύρα ἐστὶν εὐρεῖα. ἡ θύρα τῆς αὐλῆς. ἡ θύρα τῆς αὐλῆς ἐστὶν εὐρεῖα. αἱ θύραι εἰσὶν εὐρεῖαι. αἱ ἄκανθαί εἰσι ξηραί. ἡ τῆς κόρης κόμη ἐστὶ ξανθή, αἱ θεαὶ εἰσι σεμναί. ἡ σελήνη ἐστὶ φανερά. ἐν τῇ εὐρείᾳ θύρᾳ. σὺν ταῖς κόραις ταῖς καλαῖς. τὴν νύμφα ἐστὸν σεμνά. αἱ σκηναὶ εἰσι νέαι. ἡ ὕλη ἐστὶ τραχεῖα. ἐν τῇ τραχείᾳ ὕλη. ἡ σφαῖρά ἐστὶ λεῖα. ἡ πήρα ἐστὶ κενή. ἡ τῆς κόρης πήρα ἐστὶ κενή. αἱ παρειαὶ τῆς κόρης εἰσὶ λεῖαι. ἐν ταῖς ὕλαις πολλαὶ εἰσι μύδια. αἱ ἄκανθαί εἰσιν ὀξεῖαι. ἡ πέδη ἐστὶ σκληρά. τὸ πέδα ἐστὸν σκληρά. ἡ ἐμὴ ἀδελφὴ καλὴ ἐστὶν.

The tongue is long. The wood is dense. The balls are smooth. The two goddesses are wise. The sailors are foolish. The table is beautiful. The master's table is beautiful. The poet's purse is empty. The sailors' wallets are empty. The tongue of the lioness is parched. The cakes are on the table. The flies are small. The queen's cheeks are pale. The

lioness is in the ploughman's tent. The army of the Persian (king) is in the wood. The army of (*king*) Perses is in the wood. O Perses, the army is at the gates! O Persian, a lioness is in the cottage! Sailors! the anchor is in the fore-part-of-the-ship. —

SECTION III.

SECOND DECLENSION.

1. Nouns of this declension end in the nominative singular in either *-ος* or *-ον*. Those in *-ος* are masculine or feminine; those in *-ον* are neuter.

2. N.B.—*Neuter nouns have the nominative, accusative, and vocative, alike in all the numbers, and in the plural these cases end in ᾱ.*

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(1.) N.	δούλ-ος, masc., a slave.	δούλ-ω, two slaves.	δούλ-οι, slaves.
G.	δούλ-ον	δούλ-οιν	δούλ-ων
D.	δούλ-φ	δούλ-οιν	δούλ-οις
A.	δούλ-ον	δούλ-ω	δούλ-ους
V.	δούλ-ε	δούλ-ω	δούλ-οι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(2.) N. A. & V.	μήλ-ον, neut., an apple.	μήλ-ω, two apples.	μήλ-α, apples.
G.	μήλ-ον	μήλ-οιν	μήλ-ων
D.	μήλ-φ	μήλ-οιν	μήλ-οις

3. Adjectives whose masculine and neuter end in *-ος* and *-ον*, respectively, are declined like substantives of this declension. The masculine in *-ος* has

the same inflexions as δούλος; and 'the neuter, the same as μῆλον. The feminine of such adjectives, in -η or -α, belongs to the First Declension, as already remarked in Art. 6 of preceding Section.

EXERCISE IV.

(1.) τοῦ ἀετοῦ. τῇ δακτύλῳ. τὸ δακτύλῳ. ὦ δούλε. τὸν δούλον. τῷ ἵππῳ. τῶν δούλων. τὸν ἵππον. οἱ δούλοι. τὸν λευκὸν ἵππον. τοῦ κήπου. οἱ κήποι. οἱ καλοὶ κήποι. καλὸν κήπῳ. τοὺς ἵππους. τοῖν δούλοι. τοῖς ἀετοῖς. τοῖς λευκοῖς ἀετοῖς. τὸ θεῷ. τῷ θεῷ. σὺν τῷ θεῷ. ὦ θεός.*

(2.) τὸ δῶρον. δῶρον. τῷ δείπῳ. τὸ μῆλον. μῆλα. τὰ μῆλα. τῷ ξυρῷ. τὰ ξυρά. τῶν ὠν. τὰ φύλλα. τοῖς μήλοις. τοῖν ξυροῖν. τοῦ δώρου. ὦ πλοῖον. ὦ πλοῖα. ὦ πλοῖω. τῷ πλοίῳ. τῶν δειπῶν. σὺν τοῖς ξυροῖς. ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ. σὺν τοῖς μήλοις. σὺν τοῖν πλοίοι.

The two eagles. With the two horses. Of the horse. Of the horses. For the eagles. In the gardens. The eggs. The two apples. The white horse. The small boat. The white eggs. The eagle's eggs. The eagles' white eggs. The gods (*accus.*) For the slave. In the apple. At (ἐν or ἐπί) dinner.

4. (SYNTAX) RULE V.—*The prepositions ἀνά, up along; and εἰς, into, govern the accusative.*

5. (SYNTAX) RULE VI.—*The prepositions ἀνευ, without; ἀντί, in front of; ἀπό, away from; ἐκ (or*

* Θεός (like *Deus* in Latin) has the vocative the same as the nominative; so also φίλος, often, but not always.

ἐξ) out of, *i.e.*, 'from the midst of; ἔνεκα, on account of; and πρό, before, govern the genitive.

6. (SYNTAX) RULE VII.—The conjunction καί, and, connects words and clauses co-ordinatively.

7. (SYNTAX) RULE VIII.—Since two singulars are equal to a plural, two singular subjects connected by a co-ordinative conjunction (καί, &c.) have a verb or adjective in the plural; as, ὁ ἵππος καὶ ὁ ὄνος χρήσιμί εἰσι.

EXERCISE V.

ὁ δοῦλος τοῦ γεωργοῦ ἐστὶ πιστός. οἱ ὄνοι εἰσὶν ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἱατροῦ κήπῳ. οἱ δάκτυλοι τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μικροὶ εἰσι. ἡ γνάθος τῆς κόρης ἐστὶ μαλακή. οἱ ἵπποι τοῦ κυρίου εἰσὶν ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ. τὸ ὄνω ἐν τῷ κήπῳ ἐστὸν. ὁ βωμὸς τοῦ θεοῦ ἐστὶν ἱερός. αἱ γνάθοι τῆς ἵππου μακραί εἰσι. ὁ μόσχος ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ ναῶ. ἡ χαίτη τοῦ ἵππου ἐστὶ δασεία. ὁ κύριος σὺν τοῖς δούλοις ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ ἐστὶ. τὰ τῆς δάφνης φύλλα ἐστὶ* ξηρά. ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἱατροῦ κήπῳ αἰγείρξ ἐστὶ λευκή. τὸ τῆς κόρης ὀφθαλμῷ ἐστὸν γλαυκῷ. ἀνὰ τὴν ὁδόν. εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. ἀνὰ τὴν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ὁδόν. σὺν τῷ ἵππῳ τοῦ ἀρότου. ἀνὰ τοὺς ἀγρούς τῶν γεωργῶν. ἵππος καὶ ὄνος ἐν τῷ κήπῳ εἰσί. ἵππων καὶ ὄνων. ἵπποι καὶ ὄνοι. ἀνὰ τὰ τῆς αἰγείρου φύλλα. ἐκ τοῦ κήπου. ἀπὸ τοῦ κήπου. ἐκ τῶν φύλλων. ὄνος καὶ ἵππος ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ εἰσι. εἰς ὕλην καὶ εἰς σκηνήν. κατὰ τὴν ἀγυιάν.

* In Greek, neuter plurals usually take the verb in the singular.

The ass and the lioness are in the hut. The husbandman is foolish. The garden is small. The gods are venerable (*reverend*). The poplar tree is smooth. The eyes of the girl are small. The slave's wallet is empty. The husbandman's tables are smooth. The queer's palace (*court*) is empty. The girl's voice is sweet. The girls and their brothers are in the garden of the farmer. The doctor's horse is in the citizen's court-yard. The two doctors are in the house of the citizen. Into the citizen's court-yard. Out of the poet's hut. Away from the ploughman's hut.

8. The article *ὁ, ἡ, τό, the* or *this*, is an adjective, and differs but slightly from the regular inflexions. It has no vocative, and in the masculine and feminine of the nominative singular and plural omits the *τ* of the stem. It is declined as follows :—

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	τώ	*τώ (τα)	τώ	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τώ	τώ (τα)	τώ	τούς	ταῖς	τά

9. THE ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION.

This form of declension is merely a modification of the more common inflexion, as given in *δούλος*. The nouns in *-ως* are masculine or feminine; those in *-ων*, neuter.

* See note †, page 15.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	λαγ-ώς, masc., a hare. †	λαγ-ώ, two hares.	λαγ-ῶ,* hares.
G.	λαγ-ῶ	λαγ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶν
D.	λαγ-ῶ	λαγ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶς
A.	λαγ-ών†	λαγ-ῶ	λαγ-ῶς
N. A. & V.	ἀνώγε-ων, neut.	ἀνώγε-ω	ἀνώγε-ω
G.	ἀνώγε-ω	ἀνώγε-ων	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	ἀνώγε-ω	ἀνώγε-ων	ἀνώγε-ως

The masculine and feminine of adjectives in -ως are declined like λαγώς, and the neuter like ἀνώγεων; as ἴλεως, ἴλεων, *propitious*.

EXERCISE VI.

οἱ λαγὼ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ εἰσι. ὁ ταῶς σὺν τῷ λαγῷ ἐν τῷ τοῦ πολίτου ἀνώγεῳ ἐστὶ. ἀνὰ τὸν κάλῳν. εἰς τὸ ἀνώγεων. ἐκ τοῦ ἀνώγεω. ἐκ τοῖν ἀνώγεων. τὰ ἀνώγεῳ ἐστὶ μικρά. οἱ κάλῳ νεοὶ εἰσί. αἱ κεφαλαὶ τῶν λαγῶν μικραὶ εἰσι. ὁ λεῶς ἐστὶν ἐν τοῖς ἀνώγεως. τὼ ταῶ ἐν τῇ ἄλφῃ ἐστὶν. σὺν τοῖς ταῶς. οἱ πολῖται ἐν τῷ τοῦ θεοῦ νεῳ εἰσι. ἡ οὐρὰ τοῦ ταῶ λαμπρά ἐστι. ἡ τοῦ λαγὼ κέρκος βραχεῖά ἐστι.

The peacocks and the hares are in the garden. The sailor is in the upper room. The upper chambers of the house are empty. Hares are swift. The two cables are old. The cables are in the fore part (of the ship). The anchor and the cables are in the

* Observe that wherever there is an *iota* in the inflexion of the common form, like δοῦλος, there is an *iota* subscript in the Attic form; thus, nominative plural -οι, in Attic declension φ.

† The ν of the accusative is frequently dropped, especially in proper names.

proW. The peacocks are in the farmer's thrashing-floor. The citizen and the poet are in the upper chamber of the house. Hares' scuts (*i.e.*, tails) are short.

SECTION IV.

THIRD DECLENSION.

1. In the First and Second Declensions the stem of a noun may be easily distinguished even in the nominative; but in the Third Declension it is so disguised, by the omission of consonants or the modification of vowels, that it cannot be known without reference to one of the oblique* cases. The following classification groups the nouns of this declension *according to the change which takes place on the stem in the nominative.*†

(I.) 2. The FIRST CLASS contains those nouns which have the pure stem in the nominative; as,—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N & V.	λειμών, masc., a meadow.	λειμών-ε, two meadows.	λειμών-ες, meadows.
G.	λειμών-ος	λειμών-οιν	λειμών-ων
D.	λειμών-ι	λειμών-οιν	λειμών-σι‡
A.	λειμών-α	λειμών-ε	λείμών-ας

* The accusative, genitive, and dative are called *oblique*, or *dependent* cases, because subject to the *government* of other words; the nominative and vocative are called *independent* cases, or *casus recti*, because they are not liable to such regimen.

† In reading a Greek author, the problem which a young student is most frequently called upon to solve, in regard to nouns, is, "To find the nominative from an oblique case," and not *vice versa*; and it is hoped that the arrangement of nouns adopted in the text will render this a comparatively easy task.

‡ The dative plural ought to be, in full, λειμών-σι; but the letters τ, δ, θ, ν were not allowed to stand before σ, and thus it becomes λειμών-σι. This principle must be carefully noted, as examples of it are constantly recurring.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	θήρ, masc., a wild beast.	θήρ-ε, two wild beasts.	θήρ-ες, wild beasts.
G.	θηρ-ός	θηρ-οῖν	θηρ-ῶν
D.	θηρ-ί	θηρ-οῖν	θηρ-σί
A.	θήρ-α	θήρ-ε	θήρ-ας

3. (SYNTAX) RULE IX.—*Transitive verbs govern the accusative; as, ὁ παῖς τὴν σφαῖραν ῥίπτει.*

4. The present indicative active of a Greek verb is declined as follows:—

Singular,	λείπ-ω, I leave.	λείπ-εις, thou leavest.	λείπ-ει, he leaves.
Dual,		λείπ-ετον, you two leave.	λείπ-ετον, they two leave.
Plural,	λείπ-ομεν, we leave.	λείπ-ετε, you leave.	λείπ-ουσιν, they leave.

In like manner decline ἔχω, *I have*.

EXERCISE VII.

θηρός. τοῦ θηρός. τῶν χηνῶν. τὸ θῆρε. τοῦ
χηνός. τῆς χηνός. σὺν τῇ χηνί. τὸ χῆνε. τὰς
χῆνας. διώκει τὰς χῆνας. ἡ κόρη διώκει τὰς χῆνας.
τοὺς χῆνας. οἱ ναῦται τοὺς χῆνας διώκουσι. οἱ θῆρες
διώκουσι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ. οἱ θῆρες ἐν τῷ
λειμῶνι εἰσι. οἱ δούλοι διώκουσι τὸν θῆρα ἐκ τοῦ
λειμῶνος. μῆνες. οἱ μῆνες ἱεροὶ εἰσι. τῶν θηρῶν.
ὁ χῆν σὺν τοῖς θηροσὶ ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι ἐστί.* ὑπὲρ τοῦ

* A singular subject followed, as here, by σὺν, with a noun, may have a plural verb, so that ἐστί may become εἰσίν.

λειμῶνος. ἡ κόρη διώκει μυῖαν ἀνὰ τὸν λειμῶνα. ἐν τοῖς λειμῶσι πολλαί εἰσι μυῖαι. ὁ ἰατρός τὸν λαγὼν διώκει. λευκὸν ἔχω χῆνα.

The head of the goose. The wild beast's tail. The tails of the two wild beasts. The sailor hunts the wild beast into the hut. The lioness pursues the goose into the court. The Greeks pursue the Persians into the forest. The meadow is smooth. We are hunting the peacock up the garden of the Greek. We hunt lionesses in the forests of the Scythians. O Scythian! the wild beast is pursuing the girl. The ball pursues the farmer along the road.

(II.) 5. To the SECOND CLASS belong those nouns which in the nominative add *s* to the pure stem, as ἥρω-*s*, ἥρω-*ος*. In many nouns the final *s* is combined with the preceding consonant into one of the double consonants, *ξ* or *ψ*, as κόρα*ξ* for κόρα*κς*, γύ*ψ* for γύ*πς*.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	ἥρω- <i>s</i> , a hero.	ἥρω- <i>ε</i> two heroes.	ἥρω- <i>ες</i> heroes.
G.	ἥρω- <i>ος</i>	ἥρώ- <i>οιν</i>	ἥρώ- <i>ων</i>
D.	ἥρω- <i>ι</i>	ἥρώ- <i>οιν</i>	ἥρω- <i>σι</i>
A.	ἥρω- <i>α</i> = ἥρω	ἥρω- <i>ε</i>	ἥρω- <i>ας</i>
N. & V.	γύ <i>ψ</i>	γῦπ- <i>ε</i>	γῦπ- <i>ες</i>
G.	γυπ- <i>ός</i>	γυπ- <i>οῖν</i>	γυπ- <i>ῶν</i>
D.	γυπ- <i>ί</i>	γυπ- <i>οῖν</i>	γυψ- <i>ί</i>
A.	γῦπ- <i>α</i>	γῦπ- <i>ε</i>	γῦπ- <i>ας</i>

6. The accusative singular of the Third Declension usually ends in *α*: but when the nominative ends in *-ις*, *-υς*, *-ᾶς*, or *-ους*, it takes *ν* instead of *α*; as, *κίς*, *κίν*; *ἰχθύς*, *ἰχθύν*; *ναῦς*, *ναῦν*; *βούς*, *βούν*. On this last example, see p. 37, No. 18.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(3.) N.	<i>ἰχθύ-ς</i> , masc., a fish.	<i>ἰχθύ-ε</i> , two fishes.	<i>ἰχθύ-ες</i> = <i>ἰχθύς</i> , fishes.
G.	<i>ἰχθύ-ος</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-οιν</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ων</i>
D.	<i>ἰχθύ-ι</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-οιν</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-σι</i>
A.	<i>ἰχθύ-ν</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ε</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ας</i> = <i>ἰχθύς</i>
V.	<i>ἰχθύ</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ε</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ες</i> = <i>ἰχθύς</i>
N.	<i>μῦ-ς</i> , masc., a mouse.	<i>μύ-ε</i> , two mice.	<i>μύ-ες</i> = <i>μῦς</i> mice.
G.	<i>μυ-ός</i>	<i>μυ-οῖν</i>	<i>μυ-ῶν</i>
D.	<i>μυ-ί</i>	<i>μυ-οῖν</i>	<i>μυ-σί</i>
A.	<i>μῦ-ν</i>	<i>μύ-ε</i>	<i>μύ-ας</i> = <i>μῦς</i>
V.	<i>μῦ</i>	<i>μύ-ε</i>	<i>μύ-ες</i> = <i>μῦς</i>

EXERCISE VIII.

τοῦ ἥρωος. τὸν δμῶα. τὴν ἥρωε. τῶν θώων. οἱ
 μυκτῆρες τοῦ θωός. τοὺς σύας. οἱ χῆνες τοῦ γεωργοῦ
 ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι εἰσι. ὁ θῶς καὶ ὁ σῦς ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἱατροῦ
 κήπῳ εἰσί. οἱ ἥρωες σὺν τοῖς ναύταις ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ εἰσι.
 αἱ κόμαι τῶν ἡρώων ξανθαί εἰσι. ὁ ἰχθύς ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ
 ἐστί. σὺν τοῖς μυσί. ἀνὰ τοὺς μυκτῆρας τοῦ μῦός.
 γῦπες σκληροί εἰσι. ἡ γλῶττα τοῦ γυπὸς τραχεῖά
 ἐστί. οἱ γῦπες καὶ οἱ κόρακες ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ εἰσί. εἰς
 κόρακας! * οἱ μύρμηκες εἰσι σοφοί. αἱ πτέρυγες τοῦ

* This is a kind of imprecation, like our "Go, be hanged." Compare the Latin phrases, *Abi in malam partem*: *Abi in malam crucem*: *Pasce corvos*.

κόρακος καὶ αἱ τοῦ γυπὸς μακραί εἰσι. αἱ φλέβες
τοῦ σκύλακός εἰσι κεναί. οἱ ναῦται μαχαίρας ἔχουσι.
ὁ ἐμὸς ἀδελφὸς τὰς κόμας ξανθὰς ἔχει.

Jackals are fierce. The citizen hunts the jackal out of the garden. Two vultures are chasing the geese up the meadow. The girl is chasing a mouse through the court. We hunt wild beasts in the forests. He crops the vulture's wings. The girls are chasing the flies away from the bread. The two girls are cutting the flies' wings. (*King*) Perses is pursuing a jackal in the forest. The farmer's daughter leaves the bread in the hut. The mice are eating the loaves. The citizens are pursuing the thief.

(III.) 7. In the THIRD CLASS are included those nouns which have the final vowel of the stem lengthened in the nominative; as, ποιμήν, from stem ποιμεν- as found in the genitive, ποιμέν-ος.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	ποιμήν, masc., a shepherd.	ποιμέν-ε, two shepherd.	ποιμέν-ες, shepherds.
G.	ποιμέν-ος	ποιμέν-οιν	ποιμέν-ων
D.	ποιμέν-ι	ποιμέν-οιν	ποιμέ-σι
A.	ποιμέν-α	ποιμέν-ε	ποιμέν-ας

Note.—But nouns that have not the accent on the last syllable of the nominative have the pure stem in the vocative; as, δαίμων, voc. δαίμον; ῥήτωρ, voc. ῥήτορ.

8. To this class belong syncopated nouns like *πατήρ*, which throw out *ε* in the genitive and dative singular. In the dative plural *α* is substituted for *ε*, but is placed after the *ρ*, and not before it:—

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. <i>μήτηρ</i> , mother.	<i>μητέρ-ε</i> two mothers.	<i>μητέρ-ες</i> mothers.
D. <i>μητρ-ί</i> (for <i>μητέρ-ι</i>)	<i>μητέρ-οιν</i>	<i>μητέρ-ων</i>
A. <i>μητέρ-α</i>	<i>μητέρ-ε</i>	<i>μητρά-σι</i>
V. <i>μήτερ</i>	<i>μητέρ-ε</i>	<i>μήτέρ-ες</i>
N. <i>άνήρ</i> ,* masc., a man = Latin, <i>vir</i> .	<i>άνδρε</i> , two men.	<i>άνδρ-ες</i> , men.
G. <i>άν-δ-ρός</i>	<i>άνδρ-οῖν</i>	<i>άνδρ-ων</i>
D. <i>άν-δ-ρί</i>	<i>άνδρ-οῖν</i>	<i>άνδρά-σι</i>
A. <i>άν-δ-ρα</i> (for <i>άνέρα</i>)	<i>άνδρ-ε</i>	<i>άνδρ-ας</i>
V. <i>άνέρ</i>	<i>άνδρ-ε</i>	<i>άνδρ-ες</i>

In *κύων*, masculine or feminine, a *dog*, the syncope occurs in all the cases except the nominative and vocative singular:—

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. <i>κύων</i> , a dog.	<i>κύν-ε</i> two dogs.	<i>κύν-ες</i> dogs.
G. <i>κυν-ός</i>	<i>κυν-οῖν</i>	<i>κυν-ων</i>
D. <i>κύν-ι</i>	<i>κυν-οῖν</i>	<i>κυν-σί</i>
A. <i>κύν-α</i>	<i>κύν-ε</i>	<i>κύν-ας</i>
V. <i>κύν</i>	<i>κύν-ε</i>	<i>κύν-ες</i>

* It often happens that *μ* or *ν* is, by the omission or transposition of a vowel, brought into contact with another liquid. Such a combination of sounds was very disagreeable to a Greek ear, and to avoid it, a consonant *kindred* to the first of the two concurring liquids was inserted, for the sake of euphony. Thus, after the labial

9. Some nouns combine the peculiarities of classes II. and III.; thus, αἰδώς, *gen.* αἰδό-ος, stem αἰδο-, *sense of shame*, both adds -ς to the stem, like ἥρως, and also lengthens the last vowel in the nominative, like αἰοιμήν. So, likewise ἀλώπηξ (*i.e.*, ἀλώπηκς), *gen.* ἀλώπεκ-ος, stem ἀλωπεκ-, a fox; and all adjectives in -ης, as σαφής, ἀληθής, &c.

EXERCISE IX.

ὁ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς αὐχὴν καλὸς ἐστὶ. ἡ φωνὴ τῆς ἀηδανὸς ἡδεῖα ἐστὶ. ὁ γυνὴ τὴν ἀηδόνα διώκει. τὸν τῆς κόρης αὐχένα θαυμάζω. τὰ μῦλα εἰς τὴν τοῦ ποιμένου πήραν ρίπτει. οἱ ποιμένες σὺν τοῖς γειτόσι ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι εἰσι. ὁ τοῦ ποιμένου κύων σοφὸς ἐστὶ. τὸ ποιμενε σὺν τοῖς κυσὶ ἐν τῷ τοῦ δεσπότη κήπῳ εἰσὶ. ὁ κύων διώκει μὴν ἀνὰ τὴν χιόνα. ἡ καλὴ τριήρης τῆς βασιλείας ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἐστὶ. αἱ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς κόραι νηπιαὶ εἰσι. αἱ κόραι σὺν ταῖς μητράσι καὶ τοῖς πατράσι τὰς χελιδόνας θαυμάζουσι. ἡ κέρκος τῆς ἀλώπεκος δασεῖα ἐστὶ. τὸ ἀλώπεκε ἐν τῇ τοῦ ποιμένου σκηνῇ ἐστον (or εἰσι). ἐν τῷ Ἀθηνῶν νεῶ κίονες εἰσι πολλοί. ὁ τοῦ πολίτου γειτῶν ἀληθής ἐστὶ φίλος.

The shepherds admire the pillars in the temple of the god. The shepherd's daughters persuade their (*i.e.*, the) father. The swallows leave the house. The queen admires the beautiful triremes. There

μ, β, another labial, was inserted; as, γαμ-ε-ρός, γαμ-ρός, γαμ-β-ρός, a son-in-law: while after the lingual ν, δ, another lingual, was used; as, ἀν-ε-ρος, ἀν-ρός, ἀν-δ-ρός. So from num-e-r-us, the French nom-b-re and our num-b-er; from gen-e-r-is (from genus) the French gen-r-e and our gen-d-er.

are two beautiful triremes in the harbour. In Athens there was a beautiful temple to Athena. The girl writes in the snow with a rod. The poet writes letters. The girl throws apples into the poet's cottage. The shepherd wonders at the bushy tail of the fox. The two shepherds are shearing the sheep. The dogs are hunting mice in the farmer's garden.

(IV.) 10. The FOURTH CLASS includes those nouns which drop the last letter of the stem in the nominative. Most members of this class end in *α*, and are neuter:—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	Ξενοφῶν, masc., Xenophon.		
G.	Ξενοφῶντος		
D.	Ξενοφῶντι		
A.	Ξενοφῶντα		
N. A. & V.	σῶμα, neut., a body.	σώματ-ε, two bodies.	σώματ-α, bodies.
G.	σώματος	σωμάτων	σωμάτων
D.	σώματι	σωμάτων	σώμασι

11. Some nouns combine the peculiarities of classes IV. and I.I.; thus, λέων, *gen.* λεόντος, both drops the final *τ* of the stem, like Ξενοφῶν, and also lengthens the last vowel, like ποιμήν: stem λεοντ-, with *τ* dropped, λεον-, and with *ο* lengthened to *ω*, λέων.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. λέων, a lion.	λέοντ-ε two lions.	λέοντ-ες lions.
G.λέοντ-ος	λέοντ-οιν	λέοντ-ων
D.λέοντ-ι	λέοντ-οιν	λέον-σι*
A.λέοντ-α	λέοντ-ε	λέοντ-ας
V.λέον	λέοντ-ε	λέοντ-ες

So also adjectives and participles like *τύπτων*, except that *τύπτων* and other participles have the vocative in *-ων*, like the nominative.

EXERCISE X.

τὸ τοῦ κυνὸς σῶμα ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἐστί. ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος. εἰς τὸ ἄρμα. τὰ τῆς θαλάττης κύματα μακρὰ ἐστί. ἐν τοῖς τῆς θαλάττης κύμασι. Ξενοφῶντος ἄγαλμα καλὸν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐστί. γάλα πολὺ καὶ μέλι ἐν τῇ τῷ Πέρσου σκηνῇ εἰσι. ἀνὰ τὰ βήματα τοῦ ναοῦ.

ἡ χαίτη τοῦ λέοντος δασεῖά ἐστί. γέροντές εἰσι ξηροί. τὸ τοῦ ἄρχοντος βῆμα ἐν τῷ ναῷ ἐστί. αἱ κόμαι τῶν γερόντων λευκαὶ εἰσι. τὸ τοῦ ἄρχοντος ὑπηρέτα ἐν τῷ ἄρματι εἰσι (or ἐστον). τὸ ὑπηρέτα ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἄρχοντος ἄρματι εἰσι.

* A syllable is called long, either when its vowel is naturally long (η, ω, ᾱ, &c.), or when two consonants (not being a mute and a liquid) follow a vowel naturally short. Thus, in the dative plural, *λέοντ-σι*, the second syllable, *-οντ-*, is long, since ο (though short in itself) is followed by three consonants; but as neither τ nor ν can stand before σ, both of them are thrown out, and the word is reduced to *λέουσι*. In this form, however, the syllable (*-οντ-*), formerly long, has been reduced to *-ου-*, which is short; and, to compensate for this, the σ is changed into its kindred diphthong *-ου-*, so that *λέουσι* becomes *λέουσι*. Similarly, nouns whose stem ends in *-εντ* make their dative plural in *-εσι*; and those in *-αντ* in *-ᾱσι*. The same change is seen in *ὀδούς*, a tooth, from stem *ὀδοντ-*; and *κτεῖς*, a comb, from stem *κτεν-*; and in participles in *-εις*, as *τιθείς* for *τιθέντς*. This principle of compensation is of very frequent occurrence in Greek, and the application of it explains many forms otherwise inexplicable.

The men leave the bodies of the lions in the woods. The queen admires the lion's mane. The mane of the lion is shaggy. The steps of the altar are steep. The boy eats much bread and honey. The tents of the Scythians are white. Xenophon leaves the land of the Persians. The master orders his (*i.e.*, the) servants. The girl eats bread without honey. The Scythians eat much honey. Because of the lion. We admire the eyes of the girl. You admire the nightingale's voice.

(V.) 12. To the FIFTH CLASS belong those nouns which drop one dental (τ , δ , θ , ν), or more, before ς in the nominative; as, $\pi α ῖς$ (for $\pi α ῖ - \delta - \varsigma$), $\pi α ῖ δ ος$; $\gamma ῖ γ ας$ (for $\gamma ῖ γ α - \nu \tau - \varsigma$), $\gamma ῖ γ α ν τ ος$:—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶς$, fem., a torch.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - ε$, two torches.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - ες$ torches.
G.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - ος$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - οιν$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - ων$
D.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - ι$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - οιν$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ - σι$
A.	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - α$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - ε$	$\lambda α μ π ᾶ δ - ας$
N. & V.	$\delta ῥ ν ις$, m. or f., a bird or fowl.	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - ε$ two birds.	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - ες$, birds.
G.	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - ος$	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - οιν$	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - ων$
D.	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - ι$	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - οιν$	$\delta ῥ ν ι - σι$
A.	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - α$, or $\delta ῥ ν ι ν$ *	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - ε$	$\delta ῥ ν ι θ - ας$

13. Masculine adjectives, like $\mu ῆ λ ας$, *black*, and participles in $-ας$ and $-εις$, belong to this class :

* Words which end in a dental have two forms of the accusative if the accent is not on the last syllable; but if it be, as in $\acute{\alpha} σ π ῆς$, a *shield*, the accusative has only one form, $\acute{\alpha} σ π ῆ α$, not $\acute{\alpha} σ π ῆ ν$.

also the indefinite pronoun *τίς*, *any one, a certain one*; and the interrogative *τίς*, *who, which, what*.

Indefinite pronoun, *τίς*, *τίς*, *τί*, *a certain one*:—

SINGULAR.			DUAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>τίς</i>	<i>τίς</i>	<i>τί</i>	<i>τιν-έ</i>	<i>τιν-έ</i>	<i>τιν-έ</i>
G. <i>τιν-ός</i>	<i>τιν-ός</i>	<i>τιν-ός</i>	<i>τιν-οῖν</i>	<i>τιν-οῖν</i>	<i>τιν-οῖν</i>
D. <i>τιν-ί</i>	<i>τιν-ί</i>	<i>τιν-ί</i>	<i>τιν-οῖν</i>	<i>τιν-οῖν</i>	<i>τιν-οῖν</i>
A. <i>τιν-ά</i>	<i>τιν-ά</i>	<i>τί</i>	<i>τιν-έ</i>	<i>τιν-έ</i>	<i>τιν-έ</i>

PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>τιν-ές</i>	<i>τιν-ές</i>	<i>τιν-ά</i>
G. <i>τιν-ῶν</i>	<i>τιν-ῶν</i>	<i>τιν-ῶν</i>
D. <i>τιν-σί</i>	<i>τιν-σί</i>	<i>τιν-σί</i>
A. <i>τιν-άς</i>	<i>τιν-άς</i>	<i>τιν-ά</i>

Interrogative pronoun, *τίς*, *who, which, what*:—

SINGULAR.			DUAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>τίς</i>	<i>τίς</i>	<i>τί</i>	<i>τίν-ε</i>	<i>τίν-ε</i>	<i>τίν-ε</i>
G. <i>τίν-ος</i>	<i>τίν-ος</i>	<i>τίν-ος</i>	<i>τίν-οιν</i>	<i>τίν-οιν</i>	<i>τίν-οιν</i>
D. <i>τίν-ι</i>	<i>τίν-ι</i>	<i>τίν-ι</i>	<i>τίν-οιν</i>	<i>τίν-οιν</i>	<i>τίν-οιν</i>
A. <i>τίν-α</i>	<i>τίν-α</i>	<i>τί</i>	<i>τίν-ε</i>	<i>τίν-ε</i>	<i>τίν-ε</i>

PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>τίν-ες</i>	<i>τίν-ες</i>	<i>τίν-α</i>
G. <i>τίν-ων</i>	<i>τίν-ων</i>	<i>τίν-ων</i>
D. <i>τί-σι</i>	<i>τί-σι</i>	<i>τί-σι</i>
A. <i>τίν-ας</i>	<i>τίν-ας</i>	<i>τίν-α</i>

14. It may be stated, generally and loosely, that the accusative case is used to indicate *movement*

towards, or movement along; the genitive, to express the source, or origin, or place whence; and the dative, to denote proximity, or nearness, or juxtaposition. Hence the preposition *παρά*, beside, or by the side of,

(a) When governing the accusative, signifies motion towards (to the side of, or by the side of, i.e., *parallel to*); as, *παρὰ τὸν κίονα*, (moving) towards (the side of) the pillar; *παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν*, along by (the side of) the river.

(b) When governing the genitive, signifies motion from beside; as, *παρὰ τοῦ κίονος*, from beside the pillar.

(c) When governing the dative, signifies rest at the side of, near, or with (*apud*); as, *παρὰ τῷ κίονι*, (in a position) beside the pillar.

15. The preposition *κατά*, when governing the accusative, signifies along, or down along; when governing the genitive, down from.

16. *ἦν* means *I was*; or *he, she, it was*. *ἦσαν* means *they were*.

EXERCISE XI.

ἐν τῷ λέβητι μέλι ἦν γλυκύ.* οἱ λέβητες τοῦ νεῷ λαμπροὶ ἦσαν. ὀλκάδες πολλαὶ ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἦσαν. ἦτε ἀσπίς καὶ ἡ κόρυς τοῦ ἥρωος νέαι εἰσί. αἱ λαμπάδες σὺν τοῖς λέβησι ἐν τῷ τοῦ κριτοῦ δόμῳ ἦσαν. ὁ παῖς τοῦ ἀνακτος ἐν τῷ τοῦ γίγαντος ἀντρώῳ ἦν. τὸ ὦν τῆς ὄρνιθος ἐν τῇ ἀσπίδι ἦν. αἱ ῥῖνες τῶν παίδων

* On the declension of γλυκύς see next class, VI.

μικραί εἰσι. παῖδες τινες σφαῖραν ῥίπτουσι. αἱ χλαμύδες τῶν Περσῶν καλαὶ ἦσαν. οἱ τῶν δούλων τρίβωνες μέλανές εἰσι. δούλός τις μὺν διώκει. πάντες οἱ παῖδες, καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ κόραι, σὺν τοῖς πατράσι καὶ ταῖς ἀδελφαῖς, ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ εἰσὶ. οἱ τοῦ ἄνακτος ὀδόντες λευκοὶ ἦσαν. κόρας τινὰς ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἄνακτος κήπῳ βλέπομεν. παρὰ τοῦ νεῶ βαίνει. παρὰ τὸν κίονα βαίνουσι ποιμένες τινές. ἡ σφαῖρα παρὰ τῷ κίονί ἐστι. δεσπότης τις δούλους ἔχει πολλοὺς. τίς ἐστὶν ὁ ἀνὴρ; τίνα τὸν κίονα βλέπεις; ποῦ ἐστὶν ἡ παῖς; ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ ἄνακτες; ποῦ ἦσαν οἱ λέβητες; τίνας ποιμένας λέγεις;

From-beside the temple. To-the-side-of the temple? The slaves have black cloaks. A certain judge had (εἶχε) two faithful slaves. In the temple of a certain god there were beautiful caldrons. What poet do you speak of? Whose asses do you see? The girls are plaiting their hair. The master strikes his slave with* his shield. Two merchant-men of-some-kind (τις) are sailing into the harbour. He sees a (certain) torch in the court. Which key has the slave? What shield has the warrior? What ball are the boys throwing? Who is king of the Persians? From what port do the merchantmen sail for Greece? The king is hunting a hare along the sea (shore).

(VI.) 17. The SIXTH CLASS embraces those nouns

* With is not to be translated here by σὺν, but by the dative (instrumental) of the noun.

in which the final vowel of the stem is changed in the nominative; as, *τείχο-ς* for *τείχε-ς*, *gen. τείχε-ος*; *γλυκύ-ς* for *γλυκέ-ς*, *gen. γλυκέ-ος*. The substantives in *-ος* of this class are neuter.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	<i>μάντι-ς</i> , masc., a prophet or seer.	<i>μάντε-ε</i> , two prophets.	<i>μάντε-ες</i> = <i>μάντεις</i> , prophets.
G.	<i>μάντε-ω*</i>	<i>μάντέ-οιν</i>	<i>μάντε-ων</i>
D.	<i>μάντε-ϊ</i> = <i>μάντει</i>	<i>μάντέ-οιν</i>	<i>μάντε-σι</i>
A.	<i>μάντι-ν</i>	<i>μάντε-ε</i>	<i>μάντε-ας</i> = <i>μάντεις</i>
V.	<i>μάντι</i>	<i>μάντε-ε</i>	<i>μάντε-ες</i> = <i>μάντεις</i>
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. A. & V.	<i>τείχο-ς</i> , neut., a wall.	<i>τείχε-ε</i> = <i>τείχη</i> , two walls.	
G.	<i>τείχε-ος</i> = <i>τέχους</i>	<i>τειχέ-οιν</i> = <i>τειχοῖν</i>	
D.	<i>τείχε-ϊ</i> = <i>τείχει</i>	<i>τειχέ-οιν</i> = <i>τειχοῖν</i>	
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. A. & V.	<i>τείχε-α</i> = <i>τείχη</i> walls.		
G.	<i>τειχέ-ων</i> = <i>τειχᾶ</i>		
D.	<i>τείχε-σι</i>		

EXERCISE XII.

ἂ πέλεκυς ὀξύς ἐστι. τὸν βαρὺν πέλεκυν θαυμάζομεν. τῶν παλαιῶν μάντεων δεινὴ ἦν ἡ δύναμις. τὸν τοῦ μάντεως πώγωνα κείρουσι. τὸ αἷμα κατὰ τὸν ῥεῖον πέλεκυν ῥεῖ.

τὸ τῆς πόλεως τείχος μακρὸν ἦν. κατὰ τοῦ ὄρους βαίνει ποιμὴν τις. τὸν τοῦ Ξενοφῶντος εἶδὼς διδάσκει ὁ σοφιστής. ἀνὰ τὸ τοῦ ναοῦ τείχος κοχλίας τις

* Substantives of this kind usually take the Attic genitive in *-ος*, but adjectives retain the simple *-ος*, as ἡδέ-ος.

ἔρπει. εἰς τὸ ἄστυ φεύγει ὁ μάντις. ὄφιν τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος διώκουσιν οἱ παῖδες. μέρος τι τῆς πόλεως δῆλον ἦν. τὸ μακρὸν στήθος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου θαυμάζει ὁ ὄχλος. ὁ ποιμὴν ὄφιν τινὰ ἀνὰ τὸ ὄρος ἔρποντα βλέπει. ναοῦ τινος τὸν ὄροφον ἐν τῇ τοῦ ὄρεος κορυφῇ βλέπει ὁ ποιμὴν. τὸ ξίφος βαρὺ ἐστὶ. παρὰ τοῦ κίονος φεύγει ὁ λαγὼς. οἱ παῖδες τὰς σφαίρας παρὰ τῷ κίονι λείπουνσι. ὁ κύων τὴν ὄρνιθα (or ὄρνιν) παρὰ τὸν κίονα διώκει, ἡ δὲ εἰς οἶκόν τινα φεύγει.

(VII.) 18. In the SEVENTH CLASS are ranged those nouns which have the diphthong *au*, *eu*, or *ou*, before the final *s* of the nominative. The *υ* of the diphthong represents the obsolete letter *F* (Digamma) vocalized, thus, *βούς* for *βοFς*, like Latin *bōs* for *bous*, *βύν-ις*. In declension the *υ* disappears before vowels, but is retained before consonants, and at the end of the word; thus:—

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. <i>βούς</i> , m. or f., an ox or cow.	<i>βό-ε;</i> two oxen.	<i>βό-ες</i> = (<i>βούς</i>), oxen.
G. <i>βο-ός</i> (<i>βῶ-υ-ις</i>)	<i>βο-οῖν</i>	<i>βο-ῶν</i>
D. <i>βο-ῖ</i> (<i>βῶ-υ-ι</i>)	<i>βο-οῖν</i>	<i>βου-σί</i>
A. <i>βούν</i>	<i>βό-ε</i>	(<i>βό-ας</i>) <i>βούς</i>
V. <i>βοῦ</i>	<i>βό-ε</i>	<i>βό-ες</i> = (<i>βούς</i>)
N. <i>βασιλ-εύς</i> , masc., a king.	<i>βασιλέ-ε,</i> two kings.	<i>βασιλέ-ες, -εῖς</i> , kings.
G. <i>βασιλέ-ως</i>	<i>βασιλέ-οιν</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ων</i>
D. <i>βασιλέ-ϊ, βασιλεῖ</i>	<i>βασιλέ-οιν</i>	<i>βασιλεῦσι</i>
A. <i>βασιλέ-ᾱ</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ε</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ᾱς, -εῖς</i>
V. <i>βασιλ-εῦ</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ε</i>	<i>βασιλέ-ες, -εῖς</i>

19. *N.B.*—In the Third Declension, the α of the accusative singular, and the $-\alpha\varsigma$ of the accusative plural, are short; but in nouns in $-\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ they are generally long.

20. οὐ or οὐκ means *not*.

ποῦ means *where*, interrogative.

πού, with acute, or without accent, means *somewhere, anywhere, indefinite*.

ἐκεῖ means *there*.

ἐνθάδε means *here*.

EXERCISE XIII.

ὁ βασιλεύς ἐστι σκμνός. ὁ βασιλεῦ, ποῦ ἐστίν ἡ βασιλεια; ὁ νομεὺς καὶ ὁ ἱερεὺς ἐν τῷ τῆς γραφῆς κή-
 πῳ ἦσαν. οἱ Πέρσαι τοὺς* βασιλέας (βασιλεῖς) θαυ-
 μάζουσι. ὁ νομεὺς εἰς τὸν βασιλέα ἐπιστολὴν γράφει.
 οἱ νομεῖς ἐνθάδε εἰσὶ. ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως κόρη ἐκεῖ ἐστι.
 ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ ἱερεῖς; βοὺν ἄγριον οἱ νομεῖς διώκουσιν εἰς
 τὴν ὕλην. τὸν μέγαν βοὺν θαυμάζει ἡ γραῦς. ἡ ναῦς
 οὐκ ἦν ἐν τῷ λιμένι. ἐκεῖ ἦσαν οἱ ἵππεῖς. τοὺς ἵππεας
 ἐνθάδε λείπει ὁ στρατηγός. ὁ νομεὺς σὺν τοῖς βουσι
 ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι ποῦ ἦν. τὴν μεγάλην βοὺν ἐσθίει ὁ
 λέων. ἡ κόρη τοὺς γονέας (γονεῖς) ἐνθάδε λείπει. τὰ
 ἄρματα τοῦ βοδὸς μακρά ἐστι. οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν γέ-
 φυραν φυλάττουσι.

Old-woman! why do you run to the city? The shepherd pursues a gazelle into the wood. The force of habit is great. The horseman's chest is broad. The old-woman writes a letter to her daughter's child.

* The article is often equal to the possessive pronoun, so here we translate τοὺς *their*.

The barber shaves the king. Where are the cavalry of the king? The king's ship is here in the harbour. The horseman pursues the shepherd out of the city towards the mountain. The prophet sees a certain portion of the city. Where were the boy's parents? The two priests are somewhere in the city. The two boys are throwing balls down the mountain. The giant stalks down from the mountain towards the sea. A certain man had a black dog.

—21. Besides the *seven classes* above enumerated, there are a few irregular nouns, which cannot be reduced to any class. They will be found in the Grammar, or will be met with in the course of reading.

SECTION V.

CONTRACTION.

1. When two vowels (belonging to different syllables) meet in the same word, they are usually (in the Attic dialect) combined together into a diphthong or a long vowel. This is called *Contraction*. The meeting of two vowels is called a *concursum*.

2. GENERAL RULE.—The former member of the *concursum* absorbs the latter; as, $\epsilon\alpha\rho = \eta\rho$; $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\kappa\omega\nu = \acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega\nu$; $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\epsilon\nu = \tau\iota\mu\eta\nu$.

Exceptions.—(1.) Two vowels that can form a diphthong are contracted by *synæresis*,—i.e., by simply removing the *dieresis*; as, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma = \pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$; $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota = \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}$; $\Lambda\eta\tau\acute{o}\iota = \Lambda\eta\tau\omicron\iota$.

- (2.) Two short vowels, if identical, are contracted into their kindred diphthong; if not, 'into -ου; as, βασιλέ-ες = βασιλεῖς;* αἰδόος = αἰδοῦς; φιλέομεν = φιλοῦμεν; δηλόετε = δηλοῦτε.
- (3.) ε before ω, and α before ο or ω, reverse the rule; as, φιλέω = φιλω; τιμάομεν = τιμῶμεν; τιμάω = τιμῶ.

3. SPECIAL RULE.—When the latter member of the concursus is a diphthong, its prepositive† unites with the former member, and its subjunctive with the result, ι being subscribed; as, τιμάεις = τιμῆς; τιμάοιμι = τιμῶμι.

Exceptions.—(1.) ου after α drops its subjunctive; as, τιμάουσα = τιμῶσα; τιμάουσι = τιμῶσι.

(2.) ο before a diphthong expels the prepositive and unites with the subjunctive; as, δηλόει = δηλοῖ; δηλόη = δηλοῖ.

(3.) ε before a diphthong disappears; as, φιλέεις = φιλεῖς; φιλέουσα = φιλοῦσα; φιλέης = φιλης.

4. In the Third Declension—

- (1.) Nouns like ἰχθύς (Class II.) contract in the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.
- (2.) Nouns like μῖντις (VI.) contract in the dative singular, and nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.

* But see sometimes make η.

† See Section I., 7.

- (3.) Nouns like *τείχος* (VI.) contract in all cases where two vowels meet.
- (4.) Nouns like *βασιλεύς* (VII.) contract in the dative singular, and nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.
- (5.) Nouns like *βούς* (VII.) contract in the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural.

5. (SYNTAX) RULE X.—*The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.*

The relative pronoun, *ὅς, ἥ, ὃ, who, which, that*:—

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὃ	ὧ	ᾗ	ὧ	οἱ	αἱ	ᾗ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ᾧ	ἧ	ᾧ	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
A.	ὄν	ῆν	ὄ	ὧ	ᾗ	ὧ	οὓς	ᾗς	ᾗ

EXERCISE XIV.

τὰ τῆς πόλεως τείχη ἰψήλα ἐστίν. οἱ ὄφεις τὰ ὄρη λείπουσι. κατὰ τῆς τοῦ ὄρους κορυφῆς θέουσιν οἱ ποιμένες. οἱ κύνες οὓς βλέπεις λαγῶν ἀνὰ τὰ ἄλσῃ διώκουσιν. ἐν τῷ ὄρει, ὃ θαυμάζετε, ὄφεις εἰσὶ πολλοί. ἰχθῦς τινὰς καλοῦσιν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ, ὃς ἀνὰ το ἄλσος ῥεῖ, βλέπουσιν οἱ παῖδες. ἡ σφαῖρα ἣν ῥίπτεις χρυσῇ ἐστίν. νεανίας τις πολλὰ βέλη ἔχει. τὰ χεῖλη τῆς κόρης ὡχρά ἐστίν. χρυσοῦς ἐστίν ὁ πέλεκυς. χρυσοὶ εἰσιν οἱ πολέκευς. ὁ βασιλεὺς τοὺς μάντις* πείθει.

* The accusative plural of the Third Declension contracts like the nominative plural, contrary to the Rule; thus *μάντεας* should become *μάντης* by the General Rule, but it is actually contracted into *μάντις*.

τὰ μῆλα ἃ ἐσθίομεν ἐν μέρει τινὶ τοῦ ἄλλους εὐρίσκει
ὁ δούλος. τοὺς τοῦ γεωργοῦ βοῦς ὁ τοῦ γειτόνος
κύων ἐκ τοῦ χόρτου διώκει. ἐν τε τοῖς ἄλσεσι καὶ
βάθεσι τῶν ὑλῶν ἄνθη ἐστὶ πολλά.

Some parts of the city are visible. The weapons of the soldiers are bright. The parents of the boy write to the king. The lips of the girl are white. He admires the white lips of the infant. The slave shaves the horseman's beard. The horsemen who are descending from the mountain are throwing their javelins against the lines of infantry in the plain. There are many wicked men in the city.

SECTION VI.

ADJECTIVE NOUNS.

1. Adjectives may be divided into three classes:—

(1.) Those which have three forms, one for each gender; as, σεμνός, *masc.*; σεμνή, *fem.*; σεμνόν, *neut.*: εὐρύς, *masc.*; εὐρεῖα, *fem.*; εὐρύ, *neut.* To this class belong all participles.

(2.) Those which have two forms—one for the masculine and feminine in common, and one for the neuter; as, σώφρων, *masc.*; σώφρων, *fem.*; σῶφρον, *neut.*: ἀληθής, *masc.*; ἀληθής, *fem.*; ἀληθές, *neut.*

(3.) Those which have only one form for all genders; as, ἄρπαξ, *masc.*; ἄρπαξ, *fem.*;

ἄρπαξ, *neut.*: μάκαρ, *masc.*; μάκυρ, *fem.*;
μάκαρ, *neut.*

2. In adjectives of three forms, the feminine is declined like substantives of the First Declension; and the masculine and neuter like those of the Second or Third, according to termination. Thus, σεμνός (*masc.*) is declined like δοῦλος; σεμνή (*fem.*) like αὐλή; and σεμνόν (*neut.*) like μῆλον: εὐρύς (*masc.*) is declined like πῆχυς, or βαρύς (p. 44); εὐρεῖα, like σκιά; and εὐρύ (*neut.*) like ἄστν (*neut.*), or βαρύ (p. 44).

3. Adjectives of two forms, and those of one form, generally belong to the Third Declension; except such as end (1.) in -ως, as ἱλεως (*masc. and fem.*) like λαγώς, and ἱλεων like ἀνώγων; or (2.) in -ος, as ἄλογος (*masc. and fem.*) like δοῦλος, and ἄλογον (*neut.*) like μῆλον. But participles in -ως, as τετυφώς (*masc.*) and τετυφός (*neut.*), belong to the Third Declension; while the feminine, τετυφύια, belongs to the First.

CLASS I. — THREE FORMS.

SINGULAR.			
	MASC.	Fem.	Neut.
4. N.	σεμν-ός, venerable.	σεμν-ή	σεμν-όν
G.	σεμν-οῦ	σεμν-ῆς	σεμν-οῦ
D.	σεμν-ῶ	σεμν-ῇ	σεμν-ῶ
A.	σεμν-όν	σεμν-ήν	σεμν-όν
V.	σεμν-έ	σεμν-ή	σεμν-όν
DUAL.			
N. A. & V.	σεμν-ώ	σεμν-ά	σεμν-ώ
G. & D.	σεμν-οῖν	σεμν-αῖν	σεμν-οῖν

PLURAL.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. & V.	σεμν-οί	σεμν-αί	σεμν-ά
G.	σεμν-ῶν	σεμν-ῶν	σεμν-ῶν
D.	σεμν-οῖς	σεμν-αῖς	σεμν-οῖς
A.	σεμν-ούς	σεμν-ῆς	σεμν-ά
SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	βαρ-ύς, heavy.	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-ύ
† G.	βαρ-έος*	βαρ-είας	βαρ-έος
D.	βαρ-εῖι, -εῖ	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-εῖι, -εῖ
A.	βαρ-ύν	βαρ-εῖαν	βαρ-ύ
V.	βαρ-ύ	βαρ-εῖα,	βαρ-ύ
DUAL.			
N. A. & V.	βαρ-έε	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-έε
G. & D.	βαρ-έοιν	βαρ-εῖαιν	βαρ-έοιν
PLURAL.			
N. & V.	βαρ-έες, -εῖς	βαρ-εῖαι	βαρ-έα
G.	βαρ-έων	βαρ-εῖων	βαρ-έων
D.	βαρ-έσι	βαρ-εῖαις	βαρ-έσι
A.	βαρ-έγς, -εῖς	βαρ-εῖας	βαρ-έα
SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	χαρίεις (for } χαρίεντες)† } beautiful	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν
G.	χαρίεντ-ος	χαρίεσσ-ης	χαρίεντ-ος
D.	χαρίεντ-ι	χαρίεσσ-η	χαρίεντ-ι
A.	χαρίεντ-α	χαρίεσσ-αν	χαρίεν
V.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσ-α	χαρίεν

* Adjectives have the genitive in -eos, but substantives, as πῆχυν, in -eas. Neuters, however, like ἄστυ, very seldom take -eas.

† See note to declension of λέων, p. 31.

	DUAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. A. & V.	χαρίεντ-ε	χαρίεσσ-ε̃	χαρίεντ-ε
G. & D.	χαρίεντ-οιν	χαρίεσσ-αιν	χαρίεντ-οιν
	PLURAL.		
N. & V.	χαρίεντ-ες	χαρίεσσ-αι	χαρίεντ-α
G.	χαρίεντ-ων	χαρίεσσ-ων	χαρίεντ-ων
D.	χαρίεσ-ι	χαρίεσσ-αις	χαρίεσ-ι
A.	χαρίεντ-ας	χαρίεσσ-ας	χαρίεντ-α

5. Like *χαρίεις* are declined all participles in *-είς*, *-είσα*, *-έν*; as, *τιθείς*, *τιθείσα*, *τιθέν*; except that (1.) In participles the vocative masculine is the same as the nominative; and (2.) The dative plural has *-εισι*, not *εσι*.*

	SINGULAR.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. & V.	πᾶς, every, all	πᾶσ-α	πᾶν
G.	παντ-ός	πάσ-ης	παντ-ός
D.	παντ-ί	πάσ-ῃ	παντ-ί
A.	πάντ-α	πᾶσ-αν	πᾶν
	DUAL.		
N. A. & V.	πάντ-ε	πάσ-α	πάντ-ε
G. & D.	πάντ-οιν	πάσ-αιν	πάντ-οιν
	PLURAL.		
N. & V.	πάντ-ες	πᾶσ-αι	πάντ-α
G.	πάντ-ων	πᾶσ-ων	πάντ-ων
D.	πᾶσι	πᾶσ-αις	πᾶσι
A.	πάντ-ας	πᾶσ-ας	πάντ-α

6. So the adjective *μέλας*, *μέλαινα*, *μέλαν*, and all participles in *-ας*, *-ασα*, *-αν*; as, *στάς*, *στάσα*, *στάς*;

* See note to declension of *λέων*, p. 31.

τύψας, τυψῆσα, τύψαν. The masculine belongs to Class V. (Third Declension), the neuter to Class IV., and the feminine to the First Declension, like ἄκανθα.

The adjectives πολὺς, *much*, and μέγας, *great*, are irregular in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, masculine and neuter.

SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	πολ-ύς, much, many.	πολλ-ή	πολ-ύ
G.	πολλ-οῦ	πολλ-ῆς	πολλ-οῦ
D.	πολλ-ῶ	πολλ-ῇ	πολλ-ῶ
A.	πολ-ύν	πολλ-ήν	πολ-ύ
V.	πολ-ύ	πολλ-ή	πολ-ύ
PLURAL.			
N. & V.	πολλ-οί	πολλ-αί	πολλ-ά
G.	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν
D.	πολλ-οῖς	πολλ-αῖς	πολλ-οῖς
A.	πολλ-ούς	πολλ-άς	πολλ-ά
SINGULAR.			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	μέγ-ας, great, large.	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α
G.	μεγάλ-ου	μεγάλ-ης	μεγάλ-ου
D.	μεγάλ-ω	μεγάλ-ῃ	μεγάλ-ω
A.	μέγ-αν	μεγάλ-ην	μέγ-α
V.	μέγ-α	μεγάλ-η	μέγ-α
PLURAL.			
N. & V.	μεγάλ-οι	μεγάλ-αι	μεγάλ-α
G.	μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων	μεγάλ-ων
D.	μεγάλ-οις	μεγάλ-αῖς	μεγάλ-οις
A.	μεγάλ-ους	μεγάλ-ας	μεγάλ-α

CLASS II.—TWO FORMS.

SINGULAR.		
	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
7. N.	ἀληθ-ής, true, genuine.	ἀληθ-ές
G.	ἀληθ-έος, -οῦς	ἀληθ-έος, -οῦς
D.	ἀληθ-εῖ, -εῖ•	ἀληθ-εῖ, -εῖ
A.	ἀληθ-έα, -ῆ	ἀληθ-ές
V.	ἀληθ-ές	ἀληθ-ές
DUAL.		
N. A. & V.	ἀληθ-έε, -ῆ	ἀληθ-έε, -ῆ
G. & D.	ἀληθ-έοιν, -οῖν	ἀληθ-έοιν, -οῖν
PLURAL.		
N. & V.	ἀληθ-έες, -εῖς	ἀληθ-έα, -ῆ
G.	ἀληθ-έων, -ῶν	ἀληθ-έων, -ῶν
D.	ἀληθ-έσι•	ἀληθ-έσι
A.	ἀληθ-έας, -εῖς	ἀληθ-έα, -ῆ

8. Adjectives like *σῶφρων* are declined, in masculine and feminine, as substantives of Class III. (Third Declension); and their neuter in *-ον*, like *σῶφρον*, as those of Class I. Those in *-ος, -ον*, are of the Second Declension, and are regular. All those of other terminations may be easily referred to their proper classes.

CLASS III.—ONE FORM.

9. The adjectives of this class require no paradigm. They are almost all of the Third Declension, and may be readily referred to their proper classes. Thus *μάκαρ, μάκαρ-ος*, belongs to Class I. of substantives;

φυγάς, φυγάδος, to Class V. The great majority of one-form adjectives have no neuter.

SECTION VII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. GENERAL RULE.—To form the comparative and superlative degrees add *-τερος* and *-τατος*, respectively, to the simple stem of the positive; as,—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
μάκαρ	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος
μέλας (stem μέλαν)	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
φίλος*	φίλ-τερος	φίλ-τατος
γεραίος	γεραί-τερος	γεραί-τατος

2. *Exception*.—But adjectives in *-ος* retain the substituted vowel of the nominative† (i.e., *υ* instead of *ε*, as in γλυκ-έ-ος; see Class VI. of substantives, Third Declension); as, γλυκύ-ος (for γλυκές), γλυκύ-τερος, γλυκύ-τατος.

3. Some adjectives insert a euphonic or strengthening syllable between the stem and the comparative termination:—

(α) *ος*‡ is inserted when the last syllable of the stem of the positive is long; as,—

* Φίλος has four forms: φιλώτερος, φιλαίτερος, φίλων, and that given above.

† Most of the peculiarities which are observable in the addition of the comparative terminations to the radical syllable of the adjective are also found in the formation of compound words; thus, as we have γλυκ-ύ-τερος, and not γλυκ-έ-τερος, so we find ἡδ-υ-λόγος, not ἡδ-ε-λόγος; and ἀστ-υ-νόμος, not ἀστ-ε-νόμος. See following notes.

‡ Compare the compounds μέ-ο-τόμος, λογ-ο-γράφος, λειπ-έ-ταξις, &c.

κοῦφ-ος	κουφ-ό-τερος	κῶμφ-ό-τατος
σεμν-ός	σεμν-ό-τερος	σεμν-ό-τατος

(β) ω* is inserted when the last syllable of the stem is short; as,—

σοφ-ός	σοφ-ώ-τερος	σοφ-ώ-τατος
ἄξι-ος*	ἄξι-ώ-τερος	ἄξι-ώ-τατος
ἐπίχαρις, (stem ἐπιχαριτ-)	ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-ερος	ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος
πορφύρεος, contracted	πορφυρε-ώ-τερος, contracted	πορφυρε-ώ-τατος, contracted
πορφυρούς	πορφυρ-ώ-τερος	πορφυρ-ώ-τατος

(γ) αι† is inserted; as,—

μέσ-ος	μεσ-αί-τερος	μεσ-αί-τατος
φίλ-ος	φιλ-αί-τερος	φιλ-αί-τατος
ἥσυχ-ος	ἥσυχ-αί-τερος	ἥσυχ-αί-τατος

(δ) A few insert s, or -es, or -is;‡ as,—

ἀληθής	ἀληθέ-σ-τερος	ἀληθέ-σ-τατος
σώφρων	σωφρον-έσ-τερος	σωφρον-έσ-τατος
ἄφθον-ος	ἄφθον-έσ-τερος, but also	ἄφθον-έσ-τατος, but also
λάλ-ος	λαλ-ίς-τερος	λαλ-ίς-τατος

* Compare the compounds ὀρε-ω-κομος, κρε-ω-πώλης.

† Compare the compounds μεσ-αι-πόλις, μαλακ-αί-πους.

‡ Compare the compounds σακε-σ-φόρος, ὀρέ-σ-βιος, ὀρέ-σ-τερος, θέ-σ-φατος, παν-σ-άνεμος, φω-σ-φόρος, φερ-έ-σ-βιος, λιπ-ε-σ-ήνωρ, αἰχ-ι-βάτης. Some scholars consider the -αι- and -εσ- in such forms as μεσ-αί-τερος and σωφρον-έσ-τερος to be double comparatives, and they think the germs of these syllables are readily found in Sanscrit (see Jelf's Greek Grammar, I. p. 130). But it is not easy to explain how a comparative or superlative termination could find a place in such compound nouns as those given in the notes above. Whatever the origin of the syllables -αι- and -εσ- may be, it seems evident that they were used in the compounds and the comparatives for the same purpose. The objections to the Sanscrit theory are many, but this is not the place to advance them.

Also, *χαρίεις* = *χαρίεντες*, makes *χαριέ-σ-τερος*, *χαριέ-σ-τατος*, the *ν* and *τ* being thrown out before *ς*, and compensation (see note, p. 31) being neglected, as in the dative plural (see declension of *χαρίεις*, pp. 44 and 45).

4. Some adjectives add *-ίων* and *-ιστος* to form the comparative and superlative; as,—

<i>ἡδ-ύς</i>	<i>ἡδ-ίων</i>	<i>ἡδ-ιστος</i>
<i>αἰσχ-ρός</i>	<i>αἰσχ-ίων</i>	<i>αἰσχ-ιστος</i>
<i>καλ-ός</i>	<i>καλλ-ίων</i>	<i>κάλλ-ιστος</i>

in which last the final *λ* of the stem is doubled.

5. This mode of comparison is used principally by adjectives in *υς*; but many of these have also the other terminations, *-τερος* and *-τατός*.

6. The comparative and superlative notions are also expressed by joining the adverbs *μᾶλλον* (*magis*), and *μάλιστα* (*maxime*), with the simple adjective; as, *θνητὸς μᾶλλον*, *more liable to death*.

7. The following list contains those irregular comparatives and superlatives which most frequently occur :—

	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
- ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	<i>ἀμείνων</i> , neut. <i>ἄμεινον</i> ,	<i>ἄριστος</i>
	<i>βελτίων</i>	<i>βέλτιστος</i>
	<i>κρείσσων</i>	<i>κράτιστος</i>
	<i>λῦων</i>	<i>λῦστος</i>
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	<i>κακίων</i>	<i>κάκιστος</i>
	<i>χερείων</i> , or <i>χείρων</i>	<i>χείριστος</i>
	<i>ἥσσων</i> , or <i>ἥττων</i>	<i>ἥκιστος</i>
μακρός, <i>long</i> ,	<i>μακρότερος</i>	<i>μακροτατός</i>
	<i>μηκίων</i> , or <i>μήσων</i>	<i>μήκιστος</i>

	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
μικρός,	μικρότερος ἐλάσσων μείων	μικρότατος ἐλάχιστος
πολύς, much,	πλείων, or πλέων	πλείστος
ῥάδιος, easy,	ῥάων	ῥᾶστος
μέγας, great,	μείζων	μέγιστος

8. The preposition ἀμφί means *on both sides of, around, about*. It governs the accusative, genitive, and dative, but in prose, most usually the accusative.

9. (SYNTAX) RULE XI.—*The comparative degree governs the genitive of the object with which comparison is instituted; as, γλυκίων μέλιτος, sweeter than honey.*

EXERCISE XV.

ὁ υἱὸς μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρός, ἡ κόρη καλλίων ἐστὶ τῆς μητρός. ἡ βασιλεία τλημονεστάτη ἐστὶ πασῶν γυναικῶν. ἡ θεὰ σεμνοτάτη ἐστίν. τὰ ἀμφὶ τὴν κώμην ὄρη ὑψηλότατά ἐστιν. ὁ λέων θαρσύτερός ἐστι τοῦ θωός. οἱ ὄρτυγες τὰς οὐρὰς βρυχυτάτας ἔχουσιν. ἡ κέρκος τοῦ ταῶ λαμπροτάτη ἐστίν. ἡ γέφυρα εὐρυτέρα ἐστὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἡ ὁδὸς εὐρυτέρα ἐστὶ τῆς γεφύρας. ἡ λέαινα ἀγριωτέρα ἐστὶ τοῦ λέοντος. οἱ κύνες σοφώτεροί εἰσι τῶν βρῶν. τὰ τοῦ ἱατροῦ ξυρὰ ὀξύτατά ἐστιν. τὰ μῆλα ἐν τῷ τοῦ βασιλέως κήπῳ γλυκύτατά ἐστιν. ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, τῇ πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ, πλείσται ἦσαν αἰγαιοί. τίς ἐστι σοφώτατος πάντων; πύτερός ἐστι σοφώτερος; ἡ φήμη ἀληθεστάτη ἐστίν. ὁ παῖς λαλίστατός ἐστιν.

αἱ στολαὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μητρὸς χαριέσταταί εἰσιν. ὦ
 λῶστέ Σώκρατες! μελάντατοι οἱ Ἴνδοι καὶ δειλότατοί
 εἰσιν. ὁ βαθύτατος ὕπνος ἡδιστός ἐστιν. ῥάων τίς
 ἐστὶ καὶ βραχυτέρα πρὸς τὸ ἄστν ὁδός.

Through* the city there flows a very beautiful†
 river. My father has some very ferocious dogs.
 Which of the rivers is the deepest? All the boys
 are striking at the largest ball. The army of Cyrus
 was very great. The waves of the sea were very
 long. The slaves carry very light wallets. The
 wallets of the slave are lighter than those of his
 master. The army is guarding a very narrow
 bridge. The crane has a very long neck. The
 wine is very old. The master is teaching a very
 ignorant boy. The boys and the dogs are pursuing
 a very savage bear into the thickest part of the
 forest.

SECTION VIII.

THE NUMERALS.

1. The Numerals are in reality adjectives. The
 two principal classes are the Cardinals and the
 Ordinals. The first four Cardinals are declinable, but
 from 5 to 100 they are all indeclinable. The
 Ordinals, however, are regular adjectives of three
 forms.

* Διὰ, through, governs sometimes the accusative, but more usually the genitive.
 In this case use the genitive.

† Use the superlative degree.

	εἷς, ONE.			δύο, TWO.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο (for all genders)
G.	ἐν-ός	μῆς	ἐν-ός	δυ-οιν
D.	ἐν-ί	μῇ	ἐν-ί	δυ-οῖν
A.	ένα	μίαν	ἓν	δύο

	τρεις, THREE.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	τρεις	τρεις	τρία
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν	τριῶν
D.	τρισί	τρισί	τρισί
A.	τρεῖς	τρεῖς	τρία

	τέσσαρες, FOUR.		
N.	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
G.	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
D.	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι
A.	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα

Like εἷς are declined its compounds, οὐδείς and μηδείς, no-one.

	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	MULTIPLICATIVES.
1.	εἷς, μία, ἓν, one.	πρῶτος, first.	ἅπαξ, once.
2.	δύο	δύτερος	δίς
3.	τρεις, τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4.	τέσσαρες	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5.	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6.	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7.	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8.	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9.	ἐννέα	ἐννατος	ἐννεάκις
10.	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις

CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.	MULTIPLICATIVES.
11. ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12. δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
20. εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
100. ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
1000. χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
10,000. μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις

For the intermediate numbers, see Greek Grammar.

SECTION IX.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1. N. ἐγώ, I [ego].	νῶ, we two.	ἡμεῖς, we.
G. ἐμοῦ, or μου, of me.	νῶν, of us two.	ἡμῶν, of us.
D. ἐμοί, or μοί, to or for me.	νῶν, to or for us two.	ἡμῖν, to or for us.
A. ἐμέ, or μέ, me.	νώ, us two.	ἡμᾶς, us.
SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. σύ, thou [tu].	σφῶ, you two.	ὑμεῖς, you.
G. σου	σφῶν	ὑμῶν
D. σοί	σφῶν	ὑμῖν
A. σέ	σφῶ	ὑμᾶς
SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. —		σφεῖς
G. οὗ [sui]		σφῶν
D. οἱ [sibi]		σφίσι
A. ἐ [se]		σφᾶς

2. The parts μέ, μου, μοί, σέ, σου, σοί, οἱ, and σφίσι, are enclitics (see Appendix, on Accents); but the emphatic forms, ἐμοῦ, &c., retain their accent. οὖ and ἔ are non-Attic, at least in prose.

3. The pronoun αὐτός is a regular adjective like σεμνός (p. 43); except that (1.) The nominative and accusative neuter end in -ο, not -ον (see ὅς, p. 41); and (2.) The vocative is wanting. αὐτός serves as the adjective pronoun *ipse*, in the nominative case, and when joined in agreement with a substantive; but when it stands alone (*i.e.*, without the article or a substantive) it answers to *is*, *ea*, *id*. ὁ αὐτός is equal to *idem*.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

4. The possessive pronouns are formed from the personals, and are regular adjectives like σεμνός (p. 43).

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
ἐμός, my, mine.	ἐμή,	ἐμόν,	ἡμέτερον-ος, our.	-α,	-ον,
σός, thy, thine	σή,	σόν,	ὁμέτερον-ος, your.	-α,	-ον,
(ὅς,* his.	ἡ,	ὅν,	σφέτερον-ος, their.	-α,	-ον,

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

5. These pronouns are compounded of the accusatives singular of the personal pronouns and the oblique cases of αὐτός (*self*). From their peculiar meaning and use they can have no nominative.

* The genitive of αὐτός is generally used instead of this possessive.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.		Masc.	Fem.	
G. ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself.	-ῆς		ἡμῶν αὐτ-ῶν, of ourselves.	-ῶν	
D. ἐμαυτῶ	-ῇ		ἡμῖν αὐτ-οῖς	-αῖς	
A. ἐμαυτόν	-ῇν		ἡμᾶς αὐτ-οὺς	-άς	
Masc.	Fem.		Masc.	Fem.	
G. σεαυτοῦ, of thyself.	-ῆς		ὕμῶν αὐτ-ῶν, of yourselves.	-ῶν	
D. σεαυτῶ	-ῇ		ὕμῖν αὐτ-οῖς	-αῖς	
A. σεαυτόν	-ῇν		ὕμᾶς αὐτ-οὺς	-άς	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
G. ἐαυτοῦ, of himself.	-ῆς herself.	-αὐ itself.	ἐαυτ-ῶν	-ῶν	-ῶν
D. ἐαυτῶ	-ῇ	-ῶ	ἐαυτ-οῖς	-αῖς	-οῖς
A. ἐαυτόν	-ῇν	-ό	ἐαυτ-οὺς	-άς	-ά

Observe, (1.) That the first two reflexives have no neuter; and, (2.) That their plurals are made up of two words. σεαυτέν and ἐαυτόν in their several cases often abbreviate into σαυτόν and αὐτόν, &c.

6. The RECIPROCAL PRONOUN, ἀλλήλους, *one another*, has no singular and no nominative case.

DUAL.			PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
G. ἀλλήλων	-αιν	-οιν	ἀλλήλων	-ων	-ων
D. ἀλλήλων	-αιν	-οιν	ἀλλήλοις	-αις	-οις
A. ἀλλήλω	-α	-ω	ἀλλήλους	-ας	-α

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

7. The demonstrative pronouns are, οὗτος (generally equal to *iste*), ὁδε, ἥδε, τόδε (equal to *hic*), and

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο (equal to *ille*). The article ὁ, ἡ, τό was originally a demonstrative; αὐτός is sometimes a demonstrative. Besides these, there are τόσος, η, ον, τοσοῦτος = *tantus*; τοῖος, τοιοῦτος = *talis*, &c.

SINGULAR.			DUAL.		
* Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Fem.	Neut.
N. οὗτος*	αὕτη	τοῦτο	τούτω	(ταύτῃ)	τούτω
G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτοιιν	ταύταιιν	τούτοιιν
D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοιιν	ταύταιιν	τούτοιιν
A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτω	(ταύτῃ)	τούτω

PLURAL.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

8. For the indefinite and interrogative τίς see p. 33; and for the relative ὅς, see p. 41.

9. *The Dative case denotes,—*

- (1.) The individual (person or thing) to which anything is given or communicated.
- (2.) The individual (person or thing) which is benefited or injured in any way.

* Learned men differ as to the origin of this pronoun, but one thing seems plain, that the first part of it is the article ὁ, ἡ, τό. It will be observed, ~~that in the~~ the article, it loses τ in the nominative singular and plural, masculine and feminine; and that wherever the article has the vowels ο, ω, or the diphthong ου (in the masculine and neuter forms), this pronoun has -ov in its first syllable; and that wherever the article has α, η, or the diphthong αι (in the feminine forms), οὗτος has -av in its first syllable: as, τόν (accus.), τοῦτον; τήν, ταύτην. The only part of the feminine which has -ουτ-, as its first syllable, is the genitive plural, because the genitive plural feminine of the article is τῶν, not τᾶν or τᾷν.

- (3.) The cause why something is done ; the manner or circumstances in which it is done ; the instrument by which it is done, or the agent by whom it is done.
- (4.) Belief in, or obedience to.
- (5.) Intercourse with, whether friendly or the opposite.
- (6.) Likeness, or equality, or coincidence.
- (7.) The place where.
- (8.) The time when.

10. When the subject of a verb is a personal pronoun, it is seldom expressed except when particularly emphatic, as when one individual is to be put in strong contrast to another.

11. *μέν* (which in derivation is connected with the first numeral, *εἷς, μία, ἓν*) means, (1.), *In the first place*; (2.), *On the one hand*; (3.), *For my (thy, his, &c.) part*. It is answered by *δέ* (connected with the second numeral, *δύο*); which means, (1.), *In the second place*; (2.), *On the other hand*; (3.), *On my (thy, his, &c.) part*.

EXERCISE XVI.

ἐγὼ μὲν φεύγω, σὺ δὲ διώκεις. σὲ θαυμάζω. ἡμεῖς μὲν θαυμάζομεν αὐτόν, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐ θαυμάζετε. ὁ δούλος τὴν κόμην μοι κείρει. ὁ νεανίας πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα ἐπιστολὴν πέμπει. οἱ στράτιῳται ἀλλήλους κελεύουσιν. ὁ παῖς πάντε μῆλα ἔχει. τί τοῦτό ἐστι; ταῦτα μὲν σὺ θαυμάζεις, ἐκείνα δὲ ἐγὼ

ἡ κόρη στέφανόν τινα ἑαυτῇ πλέκει. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οἱ Ἕλληνες τὰς Ἀθήνας οὐ λείπουσιν. ὁ κλέπτης τὸν χρυσὸν ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ κρύπτει. οἱ πολῖται καλὸν τινα στέφανον τῷ βασιλεῖ πλέκουσιν. ἡμᾶς μὲν πείθει, αὐτὸν δὲ οὐ. ταῦτα τοῖς αὐτοῦ μαθηταῖς διδάσκει. δώδεκά• εἰσι μῆνες τοῦ* ἔτους. τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ γράμματα εἰσι τέσσαρα καὶ εἴκοσι.

I indeed (*for my part*) admire him; but my father (*does*) not. The boy strikes the ball with his hand. The slave strikes the dog with a large stone. These things are beautiful. The soldier wounds himself with his sword. On the same day the Persians send ambassadors to Athens. The wild-beast bites the boy with his teeth. The master has† twenty-five slaves. In the tenth month he writes a letter to the king. On the third day the king sends ten ambassadors to Athens. The farmer catches twenty-five hares in one day. The farmer has seven horses, and nine asses. The king is friendly to us. I persuade my dear father with my words. With these words the daughter persuades her mother. We two are guarding our father's house. The two of us are plaiting a wreath for our mother. The slave is hiding our slings for us. My father is friendly to the good.‡

* The article is often used in a *distributive* sense; as, τοῦ μηνός, *every month*, i.e., by the month; τοῦ ἔτους, *every year*, i.e., in each year.

† Or, There are to the master twenty-five slaves; the verb εἶμι being used with the dative, as *sum* in Latin.

‡ The substantive is often omitted in Greek, as in Latin, the adjective standing alone.

SECTION X.

THE VERB.

1. There are *two* Conjugations of Greek Verbs—(1.), The First, in which the first singular 'present indicative ends in ω ; (2.), The Second, which ends in μ .

2. Verbs in ω are divided into three classes—*Pure*, *Mute*, and *Liquid*, according as the last letter of their stem is a *vowel*, a *mute consonant*, or a *liquid*. Thus, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ is called *pure*; $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, *mute*; and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$, *liquid*.

3. The Greek Verb has three *Voices*—the *Active*, the *Passive*, and the *Middle*. The *middle voice* has always reference to *self*, signifying what one does, or gets done, for or in reference to himself. It thus holds a *middle position* between the *active* and the *passive*.

4. There are *six* Tenses, three of which (the *Present*, *Future*, and *Perfect*) are called *principal* or *leading* tenses; and three (the *Imperfect*, *Aorist*, and *Pluperfect*) are called *secondary* or *historical* tenses.

5. It will be noticed that each *leading* tense has a corresponding *secondary*, which takes the same stem, and has a certain connection in meaning.* Thus :—

* The more advanced student should consult on this subject Donaldson's "*Cratylus*," p. 562, second edition.

LEADING.		
γράφ-ω (present).	γράφ-ω (future).	γέγραφα (perfect).
SECONDARY.		
ἔ-γραφ-ον (imperfect).	ἔ-γραφ-α (aorist).	ἐ-γεγράφ-εμ (pluperfect).

6. There are *five Moods*—the *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Optative*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

7. There are three *Numbers*—*Singular*, *Dual*, and *Plural*.

8. In conjugating a Greek verb, three kinds of changes must be attended to:—

(1.) The termination is varied.

(2.) In the secondary tenses a prefix is added.

(3.) In certain tenses the radical vowel is modified.

9. The *first* and *third* of these changes are best learned by practice in conjugation; but the second, which is called the *augment*, requires a detailed explanation.

10. The principal varieties of augment are as follows:—

(1.) When a verb begins with a consonant, ε is prefixed; and as this letter forms a syllable in itself, it is called the *syllabic augment*; as, γράφ-ω, ἔ-γραφ-ον.

(2.) When a verb begins with a short vowel, the initial letter is changed into its corresponding long; and as the *time* (*tempus*) or *quantity* of the syllable is thus lengthened, this kind of increase

is called the *temporal augment*; as
ἐλπίζω, ἤλπιζον.

Exception.—But ἔχω, *I have*, and some other verbs, change ε into ει; as, imperfect εἶχον.

- (3.) When a verb begins with a *proper* or *genuine diphthong*, the augment is made by changing the proper diphthong into its corresponding *improper*; as, αἰτέω, ἤτεον (ἤτουν).

Note.—When a verb begins with a long vowel, or an improper diphthong, no change takes place.*

11. Verbs beginning with a *single* consonant, or with two consonants (*provided* they are a mute and a liquid, with the mute first), take, in the perfect and pluperfect, the initial consonant, together with the usual syllabic augment; as, γέ-γραφ-α. This is called *reduplication*.

Note.—But if a verb begin with an *aspirate*, the corresponding *Light* is used in the reduplication; as, φιλέω, πε-φίληκα, not φεφίληκα.

* There are numerous peculiarities in the verbal augment, which will be found at one view in any Greek Grammar, and which will be introduced in the after-part of this work, as occasion may require.

SECTION XI.

CLASS I.—PURE VERBS.

1. Pure Verbs are the most simple in their conjugation. They have no second aorist, nor second perfect. But observe,—

- (1.) That most pure verbs insert *s* in the first aorist, perfect, and pluperfect passive.
- (2.) That those in *-aw*, *-ew*, *-ow*, contract concurrent vowels in the present and imperfect. But dissyllabic verbs in *-έω* contract only *εε* and *εει* into *ει*; as, *πλέ-εις*, *πλείς*. The concursus *eo* is not contracted; as, *πλέομεν*.
- (3.) That those in *-ew* and *-aw* make the future in *-ησω*; and those in *-ow*, in *-ωσω*. But there are many exceptions.

Observe (1.) That the indicative adopts short vowels in its inflexions, while the subjunctive takes long ones, and the optative diphthongs; as, *λύ-ε-τον* (indicative), *λύ-η-τον* (subjunctive), *λύ-οι-τον* (optative.)

(2.) That each leading tense and its corresponding secondary have a stem peculiar to themselves. The letter pointing out the tense, and ending this *secondary* stem, is called the “tense characteristic”; thus, *σ* is the tense characteristic of the future. *λυ-σ-ω*, and the ~~first~~ aorist, *ε-λυ-σ-α*, and *κ* (or in some verbs *α*) of the perfect and pluperfect. While *λυ-* is the stem proper of the whole verb, *λυσ-* may be taken as a *secondary* stem of the future and aorist 1, and *λελυκ-* of the perfect.

(3.) There is also a special termination for each person; and thus we have several elements in one verbal form,—e.g., in *λυ-σ-ω-μεν* (first aorist subjunctive), *λυ-* is the stem, *σ* the tense characteristic, *ω* the modal (mood) vowel, and *μεν* the person ending. A careful distinction of these will be of much service to the student in learning the Greek verb.

PURE

The student will observe that λυ-, the radical syllable marked. The double line indicates a

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
<p>Pres.—(I am loosing, &c.)</p> <p>S. λύ-ω, -εις, -ει</p> <p>D. —, λύ-ετον, -ετον</p> <p>P. λύ-ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι</p>	<p>(I may loose, &c.)</p> <p>λύ-ω, -ης, -η</p> <p>—, λύ-ητον, -ητον</p> <p>λύ-ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι</p>	<p>(I might loose, &c.)</p> <p>λύ-οιμι, -οις, -οι</p> <p>—, λύ-οιτον, -οίτην</p> <p>λύ-οιμεν, -οίτε, -οιεν</p>
<p>Imperf.—(I was loosing &c.)</p> <p>S. ἐ-λύ-ον, -ες, -ε</p> <p>D. —, ἐλύ-ετον, -έτην</p> <p>P. ἐλύ-ομεν, -ετε, -ον</p>	<p>wanting</p>	<p>wanting</p>
<p>Fut.—(I shall or will loose, &c.)</p> <p>S. λύσ-ω, -εις, -ει</p> <p>D. —, λύσ-ετον, -ετον</p> <p>P. λύσ-ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι</p>	<p>wanting</p>	<p>(I might be about to loose, &c.)</p> <p>λύσ-οιμι, -οις, -οι</p> <p>—, λύσ-οιτον, -οίτην</p> <p>λύσ-οιμεν, -οίτε, -οιεν</p>
<p>Aor.—(I loosed, &c.)</p> <p>S. ἐ-λύσ-α, -ας, -ε</p> <p>D. —, ἐλύσ-ατον, -άτην</p> <p>P. ἐλύσ-αμεν, -ατε, -ασι</p>	<p>(I may have loosed, &c.)</p> <p>λύσ-ω, -ης, -η</p> <p>—, λύσ-ητον, -ητον</p> <p>λύσ-ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι</p>	<p>(I might have loosed, &c.)</p> <p>λύσ-αιμι, -ειας, (-αις,) -ειε, (-αι)</p> <p>—, λύσ-αιτον, -αίτην</p> <p>λύσ-αιμεν, -αίτε, -αιεν</p>
<p>Perf.—(I have loosed, &c.)</p> <p>S. λέ-λύκ-α, -ας, -ε</p> <p>D. —, λελύκ-ατον, -ατον</p> <p>P. λελύκ-αμεν, -ατε, -ασι</p>	<p>(I may have loosed, &c.)</p> <p>λελύκ-ω, -ης, -η</p> <p>—, λελύκ-ητον, -ητον</p> <p>λελύκ-ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι</p>	<p>(I might have loosed, &c.)</p> <p>λελύκ-οιμι, -οις, -οι</p> <p>—, λελύκ-οιτον, -οίτην</p> <p>λελύκ-οιμεν, -οίτε, -οιεν</p>
<p>Plup.—(I had loosed, &c.)</p> <p>S. ἐ-λε-λύκ-ειν, -εις, -ει</p> <p>D. —, ἐλελύκ-ειτον, -είτην</p> <p>P. ἐλελύκ-ειμεν, -είτε, -είσαν, or -εσαν</p>	<p>wanting</p>	<p>wanting</p>

V E R B S.

of λύ-ω, is long in some tenses and short in others, as change of stem. See Section X. 4, 5.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.*	PARTICIPLE.
(Be thou loosing, &c.) —, λύ-ε, -έτω —, λύ-ετον, -έτων —, λύ-ετε, -όντων (or -άτωσαν)	(To be loosing, &c.) λύ-ειν	(Loosing, &c.) λύ-ων, gen. -οντος λύ-ουσα, gen. -ούσης λύ-ον, gen. -οντος
wanting	wanting	wanting
	(To be about to loose, &c.) λύσ-ειν	(About to loose, &c.) λύσ-ων, gen. -οντος λύσ-ουσα, gen. -ούσης λύσ-ον, gen. -οντος
wanting		
(Loose thou, &c.) —, λύσ-ον, -άτω	(To loose, &c.) λύσ-αι	(Having loosed, &c.) λύσ-ας, gen. -αντος
—, λύσ-ατον, -άτων —, λύσ-ατε, -άντων (or -άτωσαν)		λύσ-ασα, gen. -άσης λύσ-αν, gen. -αντος
(Have thou loosed, &c.) —, λελυκ-ε, -έτω —, λελύκ-ετον, -έτων —, λελύκ-ετε, -έτωσαν (found only in those verbs whose perfect is used as a present.)	(To have loosed, &c.) λελυκ-έναι	(Having loosed, &c.) λελυκ-ώς, gen. -ότος λελυκ-υία, gen. -υίας λελυκ-ός, gen. -ότος
wanting	wanting	wanting

PURE VERBS

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. —(I am loosed, or set free, &c.) S. λύομαι, -ει (or -ῃ), -ε-ται D. λυόμεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. λυόμεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	(I may be set free, &c.) λυ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ-ται λυ-ώ-μεθον, -ῃ-σθον, -ῃ-σθον λυ-ώ-μεθα, -ῃ-σθε, -ω- νται	(I might be set free, &c.) λυ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το λυ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην λυ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο
Imperf. —(I was being set free, &c.) S. ἐλύο-μην, -ου, -ε-το D. ἐλυ-όμεθον, -ε-σθον, -έ-σθην P. ἐλυ-όμεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-ντο	wanting	wanting
Fut. —(I shall or will be set free, &c.) S. λυθήσομαι, -ει (or ῃ), -ε-ται D. λυθησόμεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. λυθησόμεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	wanting	(I might be about to be set free, &c.) λυθησ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το λυθησ-οί-μεθον, -οί- σθον, -οί-σθην λυθησ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο
Aor. —(I was set free, &c.) S. ἐλύθ-ην, -ης, -ῃ D. —, ἐλύθ-η-τον, -ή-την P. ἐλύθ-η-μεν, -ῃ-τε, -ῃ-σαν	(I may be set free, &c.) λυθ-ῶ, -ῃς, -ῃ λυθ-ῶ-μεν, -ῃ-τε, -ῶ-σι	(I might be set free, &c.) λυθ-εί-ην, -εί-ης, -εί-ῃ λυθ-εί-η-μεν, -εί-ῃ-τε, -εί-ῃ-σαν
Perf. —(I have been set free, &c.) S. λέλυ-μαι, -σαι, -ται D. λελύ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθον P. λελύ-μεθα, -σθε, -νται	(I may have been set free, &c.) λελυ-μένος ὦ, ῃς, ῃ —, λελυ-μένω, ῃ-τον, ῃ-τον λελυ-μένοι ὦμεν, ῃ-τε, ῶ-σι	(I might have been set free, &c.) λελυ-μένος, εἴην, εἴης, εἴῃ —, λελυ-μένω, εἴ-η-τον, εἴ-ῃ-την λελυ-μένοι, εἴ-η-μεν, εἴ- ῃ-τε, εἴ-ῃ-σαν (or εἴ-ῃ-σαν)
Plup. —(I had been set free, &c.) S. ἐ-λέλυ-μην, -σο, -το D. ἐ-λελύ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην P. ἐ-λελύ-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο	wanting	wanting

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE. (Be thou set free, &c.)	INFINITIVE. (To be set free, &c.)	PARTICIPLE. (Being set free, &c.)
—, λύ-ου, -έ-σθω	λύ-ε-σθαι	λυ-ό-μενος, gen. -ου
—, λύ-ε-σθον, -έ-σθων		λυ-ο-μένη, gen. -ης
—, λύ-ε-σθε, -έ-σθων (or -έ-σθωσαν)		λυ-ό-μενον, gen. -ου
wanting	wanting	wanting
	(To be about to be set free, &c.) λυθ-ή-σε-σθαι	(About to be set free, &c.) λυθ-η-ό-μενος, gen. -ου λυθ-η-ο-μένη, gen. -ης λυθ-η-ό-μενον, gen. -ου
wanting		
(Be thou set free, &c.) —, λύθ-η-τι, -ή-τω —, λύθ-η-τον, -ή-των —, λύθ-η-τε, -έντ-ων (or -ήτωσαν)	(To be set free, &c.) λυθ-ή-ναι	(Set free, &c.) λυθ-είς, gen. -έντος λυθ-είσα, gen. -είσης λυθ-έν, gen. -έντος
(Be thou set free, &c.) —, λελυ-σο, -σθω —, λελυ-σθον, -σθων —, λελυ-σθε, -σθων (or -σθωσαν)	(To have been set free, &c.) λελύ-σθαι	(Having been set free, &c.) λελυ-μένος, gen. -ου λελυ-μένη, gen. -ης λελυ-μένον, gen. -ου
wanting	wanting	wanting

PURE VERBS

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Fut. III. or Fut. Perf. —(I shall have been set free, &c.) S. λελύσ-ο μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), -ε-ται D. λελυσ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. λελυσ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	wanting	(I might have been about to be set free, &c.) λελυσ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το λελυσ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην λελυσ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο

MIDDLE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. —(I loose for myself, &c.) S. λύ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), -εται, &c., same as Pres. Pass. Imperf. —(I was loosing for myself, &c.) S. ἐ-λυ-ό-μην, &c.	λύω μαι, &c. wanting	λυ-οί-μην, &c. wanting
Fut. —(I shall loose for myself, &c.) S. λύσ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), -εται D. λυσ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. λυσ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	wanting	λυσ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το λυσ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην λυσ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο
Aor. —(I loosed for myself, &c.) S. ἐ-λυσ-ά-μην, -ω, -α-το D. ἐλυσ-ά-μεθον, -α-σθον, -ά-σθην P. ἐλυσ-ά-μεθα, -α-σθε, -α-ντο	λύσ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ-ται λυσ-ώ-μεθον, -ῃ-σθον, -ῃ-σθον λυσ-ώ-μεθα, -ῃ-σθε, -ω-νται	λυσ-αί-μην, -αί-ο, -αί-το λυσ-αί-μεθον, -αί-σθον, -αί-σθην λυσ-αί-μεθα, -αί-σθε, -αί-ντο

Verbal Adjectives:—λύ-τός, -τή, -τόν, loosed, or capable of

NOTE.—The Fut., Aor., and Perf. Pass.

—continued.

—continued.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
	(To have been about to be set free, &c.)	(Having been about to be set free, &c.)
	λελύτ-ε-σθαι	λελυσ-ό-μενος, γεν. -ου
wanting		λελυσ-ο-μένη, γεν. -ης
		λελυσ-ό-μενον, γεν. -ου

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, λύ-ου, &c.	λύ-ε-σθαι	λυ-ό-μενος, -η, -ον, &c.
wanting	wanting	wanting
	λύσ-ε-σθαι	λυσ-ό-μενος, γεν. -ου
wanting		λυσ-ο-μένη, γεν. -ης
		λυσ-ό-μενον, γεν. -ου
—, λύσ-αι, -ά-σθω	λύσ-α-σθαι	λυσ-ά-μενος, γεν. -ου
—, λύσ-α-σθον, -ά-σθων		λυσ-ά-μένη, γεν. -ης
—, λύσ-α-σθε, -ά-σθων (or -ά-σθωσαν)		λυσ-ά-μενον, γεν. -ου

- being loosed : λύ-τέος, τέος, -τέον, deserving to be loosed.
are often used in a *Middle* sense.

RULE XII.—*Time when is put in the genitive, and sometimes in the dative.*

EXERCISE XVII.

ὁ δούλος τὸν ὄνον τῷ δεσπότῃ λύει. οἱ ἄκθρωποι
λαγῶς καὶ ἐλάφους ἐθήρευον. ἐν τοῖς δόναξι παρὰ
τὸν ποταμὸν ὄρνυγας θηρεύει ὁ παῖς. τὸ παιδίον
μέλιτταν ἀνὰ τὸν κήπον ἐθήρευσεν. ὁ πατὴρ τὸν υἱὸν
ἐκέλευσε. ἡ μήτηρ τὴν ἐαυτῆς θυγατέρα, κελεύσει.
κελεύσόμεν τοὺς ποιμένας. τὴν κόρην ἐκέλευσα.
πάντας ὁ θάνατος λύσει. ἀκούσατε πάντες. ὁ Κύριος
τὴν τοῦ κωφοῦ γλῶτταν ἔλυσεν. οἱ γεωργοὶ τοὺς
δούλους κελεύσουσι. τί ἀκούεις; δεινόν τι ἀκούω.
ἀκούειν. ἀκούειν ἐθέλω. τὸ παιδίον τὴν τροφὸν
καλεῖ. αἱ κόραι τοὺς γονεῖς ἐκάλεσαν. ὁ ναύτης
τὸν τοῦ πλοίου κάλῳν λέλειπε. ὁ κυβερνήτης τοὺς
ναύτας τὸν κάλῳν λῦσαι ἐκέλευσε. ὁ ἵπποκόμος τὴν
τοῦ ἵππου κριθὴν ἐπώλει.* ζητεῖτε καὶ εὕρησете.
τὴν κριθὴν τὴν τοῦ ἵππου, ἵπποκόμε, μὴ πώλει.†
δύο παῖδες ὀπτάτων‡ λοχλίας. παῖς τις κοχλίας ὥπτα
(ὥπταε). ὁ παῖς καὶ ἡ κόρη κοχλίας πολλοὺς ὥπτων
(ὥπτων). τοὺς θεοὺς κέκληκε ὁ μάντις.

We ordered our servants. We shall order the servant to loose (*aorist*) the horse. Do not loose the horses. The sailors are letting-go the cable. The king desired his groom not to sell the horse's barley. The father wishes his son to be good. The king ruled with prudence. Who is calling on the gods?

* Contracted for ἐπώλει, *imperf.* See Rules of Contraction, p. 39.

† Πώλει, contracted for πώλει, *imperative pres.*

‡ Contracted for ὀπτάτων.

The two sailors have let-go the rope. Death has set free the slave. The deaf do not hear. The kings are taking counsel. The king and the queen were consulting. Why do you not believe? The groom is riding along the road, in company with his master. The two grooms were riding towards the bridge. The farmer rode to the town by night.

EXERCISE XVIII.

ὁ ὄνος τῷ Κυρίῳ λύεται. μέλιτται εἶνες ἀνὰ τὴν ὕλην ὑπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐθηρεύθησαν. ἡ τοῦ ἵππου κριθὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ μακροῦ ἵπποκόμου ἀεὶ ἐπωλεῖτο. ἐν τοῖς δόναξι παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ ἐθηρεύοντο ὄρνυγες πολλοί. ὁ παῖς παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ εὐρίσκεται. οἱ ἵπποι ἐξ ἀρμάτων ἐλύθησαν. τὸ ἵππῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἵπποκόμου τῷ δεσπότη ἐλνέσθην. ὁ πιδιμὴν ἐθέλει τοὺς κύνας λυθῆναι. οἱ παῖδες παρὰ τῷ κίονι εὐρίσκονται. ὁ τοῦ πλοίου κάλως ὑπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν λέλυται. λέλυνται οἱ δοῦλοι. ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐλύθημεν. λυθήσεσθε, ὦ ἵπποι, ἐξ ἄρματος.

The servants were desired by their masters to unyoke the horses. The slave was set free by death. The nurse was called by the child. The two children were found near the temple of Athena. The tongue of the dumb man was loosed by the Lord. All slaves will be liberated by death. The two slaves are about to be set free by their master. The snails were being roasted by the boys and the girls. The apples were roasted (aor. 1c) by the child's nurse. Slaves! you have been set free!

SECTION XII.

The simple stem of *τύπτω* is *τυπ-*, which is strengthened in the Pres. Perf. II., and it is only in these tenses that the pure stem occurs. running through *that* tense, by attaching the first letter of the ter- has *τυπτ-*, the Fut. and Aor. *τύψ-*, the Perf. *τύφ*, or, *τετυφ*, as

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I strike, &c.)		
S. <i>τύπτω</i> , -εις, -ει, &c., same as in <i>λύω</i> .	<i>τύπτω</i> , -ης, -η, &c.	<i>τύπτ-οιμι</i> , -οις, -οί, &c.
Imperf.—(I was striking, &c.)		
S. <i>ἔ-τυπτον</i> , -ες, -ε, &c.	wanting	wanting
Fut.—(I shall strike, &c.)		
S. <i>τύψω</i> , -εις, -ει, &c.	wanting	<i>τύψ-οιμι</i> , -οις, -οι, &c.
Aor. I.—(I struck, &c.)		
S. <i>ἔ-τυψα</i> , -ας, -ε, &c.	<i>τύψω</i> , -ης, -η, &c.	<i>τύψ-αιμι</i> , <i>ο-εας</i> (-αις), -ειε (-αι), &c.
Perf. I.—(I have struck, &c.)		
S. <i>τέ-τυφα</i> , -ας, -ε	<i>τετύφω</i> , -ης, -η	<i>τετύφ-οιμι</i> , -οις, -οι
D.—, <i>τετύφ-ατον</i> , -ατον	—, <i>τετύφ-ητον</i> , -ητον	—, <i>τετύφ-οιτον</i> , -οίτην
P. <i>τετύφ-αμεν</i> , -ατε, -άσι	<i>τετύφ-ωμεν</i> , -ητε, -ωσι	<i>τετύφ-οιμεν</i> , -οιτε, -οιεν
Plup. I.—(I had struck, &c.)		
S. <i>ἑ-τε-τύφ-ειν</i> , -εις, -ει		
D.—, <i>ἑτετύφ-ειτον</i> , -είτην	wanting	
P. <i>ἑτετύφ-ειμεν</i> , -εῖσαν (or -εσαν)		
Aor. II.—(I struck, &c.)		
S. <i>ἔ-τυπ-ον</i> , -ες, -ε	<i>τύπω</i> , -ης, &c., like the Present.	<i>τύπ-οιμι</i> , -οις, &c., like the Present.
D.—, <i>ἐτύπ-ετον</i> , -έτην		
P. <i>ἐτύπ-ομεν</i> , -ετε, -ον		
Perf. II.—(I have struck, &c.)		
S. <i>τέ-τυπα</i> , -ας, -ε	<i>τετύπω</i> , &c., like Perfect I.	<i>τετύπ-οιμι</i> , like Perfect I.
D.—, <i>τετύπ-ατον</i> , -ατον		
P. <i>τετύπ-αμεν</i> , -ατε, -ασι		
Plup. II.—(I had struck, &c.)		
S. <i>ἑ-τε-τύπ-ειν</i> , -εις, -ει		
D.—, <i>ἑτετύπ-ειτον</i> , -είτην	wanting	wanting
P. <i>ἑτετύπ-ειμεν</i> , -ειτε, -εῖσαν (or -εσαν)		

MUTE VERBS.

by the insertion of τ . The verb, therefore, forms an Aor. II. and Each of the other tenses, however, may be assigned a *secondary* stem, mination, i.e., the tense characteristic, to the simple stem; thus the Pres. secondary stems; and so in λύω and other verbs. (See p. 63, Obs. 2.)

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, τύπτ-ε, -έτω, &c.	τύπτ-ειν	τύπτ-ων, -ουσα, -ον, &c.
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	τύψ-ειν	τύψ-ων, -ουσα, -ον, &c.
—, τύψ-ον, -άτω, &c.	τύψ-αι	τύψ-ās, -āσα, -αν, &c.
—, τέτυφ-ε, -έτω, &c., like the Present.	τέτυφ-έναι	τέτυφ-ώς, gen. -ότος τέτυφ-υῖα, gen. -υῖας τέτυφ-ός, gen. -ότος
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, τύπ-ε, -έτω, &c., like the Present.	τυπ-εῖν	τυπ-ών, -ούσα, -όν, &c.
—, τέτυπ-ε, &c., like Per- fect I.	τέτυπ-έναι	τέτυπ-ώς, -υῖα, -ός, &c. Sect 1.
wanting	wanting	wanting

MUTE VERBS

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. —(I am being struck, &c.) S. τύπτ-ο-μαι -ει (or -ῃ), -ε-ται D. τυπτ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθην P. τυπτ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	τύπτ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ-ται τυπτ-ώ-μεθον, -ῃ-σθον, -ῃ-σθην τυπτ-ώ-μεθα, -ῃ-σθε, -ω-νται	τυπτ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το τυπτ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην τυπτ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο
Imperf. —(I was being struck, &c.) S. ἐ-τυπτ-ό-μην, -ου, -ε-το D. ἐτυπτ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -έ-σθην P. ἐτυπτ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-ντο	wanting	wanting
Fut. I. —(I shall be struck, &c.) S. τυφθήσ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), -ε-ται D. τυφθησ-ό-μεθον, -ε-σθον, -ε-σθον P. τυφθησ-ό-μεθα, -ε-σθε, -ο-νται	wanting	τυφθησ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το τυφθησ-οί-μεθον, -οί-σθον, -οί-σθην τυφθησ-οί-μεθα, -οί-σθε, -οί-ντο
Aor. I. —(I was struck, &c.) S. ἐ-τύφθ-ην, -ης, -ῃ D. —, ἐτύφθ-η-τον, -ή-την P. ἐτύφθ-η-μεν, -ῃ-τε, -ῃ-σαν	τυφθ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ —, τυφθ-ῆ-τον, -ῆ-τον τυφθ-ῶ-μεν, -ῆ-τε, -ῶ-σι	τυφθ-εἰ-ην, -εἰ-ης, -εἰ-ῃ —, τυφθ-εἰ-η-ταν, -εἰ-ῇ-την τυφθ-εἰ-ημεν, -εἶμεν, -εἰ-ητε, -εἶτε, (-εἰ-ησαν), -εἶεν
Perf. —(I have been struck, &c.) S. τέ-τυμ-μαι, -ε-ται D. τετύμ-μεθον, τέτυφ-θον, τέτυφ-θον P. τετύμ-μεθα, τέτυφ-θε, -τετυμ-μένοι (αι, α), εἰσί	τετυμ-μένος, ὦ, ῆς, ῇ, &c., as in Perf. Pass. of λύομαι	τετυμ-μένος, εἶην, &c., as in Perf. Pass. of λύομαι
Plup. —(I had been struck, &c.) S. ἐ-τε-τύμ-μην, ἐτέτυφ-ο, ἐτέτυφ-το.		D. ἐτετύμ-μεθον, ἐτέτυφ-θον,

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, τύπτου, -έσθω	τύπτ-ε-σθαι	τυπτ-ό-μενος, -ο-μένη, -ό-μενον
—, τύπτ-ε-σθον, -έ-σθων		
—, τύπτ-ε-σθε, -έ-σθωσαν (or -έ-σθων)		

wanting

wanting

wanting

wanting

—, τυφθ-η-τι, -ή-τω
—, τυφθ-η-τον, -ή-των
—, τυφθ-η-τε, -ή-τωσαν

τυφθ-ή-ναι

τυφθ-είς, είσα, -έν

—, τέτυψο, τετύφ-θω
—, τέτυφ-θον, τετύφ-θων
—, τέτυφ-θε, τετθφ-θωσαν
(or -θων)

τετύφ-θαι

τετυμ-ένους, -ι-μένη,
-μένον

τέτετύφ-θην.

Ρ. έτετύμ-μεθα, έτετύφ-θε, τετυμ-μένοι (αι, α), ησα

MUTE VERBS

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Aor. II. —(I was struck, &c.) S. ἐ-τύπ-ην, -ης, &c., like Aorist I.	τυπ-ῶ, -ῆς, &c., like Aorist I.	τυπ-εῖ-ην, -εῖ-ης, &c., like Aorist I.
Fut. II. —(I shall be struck, &c.) S. τυπήσ-ο-μαι, -εἰ (or -ῃ), &c., like Fu- ture I.	wanting	τυπήσ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, &c., like Future I.
Fut. III. —(I shall have been struck, &c.) S. τε τύψ-ομαι, -εἰ (or -ῃ), -εσται, &c., like Fu- ture I.	wanting	τετυψ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, -οι- ται, &c., like Fu- ture I.

MIDDLE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	
Pres. —(I strike myself, &c.) τύπτ-ο-μαι, &c. as in Pass.	τύπτ-ω-μαι, as in Pass.	τυπτ-οι-μην, as in Pass.
Imperf. —(I was striking myself, &c.) ἐ-τυπτ-ό-μην, &c. as in Pass.	wanting	wanting
Fut. —(I shall strike myself, &c.) S. τύψ-ομαι, -εἰ (or -ῃ), &c., as in Pres. Pass.	wanting	τυψ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, &c., as in Pres. Pass.
Aor. I. —(I struck myself, &c.) S. ἐ-τυψ-ά-μην, -ω, -α-το D. ἐτυψ-ά-μεθον, -α-σθον, -α-σθην P. ἐτυψ-ά-μεθα, -α-σθε,	τύψ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ-ται τύψ-ώ-μεθον, -ῃ-σθον, -ῃ-σθον τύψ-ώ-μεθα, -ῃ-σθε,	τυψ-αῖ-μην, -αῖ-ο, -αῖ-το τυψ-αῖ-μεθον, -αῖ-σθον, -αῖ-σθην τυψ-αῖ-μεθα, -αῖ-σθε,
Aor. II. —(I struck myself, &c.) S. ἐ-τυπ-ό-μην, -ον, -ε-το, &c., as in Imperf. Pass.	τύπ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, &c., as Pres. Pass.	τυπ-οι-μην, -οι-ο, &c., as in Pres. Pass.

Verbal Adjectives:—

—continued.

— continued.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, τύπ-η-θι, -ή-τω, &c., like Aorist I.	τυπ-ῆ-ναι	τυπ-είς, -είσα, -έν
wanting	τυπήσ-ε-σθαι	τυπησ-ό-μενος, -ο-μένη, -ό-μενον
wanting	τετύψ-ε-σθαι	τετυψ-ό-μενος, -ο-μένη, -ό-μενον

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, τύπτ-ου	τύπτ-ε-σθαι	τίπτ-ο-μενος, &c.
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	τύψ-ε-σθαι	τυψ-ό-μενος, -ο-μένη, -ό-μενον
—, τύψ-αι, -ά-σθω —, τύψ-α-σθον, -ά-σθων	τύψ-α-σθαι	τυψ-ά-μενος, -α-μένη, -ά-μενον
—, τύψ-α-σθε, -ά-σθωσαν (or -ά-σθων)		
—, τυπ-ού, -έ-σθω, &c., as in Pres. Pass.	τυπ-έ-σθαι	τυπ-ό-μενος, -ο-μένη, -ό-μενον

τυπ-τός and τυπ-τέος.

N.B.—In forming the future of Mute Verbs, it must be remembered,—

(1.) That τ, ϑ, θ, and ν are rejected before σ; as, ἀνύτ-ω, fut. ἀνύ-σω.

(2.) That π, β, or φ, when united with σ, forms ψ; as, λείπ-ω, fut. λείψω (λείπ-σω): τρίβ-ω, fut. τρίψω (τρίβ-σω): γράφ-ω, γράψω (γράφ-σω).

(3.) That κ, γ, or χ, when united with σ, forms ξ; as, πλέκ-ω, πλέξω (πλέκ-σω): λέγ-ω, λέξω (λέγ-σω): ἄρχ-ω, ἄρξω (ἄρχ-σω).

RULE XIII.—*Time how long is put in the accusative.*

EXERCISE XIX.

ἱπποκόμοι τινὲς τοὺς τοῖ βασιλέως ἵππους πάσας ἡμέρας ἔτριβον. ἡ κριθὴ τοὺς ἵππους καὶ τοὺς ὄνους τρέφει. τὸ κρύος τοὺς ὄφεις ἔπηξε. τί ταῦτα τρέφεις; τὸ κόρα τὰς κόμας πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν κτενίζουσι. τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον πρὸς σε πέμψω. ἐπιστολὰς πολλὰς πρὸς τοὺς γονεῖς γέγραφε ὁ παῖς. ταῦτα ἔλεξαν οἱ γέροντες. τὸν γέροντα καὶ τὴν γραῦν ἐδίωξαν οἱ κύνες. ὁ ποιμὴν τοὺς αὐτοῦ κύνας ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ λέλοιπε. ἀνὰ τὸ πεδίου τοὺς θήρας ἐδίωξα. μή με κρύψῃς ταῦτα.* ἔκρυψε τὸ αὐτοῦ γένος. αἱ κόραι πάντα ταῦτα τοὺς γονεῖς ἔκρυψαν. ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

The wicked groom sells the horse's barley. The daughter of the king has written many letters to her

* Verbs of concealing govern two accusatives—one of the person, the other of the thing concealed.

mother. What did the poet write? Why did the judge write this (*i.e.*, these things)? Who wrote the letter? The ball hit my head. Why do you strike the dog? The shepherds hunted the wolf into the river. The boys have left the balls in the garden. Two husbandmen were pursuing a hare through the fields. Why did the shepherd pursue the two boys?

SECTION XIII.

CLASS III.—LIQUID VERBS.

1. In reference to Liquid Verbs, it must be noted—
 - (1.) That they have no *s* in the inflexion of the future and aorist, and that the termination *-εω* (*i.e.* *-εσω*) is contracted into *ω*; as, *μένω*, *fut.* *μεν-έ(σ)ω*, *μενῶ*.
 - (2.) That they shorten the penult in the future (when possible), by omitting the second of two vowels or consonants; as, *στέλλω*, *fut.* *στελῶ*; *σπείρω*, *fut.* *σπερῶ*.
 - (3.) That they lengthen the penult of the first aorist, *a* into *η* or *ᾱ*; *φαίνω*, *φανῶ*, *ἔφηνα*: *e* into *ει*; as, *σπείρω*, *fut.* *σπερῶ*, *aor.* *ἔσπειρα*: *ĩ* into *ῑ*; as, *κρίνω*, *κρίνῶ*, *ἔκρινα*: *ũ* into *ῡ*; as, *ἀμύνω*, *ἀμύνῶ*, *ἤμυνα*.
 - (4.) That many of them change the vowel of the stem in the perfect; as, *στ-έ-λλω*, *perf.* *ἔστ-α-λκα*.

LIQUID

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.--(I report, &c.) S. ἀγγέλλ-ω, -εις, -ει, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-ω, -ης, -η, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-οι-μι, -οις, &c.
Imperf.-- S. ἡγγέλλ-ον, -ες, -ε, &c.	wanting	wanting
Fut.-- S. ἀγγέλλ-ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ D. —, ἀγγέλλ-ουσιν, -εῖτον P. ἀγγέλλ-ουσιν, -εῖτε, -ουσι	wanting	ἀγγέλλ-οῖμι,* -οῖς, -οῖ —, ἀγγέλλ-οῖτον, -οῖ-την ἀγγέλλ-οῖμεν, -οῖτε, -οιεν
Aor. I.— S. ἡγγείλ-α, -ας, -ε, &c.	ἡγγείλ-ω, -ης, η, &c.	ἡγγείλ-αιμι, -αις, -αι, &c.
Perf.— S. ἡγγέλκ-α, -ας, -ε, &c.	ἡγγέλκ-ω, -ης, &c.	ἡγγέλκ-οιμι, -οις, &c.
Plup.— S. ἡγγέλκ-ειν, -εις, &c.	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.— S. ἡγγέλ-ον, -ες, -ε, &c.	ἡγγέλ-ω, -ης, &c.	ἡγγέλ-οιμι, -οις, &c.

* In Liquid Verbs, Pure Verbs, and Verbs in -μι, the Optative

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.--(I am reported of, &c.) S. ἀγγέλλ-ο-μαι, -η, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-ω-μαι, -η, &c.	ἀγγέλλ-οί-μην, -οιο, &c.
Imperf.-- S. ἡγγέλλ-ε-μην, -ού, &c.	wanting	wanting
Fut. I.— S. ἀγγελεθήσ-ο-μαι, -η, &c.	wanting	ἀγγελεθῇσ-οί-μην, -οι-ο, &c.
Aor. I.— S. ἡγγέλθ-ην, -ης, &c.	ἡγγέλθ-ῶ, -ῆς, &c.	ἡγγέλθ-εί-ην, -εί-ης, &c.

VERBS.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἀγγελλ-ε, -έτω, &c.	ἀγγελλ-ειν	ἀγγελλ-ων, -ουσα, -ον
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	ἀγγελ-εῖν	ἀγγελ-ῶν, -οῦσα, -οῦν, γεν-θύντος
—, ἀγγεῖλ-ον, -ά-τω, &c.	ἀγγεῖλ-αι	ἀγγεῖλ-ας, -ασα, -αν
wanting	ἡγγελλ-έναι	ἡγγελλ-ώς, -υῖα, -ός
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, ἀγγελ-ε, -έτω, &c.	ἀγγελ-εῖν	ἀγγελ-ῶν, οὔσα, -όν

is frequently made in -οιην, -οιης, &c., instead of -οιμι, &c.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἀγγέλλ-ον, ἐ-σθω, &c.	ἀγγελλ-ε-σθαι	ἀγγελλ-δ-μενος, -ο- μένη, -δ-μενον
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	ἀγγελθήσ-ε-σθαι	ἀγγελθησ-δ-μενος, -ο- μένη, -δ-μενον
—, ἀγγελθ-η-τι, -ή-τω, &c.	ἀγγελθ-ῆ-ναι	ἀγγελθ-είς, -είσα, -έν

LIQUID VERBS

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Perf.— S. ἡγγέλ-μαι, -σαι, -ται, &c.	ἡγγελ-μένος (-η, -ον), ῶ, ῆς, ῆ, &c.	ἡγγελ-μένος (-η, -ον), εἶην, εἶης, &c.
Plup.— S. ἡγγέλ-μην, -σο, -το, &c.	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.— S. ἡγγέλ-ην, -ης, &c.	ἡγγελ-ῶ, -ης, &c.	ἡγγελ-εί-ην, -εί-ης, &c.
Fut. II.— S. ἀγγελέσ-ο-μαι, -ει (or -ῃ), &c.	wanting	ἀγγελεσ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, &c.
Fut. III.— wanting	wanting	wanting

MIDDLE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Fut.—(I shall report myself, &c.) S. ἀγγελ-ού-μαι, -εἶ (or -ῃ), -είται D. ἀγγελ-ού-μεθον, -εἶ- σθον, -εἶ-σθον P. ἀγγελ-ού-μεθα, -εἶ-σθε, -ού-νται	wanting	ἀγγελ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οί-το ἀγγελ-οί-μεθον, -οἶ- σθον, -οἶ-σθην ἀγγελ-οί-μεθα, -οἶ-σθε, -οἶ-ντο
Aor. I.— S. ἡγγείλ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ- ται, &c.	ἡγγείλ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ- ται, &c.	ἡγγείλ-αι-μην, -αι- -αι-το, &c.
Aor. II.— S. ἡγγέλ-ο-μην, -ον, -ε-το, &c.	ἡγγέλ-ω-μαι, -ῃ, -ῃ- ται, &c.	ἡγγέλ-οί-μην, -οί-ο, -οἶ-το, &c.

Verbal Adjectives

— continued.

— continued.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἡγγελ-σο, -θω, &c.	ἡγγέλ-θαι	ἡγγελ-μένος, -μένη, -μενον
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, ἀγγελ-η-θι, -ή-τω, &c.	ἀγγελ ἦ-ναι	ἀγγελ-εις, -είσα, -έν
wanting	ἀγγελήσ-ε-σθαι	ἀγγελησ-ό-μενος
wanting	wanting	wanting

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
	ἀγγελ-εἰ-σθαι	ἀγγελ-ού-μενος, -ου- μένη, -ού-μενον
wanting		
ἡγγεῖλ-αι, -ά-σθω, &c.	ἀγγεῖλ-α-σθαι	μένη, ἄ μενον
—, ἀγγέλ-ου, ἐ-σθω, &c.	ἀγγελ-έ-σθαι	ἀγγελ-ό-μενος, -ο-μένη, -ο-μενον

ἀγγελ-τός and ἀγγελ-τέος.

EXERCISE XX.

οἱ ναῦται τὴν ἄγκυραν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν βάλλουσι.
 ὁ ποιμὴν τὸν αὐτοῦ υἱὸν εἰς μάχην ἔστειλε. πρὸς σε
 τὴν σφαῖραν βάλλω. πρὸς σε τὴν σφαῖραν βαλῶ.
 οἱ παῖδες τοὺς ὄφεις λίθοις ἔβαλλον. οἱ ποιμένες
 τὸν λύκον βακτηρίαις ἔβαλον. ὕλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐν
 τῷ κήπῳ ἔμειναν αἱ κόραι. ὁ δεσπότης τὸν κακὸν
 δούλον εἰς φυλακὴν βέβληκε. διὰ τί με λίθῳ ἔβαλες;
 βάλλετε τὰς σφαῖρας εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ. μείνον μεθ' ἡμῶν,
 ἡ ἡμέρα γὰρ ἤδη κέκλικε. τίς μοι τὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὴν
 θάλατταν φανεῖ; τὴν κεφαλὴν μου τέτμηκας λίθῳ.
 τὸν δούλον, ὃς τὸν ἐμοῦ ἵππον ἔκλεψε, εἰς φυλακὴν
 βέβληκεν ὁ κριτής. πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἀποκτενοῦ-
 μεν. αἱ γυναῖκες τὰς τοῦ γέροντος κόμας ἔτιλλον.
 τὰς τοῦ κριτοῦ κόμας μὴ κείρε. τὰς τοῦ κριτοῦ κόμας
 μὴ κείρης.

Do not throw the anchor into the sea. Two sailors were casting an anchor into the sea. Mothers! do not send your sons to the war. Some one has struck the old man with a stone. Do not throw the balls into the air. The shepherds will strike the dog with sticks. My father has put his slave in prison. The boys will stay the livelong day in the wood. Boys! do not remain all day in the forest. Stay with us, my friend. The shepherds sent their sons to the war. The two boys were throwing stones into the sea. Sailors! do not throw the dog into the sea. We shall cast the wicked thieves into prison. I shall remain the livelong day in the temple.

SECTION XIV.

PASSIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXI.

λύονται οἱ ὄνοι ἀπὸ τῶν κιώνων. οἱ λαγὼ ἡρέθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ γεωργοῦ κυνῶν. οἱ ἵπποι ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος ἐλύθησαν. οἱ κάλῳ λέλυνται ὑπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν. κοχλῖαι πολλοὶ ὑπὸ τοῖν δυοῖν παῖδοιν τοῦ ἵπποκόμου ὠπτήθησαν. ἡ οἰκία καίεται. αἱ ἐν τῇ κώμῃ οἰκίαι καίονται. μάχαιραι εὐρίσκονται ἐν ταῖς τῆς κώμης οἰκίαις. οἱ πολῖται πιστεύονται ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν Ξενοφῶν ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν θαυμάζεται ἕνεκα τῆς ἀρετῆς. οἱ λαγὼ ἐδιώκοντο. ἡ τοῦ Ξενοφῶντος σκηνὴ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ταχὺ ἐκαίετο. τὰ ὑποζύγια ἡλαίνετο. οἱ ἵπποι διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ἡλαίνοντο. οἱ σοφοὶ τιμῶνται, οἱ δὲ αἰσχροὶ οὐ τιμῶνται. οἱ πονηροὶ οὐκ ἄξιοι εἰσι φιλεῖσθαι. ἀργυρᾶ* κύπελλα ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ εὐρίσκεται. οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται. οἱ παῖδες ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδεύθησαν. τὸ κόρα ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν πολιτῶν ἀκουσθήσῃ, ὧ ρῆτορ.

Some swords were found in the citizen's garden. The farmer's horses have been unyoked from the waggon. The boys have been educated by their own father. The soldiers' tents were quickly burned

* In the First and Second Declensions, ε before α, of the dual and plural, and ο before anything but a short vowel, reverse the general rule of contraction (see p. 39); αα, ὀττά, ὄστα; διπλόη, διπλή; διπλόω, διπλῶ.

by the enemy. A silver cup was found in the shepherd's tent. The serpents were struck by the boys with sticks. The worthless slave was cast into prison by his master. Many of the enemy were slain. The majority of the enemy were slain by the Greeks. My head has been cut with a stone. Cyrus was sent for from his province by his brother, Artaxerxes. The poet was admired for (i.e., on account of) his learning.

MIDDLE VOICE AND DEPONENT VERBS.

RULE XIV.—Measure of distance is put in the accusative; as, ἀπέχει δέκα στωδίου, it is ten stadia distant.

EXERCISE, XXII.

οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνδρείως ἐμάχοντο. Δαρείος Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε καὶ στρατηγὸν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε πάντων ὅσοι εἰς Καστωλοῦ κεδίων ἀθροίζονται.

ὁ Κῦρος ἐπὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἐστρατεύετο. οἱ στρατηγοὶ τοὺς ἀγγέλους μεταπέμπονται. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐβουλεύσατο περὶ τῆς σωτηρίας τῆς ἀρχῆς. ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται τῶν Ἑλλήνων περὶ μέσας νύκτας. περὶ τῆς πατρίδος μαχώμεθα. βουλευώμεθα περὶ τῆς τῶν πολιτῶν σωτηρίας. Ἀρταξέρξης συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον, ὡς ἀποκτενῶν ἡ δὲ μήτηρ, ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτόν, ἀποπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὐ βούλευσαι. πάντες τιμῆς γεύσασθαι βούλονται. ἀποκρίναί μοι, τίνας ἕνεκα χρὴ θαυμάζειν ἄνδρα ποιητήν; οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς μάχην ἐτάξαντο.

The king sent-for his brother from his government (province). The queen wishes to send for her son from his province. Cyrus took the field against Artaxerxes. The king reviewed his soldiers about midnight. Let us consult about the safety of the city. • Before (we take) action let us carefully deliberate. All of us wish to taste liberty. The mother of Cyrus begged him off (for herself), and sent him away to his province. The citizens arranged themselves for battle. Let us beg off our friends. Do not send for (to yourselves) the wicked citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

Prepositions, when compounded with Verbs, retain generally their proper signification; as, ἀπέχειν, for ἀπὸ ἔχειν, *to keep from*,—i.e., *to refrain*; ἀνὰ βαίνω, *to go up*,—i.e., *ascend*, *mount*. •

EXERCISE XXIII.

ὅτε αἱ οἰκίαι ἐκαίοντο, οἱ πολῖται ἀπέφευγον. ὁ Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς. οἱ πολῖται πλοῖα οὐκ εἶχον. τὰ θηρία ἔτρεχεν. ὅτε αἱ Ἀθῆναι ἐκαίοντο οἱ πολῖται ἐπὶ τὰ πλοῖα ἀνέβαινον. ὑπὲρ ἵππου ἐθήρενε ὁ Πέρσης.

ἡ οἰκία ἀγώγῳ ἔχει πολλὰ. μὴ διώκετε, ὦ παῖδες, τοὺς λαγῶς. τῶν αἰσχυρῶν ἡδονῶν ἀπέχου. ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀναβαίνει ὁ ρεανίας. ὁ πολίτης τὸν ἀδελφὸν βουλεύσεται. οἱ πολῖται βουλεύσονται. Δαρεῖος, ὁ

ἀδελφός, τὸν Κῦρον μεταπέμψεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς. οἱ πολέμοι ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα ἐστρατεύσαντο. ὁ στρατηγὸς σὺν τοῖς στρατιώταις ἔθυσσε τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ. οἱ πολῖται τὸν κριτὴν ἔπεισαν. Κλέαρχος μὲν τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως ἡγείται, Μένων δὲ τοῦ εὐωνύμου. ὁ ἵπποκόμος κατεπήδησεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος. γυμνάζετε τὰ σώματα, ὦ παῖδες. πολλάκις βραχεῖα ἡδονὴ μακρὰν τίκτει λύπην. πίστενε τοῖς σόφροσι. Κῦρος ἐκάλεσε τοὺς φυγάδας, καὶ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς στρατεῦσθαι σὺν αὐτῷ. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἄνευ σακῶν φεύγουσι. οἱ δὲ ἐν τοῖς ξίφεσι πίπτουσι. οἱ δ' ἔτι ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν μάχονται. ἀνὰ δὲ τὰ ὄρη κείται ξίφη τε, καὶ ἔγχη, καὶ δὴ καὶ μελῶν μέρη. ἡ Νῆνος μὲν, ὦ πορθμεῦ, ἀπόλωλεν ἡδὴ, καὶ οὐδὲν ἵχνος ἔτι λοιπὸν αὐτῆς. ἀποθνήσκουσι γὰρ καὶ αἱ πόλεις, ὥσπερ ἄνθρωποι.

The soldiers were fleeing without their shields. Two swords were found in the shepherd's hut. The farmers have found two silver cups in the slave's cottage. The master sent for his servant from the field. The slaves wished to taste liberty. The father begged his son off, and sent him away to the war. The generals reviewed the soldiers about midnight. The citizens are about to take the field against the enemies of their king. Do not send for the boy from the wood. The soldiers' children are fleeing with their fathers' shields. The king's generals review the soldiers in the garden of the palace. The two shepherds will remain the livelong night in the snow.

SECTION XV.

SECOND CONJUGATION—VERBS IN *-μι*.

1. Verbs in *-μι* are of a more ancient formation than verbs in *-ω*, but are much less numerous. They differ in inflexion from verbs in *-ω*, in the Present, Imperfect (Active, Passive, and Middle), and Aorist II. (Active and Middle).

2. The stems which adopt this mode of conjugation end in one of the vowels, *a*, *ε*, *ο*, or *υ*. In the Present and Imperfect a reduplication is prefixed, consisting of the initial consonant of the stem, with *ι*; thus, the stem *δο-*, *I give*, is lengthened into *δω-*, which, with the person ending, *-μι*, makes *δω-μι*, and this again, with the reduplication, *δι'-δω-μι*. So *θε-*, lengthened into *θη-*, with person ending, *θη-μι*, and with reduplication, *τι'-θη-μι*. • (See p. 62, 11, on Reduplication.)

3. If the stem begin with *σ*, or an aspirated vowel, the reduplication is made by prefixing *ι* aspirated; thus, stem *στα-*, lengthened *στη-*, with person ending, *στη-μι*, and with reduplication, *ι'-στη-μι*. Compare *sto* and *si-sto*, in Latin.

4. The three verbs, *τίθημι*, *I place*, *δίδωμι*, *I give*, and *ἵημι*, *I send*, have the inflexion *-κα*, instead of *-σα*, in the first aorist indicative active; as, *ἔθηκα*, *ἔδωκα*, *ἠκά*; but this form is used almost solely in the singular. For these and other minor peculiarities, consult the paradigms.

VERBS

The student will remember that the stem of ἵστημι is στᾶ-; of τίθημι, θε-; that of the inflexion, as, τιθώμεν for τιθέ-ωμεν, the hyphen has no declension. The parts not here given are regularly declined, like

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.—(I set up or erect, &c.)

S. ἵστανμι, -ης, -ησι

ἵσταν-ω, -ῆς, -ῇ

ἵσταν-αἶν, -αἶης, -αἶη

D. —, ἵσταν-ᾶτον, -ᾶτον

—, ἵσταν-ῆτον, -ῆτον

—, ἵσταν-αἶτον, -αἶτην*

P. ἵσταν-όμεν, -άτε, -άσι(ν)

ἵσταν-ώμεν, -ῆτε, -ώσι(ν)

ἵσταν-αἶμεν, -αἶτε, (-αἶσαν), -αἶεν

Imperf.—(I was erecting, &c.)

S. ἵσταν-ην, -ης, -η

wanting

wanting

D. —, ἵσταν-ᾶτον, -ᾶτην

P. ἵσταν-όμεν, -άτε, -άσαν

Aor. II.—(I stood, &c.)

S. ἕστημι, -ης, -η

ἕστη-ω, -ῆς, -ῇ

ἕστη-αἶν, -αἶης, -αἶη

D. —, ἕστη-ῆτον, -ῆτην

—, ἕστη-ῆτον, -ῆτον

—, ἕστη-αἶτον, -αἶτην

P. ἕστη-ήμεν, -ητε, -ησαν

ἕστη-ώμεν, -ητε, -ώσι(ν)

ἕστη-αἶμεν, -αἶτε, (-αἶσαν) -αἶεν

MIDDLE

Pres.—(I erect myself, and stand, &c.)

S. ἵσταμαι, -ασαι, -αται

ἵστα-μαι, -ῆ, -ῆται

ἵστα-μην, -αῖο, -αῖο

D. ἵστα-μεθον, -ασθον, -ασθον

ἵστα-μέθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον

ἵστα-αίμεθον, -αῖσθον, -αῖσθον

P. ἵστα-μέθα, -ασθε, -ανται

ἵστα-ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶ-

ἵστα-αίμεθα, -αῖσθε, -αῖ-

Imperf.—(I was erecting myself, &c.)

S. ἵστα-μην, -ασο, -ατο

wanting

wanting

D. ἵστα-μέθον, -ασθον, -ασθον

P. ἵστα-μέθα, -ασθε, -αντο

wanting

wanting

Aor. II.—
wanting

wanting

wanting

* The Dual and Plural Optative are usually

IN -μι.

and of *δίδωμι*, *δο-*: but since the vowel of the stem is often united with been placed with a regard, not to the pure stem, but to convenience of *λύω*; as, *ful. στήσω*; *aor. ἔστησα*; *perf. ἔστηκα*, &c. (See p. 96.)

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἵστ-η (ἵστ-ᾶθι), -άτω —, ἵστ-ᾶτω, -ᾶτων —, ἵστ-ᾶτε, -ᾶντων (-άτωσαν)	ἵστ-ᾶναι	ἵστ-ds, -άντος ἵστ-ᾶσα, -ᾶσσης ἵστ-άν, -άντος
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, στ-ῆθι, -ήτω —, στ-ῆτον, -ήτων —, στ-ῆτε, -άντων (or -ήτωσαν)	στ-ῆναι	στ-ds, -άντος στ-ᾶσα, -ᾶσσης στ-άν, -άντος

VOICE.

—, ἵστ-ω (ἵστ-ᾶσο), -ᾶσθω —, ἵστ-ασθον, -ᾶσθων —, ἵστ-ασθε, -ᾶσθων (-ᾶσθωσαν)	ἵστ-ασθαι	ἵστ-ᾶμενος, -αμένου ἵστ-αμένη, -αμένης ἵστ-ᾶμενον, -αμένου
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting

contracted into *-αῖτον*, *-αίτην*, &c.

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I place, &c.) S. τίθ-ημι, -ης, -ησι D. —, τίθ-ετον, -ετον P. τίθ-εμεν, -ετε, -έασι(ν), and -είσι(ν)	τιθ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ —, τιθ-ῆτον, -ῆτον τιθ-ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι(ν)	τιθ-είην, -είης, -είη —, τιθ-είητον, -είήτην* τιθ-είημεν, -είήτε, -εί- εν (-είησαν)
Imperf.—(I was placing, &c.) S. ἐτίθ-ην, -ης, -η D. —, ἐτίθ-ετον, -έτην P. ἐτίθ-εμεν, -ετε, -εσαν	wanting	wanting
Aor. — (I placed, &c.) S. ἔθη-κα, -κας, -κε D. —, ἔθ-ετον, -έτην P. ἔθ-εμεν, -ετε, -εσαν, or ἔθηκα	θ-ῶ, -ῆς, -ῇ —, θ-ῆτον, -ῆτον θ-ῶμεν, -ῆτε, -ῶσι(ν)	θ-είην, -είης, -είη —, θ-είητον, -είήτην θ-είημεν, -είήτε, -είεν (-είησαν)

MIDDLE

Pres.—(I place myself, &c.) S. τίθ-εμαι, -εσαι, -εται D. τιθ-έμεθον, -εσθον, -εσθον P. τιθ-έμεθα, -εσθε, -ενται	τιθ-ῶμαι, -ῆς, -ῆται† τιθ-ῶμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆσθον τιθ-ῶμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται	τιθ-έιμην, -είο, -εἶτο τιθ-έιμεθον, -εἰσθον, -εἰσθην τιθ-έιμεθα, -εἰσθε, -εἴντο
Imperf.—(I was placing my- self, &c.) S. ἐτίθ-έμην, -έσο, -ετο D. ἐτίθ-έμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθην P. ἐτίθ-έμεθα, -εσθε, -εντο	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.—(I placed myself, &c.) S. ἔθ-έμην, ἔθου (-εὐο), -ετο D. ἔθ-έμεθον, -εσθον, -έσθην P. ἔθ-έμεθα, -εσθε, -εντο	θ-ῶμαι, -ῆς, -ῆται θ-ῶμεθον, -ῆσθον, -ῆ- σθον θ-ῶμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται	θ-έιμην, -είο, -εἶτο θ-έιμεθον, -εἰσθον, -εἰσθην θ-έιμεθα, -εἰσθε, -εἴντο

* These forms are usually contracted.

† Otherwise accented.

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, τιθ-ει (τιθ-εθι), -έτω —, τιθ-ετον, -έτων —, τιθ-ετε, -έντων (-έτωσαν)	τιθ-έναι	τιθ-εις, -έντος τιθ-είσα, -είσης τιθ-έν, -έντος
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, θ-ές (for θέθι), -έτω —, θ-έτον, -έτων —, θ-έτε, -έντων (-έτωσαν)	θ-εῖναι	θ-εις, -έντος θ-είσα, -είσης θ-έν, -έντος

VOICE.

— τιθ-ου (for τιθ-εσο), -έσθω —, τιθ-εσθον, -έσθων —, τιθ-εσθε, -έσθων (-έσθωσαν)	τιθ-εσθαι	τιθ-έμενος, -εμένου τιθ-εμένη, -εμένης τιθ-έμενον, -εμένου
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, θ-ού (for θέσο), -έσθω —, θ-έσθον, -έσθων —, θ-έσθε, -έσθων (-έσθωσαν)	θ-έσθαι	θ-έμενος, -εμένου θ-εμένη, -εμένης θ-έμενον, -εμένου

into -εῖτον, -είτην, &c.

τίθωμαι, τίθη, &c.

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I give, &c.) S. δίδ-ωμι, -ως, -ωσι D. —, δίδ-οτον, -οτον P. δίδ-ομεν, -οτε, -όασι(ν) (or δίδ-ούσι)	δίδ-ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ —, δίδ-ῶτον, -ῶτον δίδ-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι(ν)	δίδ-οίην, -οίης, -οίη —, δίδ-οίητον, -οίήτην δίδ-οίημεν, -οίητε, -οίεν (-οίησαν)
Imperf.—(I was giving, &c.) S. ἐδίδ-εω, -ως, -ω D. —, ἐδίδ-οτον, -ότην P. ἐδίδ-ομεν, -οτε, -οσαν	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.—(I gave, &c.) S. ἔδω-κα, -κας, -κε D. —, ἔδω-οτον, -ότην P. ἔδω-ομεν, -οτε, -οσαν, or ἔδωκαν	δ-ῶ, -ῶς, -ῶ —, δ-ῶτον, -ῶτον δ-ῶμεν, -ῶτε, -ῶσι(ν)	δ-οίην, -οίης, -οίη —, δ-οίητον, -οιήτην δ-οίημεν, -οίητε, -οίεν (-οίησαν)

MIDDLE

Pres.—(I give myself, &c.) S. δίδ-ομαι, -οσαι, -οται D. δίδ-όμεθον, -οσθον, -α σθον P. δίδ-όμεθα, -οσθε, -όνται	δίδ-ῶμαι, -ῶ, -ῶται δίδ-ῶμεθον, -ῶσθον, -ῶ σθον δίδ-ῶμεθα, -ῶσθε,	δίδ-οίμην, -οιο, -οίτο δίδ-οίμεθον, -οίσθον, -οίσθην δίδ-οίμεθα, -οίσθε, -οίντο
Imperf.—(I was giving myself, &c.) S. ἐδίδ-έμην, -ου(-οσο), -οτο D. ἐδίδ-έμεθον, -οσθον, -οσθη P. ἐδίδ-έμεθα, -οσθε, -οντο	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.—(I gave myself, &c.) S. ἔδ-έμην, -ου, (-οσο), -οτο D. ἔδ-έμεθον, -οσθον, -οσθη P. ἔδ-έμεθα, -οσθε, -οντο	δ-έμαι, -έ, -έται δ-έμεθον, -έσθον, -έ σθον δ-έμεθα, -έσθε, -ένται	δ-οίμην, -οιο, -οίτο δ-οίμεθον, -οίσθον, -οίσθην δ-οίμεθα, -οίσθε, -οίντο

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, διδ-οι (διδ-οθι), -ότω —, διδ-οτον, -ότων —, διδ-οτε, -όντων (-ότω-σαν)	διδ-όναι	διδ-ούς, -όντος διδ-ούσα, -ούσης διδ-όν, -όντος
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, δ-ός, -ότω —, δ-ότον, -ότων —, δ-ότε, -όντων (-ότω-σαν)	δοῦναι	δούς, δόντος δοῦσα, δούσης δόν, δόντος

VOICE.

—, διδ-ου (-οσο), ψσθω —, διδ-οσθον, -όσθων —, διδ-οσθε, -όσθων (-όσθωσαν)	διδ-οσθαι	διδ-όμενος, -ομένου διδ-ομένη, -ομένης διδ-όμενον, -ομένου
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, δοῖ (δόσο), δόσθω —, δόσθον, δόσθων —, δόσθε, δόσθων δόσθωσαν)	δόσθαι	δόμενος, δομένου δομένη, δομένης δομενον, δομένου

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I show, &c.) S. δεικνύ-μι, -ς, -σι D. —, δεικνύ τον, -τον P. δεικνύ-μεν, -τε, -ᾶσι(ν) [or δεικνύσι(ν)]	δεικνύ-ω, -ης, -ῃ, &c., (formed regularly from δεικνύω)	δεικνύ-οιμι, -οις, &c., (from δεικνύω)
Imperf.—(I was showing, &c.) S. ἐδεικνύ-ν, -ς, ἐδεικνύ D. —, ἐδεικνύ-τον, -την P. ἐδεικνύ-μεν, -τε, -σαν	wanting	wanting

MIDDLE

Pres.—(I show myself, &c.) S. δεικνύ-μαι, -σαι, -ται D. δεικνύ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθον P. δεικνύ-μεθα, -σθε, -νται	δεικνύ-ωμαι, -ῃ, &c., (from δεικνύω)	δεικνύ-οίμην, -οιο, &c., (from δεικνύω)
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Imperf.—(I was showing myself, &c.) S. ἐδεικνύ-μην, -σο, -το D. ἐδεικνύ-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην P. ἐδεικνύ-μεθα, -σθε, -ντο	wanting	wanting
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The parts of these Verbs which do not appear in the foregoing Tables are

ACTIVE.

Pres.	Imperf.	Fut.	Aor. I.	Aor. II.	Perf.	Plup.	Pres.	Imperf.
ἵστημι	ἵστην	στήσω	ἕστησα	ἕστην	ἕστηκα	ἕστηκειν	ἵσταμαι	ἵσταμην
τίθημι	τίθην	θήσω	έθηκα	(έθην)	τέθεικα	έτεθείκειν	τίθεμαι	έτιθέμην
δίδωμι	δίδων	δώσω	έδωκα	(έδων)	έδωκα	έδεδώκειν	δίδομαι	έδιδόμην
δείκνυμι	έδεικνυν	δείξω	έδειξα		έδειχα	έδειδείχεν	δεικνυμαι	έδεικνύμην

—continued.

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, δεικνῦ (δεικνυθι), δεικ- νύτω	δεικνύ-ναι	δεικνύ-ς, -ντος
—, δεικνυ-τορ, -των		δεικνύ-σα, -σης
—, δεικνύ-τε, -ντων (-τω- σαν)		δεικνύ-ν, -ντος
wanting	wanting	wanting

VOICE.

—, δεικνύ-σο, -σθω	δείκνυ-σθαι	δεικνύ-μενος, -μένου
—, δεικνυ-σθον, -σθων		δεικνυ-μένη, -μένης
—, δεικνυ-σθε, -σθων (-σθω- σαν)		δεικνύ-μενον, -μένου
wanting	wanting	wanting

declined regularly. All the Tenses are seen in the following scheme:—

PASSIVE.

Fut.	Aor. I.	Perf.	Plup.
σταθῆσομαι	ἐστάθην	ἔσταμαι	ἔσταμην
τεθήσομαι	ἐτέθην	τέθειμαι	ἔτεθειμην
δοθήσομαι	ἐδόθην	δέδομαι	ἔδεδομην
δειχθήσομαι	ἐδείχθην	δέδειγμαί	ἔδεδειγμην

MIDDLE.

	Fut.	Aor.
Pres. and Imperf. same as in	στήσομαι	ἐστησάμην
	θήσομαι	ἐθέμην
	δώσομαι	ἔδομην
Passive.	δείξομαι	ἐδείξάμην

ACTIVE VOICE.

EXERCISE XXIV.

ῥί στρατιώται τρόπαιον ἔστησαν (1 aor.) οἱ ἱππεῖς εἰς χιλίους παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἔστησαν, (2 aor.) τοῖς ἀνθρώποις θεὸς πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τίθησιν. ῥί θεοὶ πάντα τὰ ἀγαθὰ εἰδούσι. Κῦρος ἔδωκε Κλεάρχῳ μυρίους δαρεικούς. δὸς πού στῶ, καὶ τὸν κόσμον κινήσω. δότε ἡμῖν τὰ ξίφη. ἡ νῆσος φαίνεται πῦρ ἀναδιδούσα πυκτός. οἱ πολέμιοι εἶπον, ὅτι οὐκ ἀποδοῖεν τοὺς νεκρούς. οἱ ἄρχοντες τοὺς νόμους τεθείκασιν. κατάθες μισθὸν τοῖς δούλοις. ὑμεῖς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰάσατε τὰ μακρὰ στήσαι τείχη. οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἅθλα τοῖς στρατιώταις ἔθεσαν πῇ στῆ. οὐκ ἔχω ὅτι ἐκάστω τῶν φίλων δεῖ. οὐκ ἔξεστιν ἀνδρὶ Θηβαίῳ ἐκθεῖναι παιδίον. Λυκοῦργός, ὁ θεὸς Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, σοφώτατος ἦν. ὑμῖν εὐτυχεῖν δοῖεν οἱ θεοί. στήλη ἔστηκε παρὰ τὸν ναὸν γράμματα ἔχουσα.

The father gave, (1 aor.) the book to his son. Give the shepherd his staff again.* The Greeks have given Cyrus ten thousand soldiers. Where shall we stand? (2 aor. subj.) The island revolted from the Athenians. (I pray that) God would grant (2 aor. opt.) me faithful friends. We very much admire Lysurgus, who made (*lit.* the person having made,—2 aor. *part. act.*) laws for the Lacedæmonians. Ye rich! give some part of your goods to the poor. The general has given thirty* days' pay (*say*, the pay of thirty days) to the soldiers.

* Use ἀποδίδωμι when the meaning is to give back, or to give what is due, &c.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

EXERCISE XXV.

οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ καθίσταντο. μηδένε κακὸν ἂν θείμην στρατηγόν. τῇ στρατιᾷ τότε μισθὸς τεττάρων μηνῶν ὑπὸ Κύρου ἀπεδόθη. ἐκάστῳ τῶν στρατιώτων στέφανος χρουσοῦς δέδοται. Κῦρος, πρὸς βασιλέα πέμπων, ἡξίου δοθῆναί οἱ (to him) ταύτας τὰς πόλεις, μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρην ἄρχειν αὐτῶν. Δάφνιν τὸν βουκόλον λέγουσι τεχθέντα ἐκτεθῆναι ἐν δάφνῃ, ὅθεν καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἔλαβεν. Πλάτων πρὸς Ἀρίστιππον εἶπε, σοὶ μόνῳ δέδοται καὶ χλαμύδα εὖ φορεῖν καὶ ῥάκος. Πυθαγόρας ἔλεγε, δύο ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν θεῶν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δεδούσθαι κάλλιστα, τό τε ἀληθεύειν καὶ τὸ εὐεργετεῖν. ὁ οἶνος εἰς τὴν ἱατρικὴν χρησιμώτατος, πολλὰ γὰρ τοῖς ποτοῖς φαρμάκοις κεράννυται.

His own cutlass was returned to the sailor. A silver crown was given to each of the slaves. Six days' pay was given by Tissaphernes to his soldiers. The soldiers of (*King*) Perses post themselves (*i.e.*, fall into position) in great haste. Socrates used-to-say (*imperf.*) that many blessings have been given by the gods to men. The infant was exposed on a high mountain. Plato used-to-say to Aristippus that to him only it had been granted to wear becomingly both the robe-of-wealth (*χλαμύς*) and the-garment-of-poverty (*ῥάκος*). The soldiers were put in position with great haste.

SECTION XVI

The following Irregular Verbs in $-\mu$ are those most frequently met consult the Greek Grammar, and Buttmann's or Veitch's "Irregular in its inflexions from $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$. The compounds, $\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\mu\iota$, &c., are more compounds.

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(I throw, or send, &c.) S. $\iota\eta\mu\iota$, $-\eta\varsigma$, $-\eta\sigma\iota$, &c. [the 3d pl. is $\iota\hat{\alpha}\sigma\iota(\nu)$]	$\iota\hat{\omega}$, $-\hat{\eta}\varsigma$, $-\hat{\eta}$, &c.	$\iota\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$, $-\epsilon\iota\eta\varsigma$, $-\epsilon\iota\eta$, &c.
Imperf.— S. $\iota\omicron\upsilon\nu$ * or $-\epsilon\iota\nu$, $-\eta\varsigma$ or $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $-\eta$ or $-\epsilon\iota$, $-\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, $-\epsilon\tau\eta\nu$, &c.	wanting	wanting
Fut.— S. $\eta\sigma\omega$, &c.	wanting	wanting
Aor.— S. $\eta\kappa\alpha$,† $\eta\kappa\alpha\varsigma$, $\eta\kappa\epsilon$ P. $\epsilon\lambda\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\lambda\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda\sigma\alpha\nu$	$\hat{\omega}$, $\hat{\eta}\varsigma$, $\hat{\eta}$, &c.	$\epsilon\lambda\eta\nu$, $-\eta\varsigma$, $-\eta$, &c.
Perf.— S. $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\alpha$, $-\kappa\alpha\varsigma$, &c.	wanting	wanting
Plup.— S. $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$, $-\kappa\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, &c.	wanting	wanting

* $\iota\omicron\upsilon\nu$, as in $\acute{\alpha}\phi\iota\omicron\upsilon\nu$, or $\eta\phi\iota\omicron\upsilon\nu$: and $\iota\epsilon\omega$, as in

PASSIVE

Pres.—(I am sent, &c.) S. $\iota\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ or $\epsilon\eta$, $-\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, &c.	$\iota\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, &c.	$\iota\epsilon\lambda\mu\eta\nu$, &c. or $\omicron\lambda\mu\eta\nu$
Imperf.— S. $\iota\epsilon\mu\eta\nu$, $-\epsilon\sigma\omicron$ (or $-\omicron\nu$), $-\epsilon\tau\omicron$, &c.	wanting	wanting
Perf.— S. $\epsilon\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$, $-\sigma\alpha\iota$, &c.	wanting	wanting

IRREGULAR VERBS IN -μι.

with in the course of reading. For the others, the learner must Greek Verbs."—The verb *ῥημι* (stem *ῥη*), *I throw*, differs but slightly frequently used than the simple verb. Many of the parts occur only in

VOICE.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, <i>ῥε</i> , <i>-έτω</i> , <i>-ετον</i> , &c.	<i>ῥέναι</i>	<i>ῥεῖς</i> , <i>-εῖσα</i> , <i>-έν</i>
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, <i>ῥε</i> , <i>-τω</i> , <i>-τον</i> , &c.	<i>ῥέναι</i>	<i>ῥεῖς</i> , <i>εῖσα</i> , <i>ῥν</i>
wanting	wanting	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting

ῥήψω, *ῥρῶ*. † See aorist active of *τίθημι*.

VOICE.

—, <i>ῥεσσο</i> (or <i>-ου</i>), <i>-έσθω</i> , &c.	<i>ῥεσθαι</i>	<i>ῥέμεν-ος</i> , <i>-η</i> , <i>-ον</i>
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, <i>εῖ-σο</i> , &c.	<i>εῖσθαι</i>	<i>εῖμέν-ος</i> , <i>-η</i> , <i>-ον</i>

IRREGULAR VERBS

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Plup.— S. ελ-μην, &c.	wanting	wanting
Fut. I.— S. ἐθήσ-ομαι, &c.	wanting	wanting
Aor. I.— S. ἐλ-θην or ἔθην, &c.	ἐ-θῶ, &c.	ἐ-θελην, &c.

MIDDLE

Fut.— S. ἥ-σομαι, &c.	wanting	ἥ-σολμην, &c.
Aor. I.— S. (ἥ-καμην, &c.)	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.— S. ἐλ-μην (or ἔμην), &c.	ῶμαι, &c.	wanting

Verbal Adjectives :

ΕΙΜΙ,

Some of the forms of εἶμι, I am, which is defective, differ from those

Pres.— S. εἰ-μι, εἶ, ἐσ-τί(ν) D.—, ἐσ-τόν, -τόν P. ἐσ-μέν, -τέ, εἰ-σί(ν)	ᾶ, ῆ-ς, ῆ —, ῆ-τον, -τον ᾶ-μεν, ῆτε, ᾶ-σί(ν)	εἶ-ην, -ης, -η —, εἶ-ητον or εἶτον, -ῆτην or εἶτην εἶημεν or εἶμεν, εἶητε or εἶτε, εἶ-ησαν, εἶεν
Imperf.— S. ῆ-ν (ῆ), -σθα, -ν D.—, (ῆ-τον) ῆσ-τον, (ῆ- την), ῆσ-την P. ῆ-μεν, -τε or -στε, -σαν	wanting	wanting
Fut.— S. ἐσ-ομαι, -ει or -η, -ται D. ἐσ-όμεθον, -εσθον, -ε- σθον P. ἐσ-όμεθα, -εσθε, -ονται	wanting	ἐσολμην, &c.

IN -μι—continued.

—continued.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
wanting.	wanting	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, ἐ-θῆτι, &c.	ἐ-θῆναι	ἐ-θεῖς, &c.

VOICE.

wanting	ῆ-σεσθαι	wanting
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, οὐ, ἔσθω	ἐ-σθα.	ἐ-μενος, -η, -ον.

ἐ-τός and ἐ-τέος.

I am.

of ἵημι only in the breathing. ὑπάρχω, &c.; supply the parts deficient.

—, ἵσ-θι, ἔσ-τω	εἶ-ναι	ὢν, οὖσα, ὄν
—, ἔσ-τον, -των		
—, ἔσ-τε, -τωσαν, -των		

wanting

wanting

wanting

wanting

ἔσεσθαι

ἐσόμενος, -η, -ον

IRREGULAR VERBS

Εἶμι (stem *ι*), has a Future meaning, *I shall go*. Like *εἰμι*, *I am*, it is by the accent, or

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.— (<i>I shall go, &c.</i>) S. εἶ-μι, εἶ, εἶ-σι(ν) D. —, ἴ-τον, -τον P. ἴ-μεν, -τε, -ᾶσι(ν)	ἴ-ω, -ης, -ῃ —, (ἴ-ητον), (ἴ-ητον) ἴ-ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι(ν)	ἴ-οιμι or ἴ-οιῃ, ἴ-οις, -οι —, (ἴ-οιτον), (ἴ-οίτην) ἴ-οιμεν, -οιτε, -οιεν
Imperf.— S. ἦ-ειν or ἦ-α, ἦ-εις or -εισθα, -ει or -ειν D. —, ἦ-ειτον or ἦ-την, ἦ-έτην or ἦ-την P. ἦ-ειμεν or ἦ-μεν, ἦ-ειτε or ἦ-τε, ἦ-εσαν	wanting	wanting

The verb **Φημί** (stem *φα*), *I say*, is conjugated much like

Pres.— (<i>I say, &c.</i>) S. φη-μι, φή-ς, φη-σί(ν) D. —, φᾶ-τόν, -τόν P. φα-μέν, -τε, φᾶ-σί(ν)	φῶ, φῆς, φῇ, &c.	φαί-ην, -ης, -ῃ, &c.
Imperf.— S. ἔ-φη-ν, (-ς) -σθα, -φη D. —, ἔφᾶ-τον, ἔφᾶ-την P. ἔφα-μεν, -τε, -σαν		[The Future, φήσω , are regular.]

Οἶδα (stem *ιδ*, Lat. *vid*) *I know*, is a preteritive verb.

Perf.— (<i>I know, &c.</i>) S. οἶδ-α, οἶ-σθα, οἶδ-ε(ν) D. —, ἴσ-τον, -τον P. ἴσ-μεν, -τε, -ᾶσι(ν)	οἶδ-ῶ, -ῆς, &c.	οἶδ-είην, -είης, &c.
Plup.— S. ἦδ-ειν or -ῃ, -εισθα or -ησθα, -εις or -ῆς, -ει or -ειν, or -ῃ D. —, ἦδ-ειτον, ἦδ-είτην P. ἦδ-ειμεν, -ειτε, -εσαν (-εισαν)	wanting	wanting
Aor. II.— S. εἶδον, &c.	εἶδω, &c.	εἶδοιμι, &c.

IN -μι—continued.

very defective, and in some forms is distinguished from the latter only an iota subscript.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
—, ἴθι(εῖ), -τω —, ἴτον, -των —, ἴτε, -τωσαν or ἰόντων	ἰέναι	ἰών, -οῦσα, -όν
wanting	wanting	wanting

ἰστημι, but ~~want's~~ the reduplication, and is defective.

—, φά-θι or φά-θι, φά-τω —, φά-τον, -των —, φά-τε, -τωσαν or -ντων	φά-ναι	(φάς, -ᾶσα, -άν)
and the 1st Aorist, ἐφῆσα,	wanting	wanting

Its conjugation is much like that of verbs in -μι.

—, ἴσθι, -τω, &c.	εἰδ-έναι	εἰδ-ώς, -νῆα, -ός
wanting	wanting	wanting
—, ἴδε	ἴδεν	ἰδών, &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN -μι—continued.

Κεῖμαι (stem *κε*), *I am lying* (*I have laid myself*), is originally a perfect passive.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
Pres.—(I am lying, &c.)			
S. <i>κεῖ-μαι</i> , -σαι, -ται	(<i>κέ-ωμαι</i>), (<i>κέ-η</i>), <i>κέ-</i>	(<i>κε-οίμην</i>), (<i>κέ-οιο</i>), <i>κέ-</i>	
	<i>ηται</i>	<i>οιτο</i>	
D. <i>κεῖ-μεθον</i> , -σθον, -σθων	wanti, ζ	wanting	
P. <i>κεῖ-μεθα</i> , -σθε, -νται	—, —, <i>κέ-ωνται</i>	—, —, <i>κέ-ουντο</i>	
IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
Pres.		Imperf.—	
S. —, <i>κεῖ-σο</i> , -σθω	<i>κεῖ-σθαι</i>	S. <i>ἐκεῖ-μην</i> , -σο, -το	
D. —, <i>κεῖ-σθον</i> , -σθων		D. <i>ἐκεῖ-μεθον</i> , -σθον, -σθην	
P. wanting		P. <i>ἐκεῖ-μεθα</i> , -σθε, -ντο	
		PARTICIPLE.	
		<i>κείμεν-ος</i> , -η, -ον	

The verb *Ἡμαι* (stem *η*), *I sit* (*I have seated myself*), is originally a perfect passive. It is used in Attic prose only in the compound *κάθημαι*, *I sit*, or *sit down*.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres.—(<i>I sit</i> , &c.)		
S. <i>ἦ-μαι</i> , -σαι, -σται	wanting	wanting
D. <i>ἦ-μεθον</i> , -σθον, -σθων		
P. <i>ἦ-μεθα</i> , -σθε, -νται		
IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	Imperf.—
Pres.—	<i>ἦ-σθαι</i>	S. <i>ἦ-μην</i> , -σο, -στω
S. —, <i>ἦ-σο</i> , -σθω	—	D. <i>ἦ-μεθον</i> , -σθον, -σθην
D. —, <i>ἦ-σθον</i> , -σθων		P. <i>ἦ-μεθα</i> , -σθε, -ντο
P. —, <i>ἦ-σθε</i> , -σθωσαν	PARTICIPLE.	
	<i>ἦμεν-ος</i> , -η, -ον	

PART II.

EXTRACTS FOR READING.

SECTION I.

THE WITTICISMS (OF HIEROCLES).

1. Σχολαστικὸς κολυμβᾶν βουλόμενος παρὰ μικρὸν ἐπνίγη· ὠμῶσεν οὖν μὴ ἄψασθαι ὕδατος, εἰ μὴ πρῶτον μάθῃ κολυμβᾶν.

2. Σχολαστικὸς φίλῳ συναντήσας εἶπε, Καθ' ὕπνου σε ἰδὼν προσηγόρευσα. Οὐ δέ,—Σύγγνωθί μοι, ὅτι οὐ προσέσχον.

3. Σχολαστικὸς, νοσοῦντα ἐπισκεπτόμενος, ἡρώτα περὶ τῆς ὑγείας· ὁ δὲ οὐκ ἠδύνατο ἀποκριθῆναι· ὀργισθεὶς οὖν ἐξήλεγξεν,—Ἐλπίζω καὶ μὲ νοσῆσαι, καὶ ἐλθόντι σοι μὴ ἀποκριθῆναι.

4. Σχολαστικὸς ἰατρῷ συναντήσας,—Συγχώρησόν μοι, εἶπε, καὶ μὴ μοι μέμψη, ὅτι οὐκ ἐνόσησα.

5. Σχολαστικὸς θέλων τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ διδάξαι μὴ τρώγειν πολλά, οὐ παρέβαλεν αὐτῷ τρωφᾶς. Ἀποθανόντος δὲ τοῦ ἵππου τῷ λιμῷ, ἔλεγε,—Μέγα ἐζημιώθην, ὅτε γὰρ ἔμαθε μὴ τρώγειν, τότε ἀπέθανε.

6. Σχολαστικὸς, οἰκίαν πωλῶν, λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δείγμα περιέφερε.

7. Σχολαστικὸς θέλων εἰδέναι, εἰ πρέπει αὐτῷ κοιμᾶσθαι, καμύσας εἰσοπτρίζετο.

8. Σχολαστικὴς, ἰατρῷ συναντήσας, ὑπὸ τοίχου ἐκρύβη. Τινὸς δὲ πυθομένου τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη,—Καιρὸν ἔχω μὴ ἀσθενήσας, καὶ αἰσχύνομαι εἰς ὄψιν ἐλθεῖν τοῦ ἱατροῦ.

9. Σχολαστικὸς Ἀμιναιῖν ἔχων, ἐσφράγισεν αὐτήν. Τοῦ δὲ δούλου κάτωθεν τρήσαντος, καὶ τὸν οἶνον αἶροντος, ἐθαύμαζεν ὅτι τῶν σημάτων πῶν ὄντων, ὁ οἶνος ἐλαττοῦτο. ἕτερος εἶπεν,—Ὅρα, μὴ κάτωθεν ἀφηρέθη. Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν,—Ἀμαθέστατε, οὐ τὸ κάτωθεν λείπει, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἄνωθεν μέρος.

10. Σχολαστικὸς, ἰδὼν στρουθία ἐπὶ δένδρου, λάθρα ὑπείσελθὼν ὑφαπλώσατο τὸν κοιλίον, καὶ ἔσειε τὸ δένδρον, ὥς ὑποδεξόμενος τὰ στρουθία.

11. Σχολαστικὸς σχολαστικῷ συναντήσας εἶπεν,—Ἔμαθον ὅτι ἀπέθανες· ἀκεῖνος,—Ἄλλ' ὁρᾷς με ἔτι, ἔφη, ζῶντα· καὶ ὁ σχολαστικὸς,—Καὶ μὴν ὁ εἰπὼν μοι πολλῷ σου ὀξιοπιστότερος ὑπάρχει.

12. Σχολαστικὸς, ἐν τῷ ἰδίῳ ἀγρῷ ἐξιών, ἡρώτα πιεῖν ὕδωρ, εἰ καλὸν ἐν τῷ αὐτόθι φρέατι· τῶν δὲ φησάντων ὅτι καλόν, καὶ γὰρ οἱ γονεῖς αὐτοῦ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐπίνον· Καὶ πηλίκους, ἔφη, εἶχον τραχήλους, ὅτι εἰς τοσοῦτον βάθος πίνειν ἠδύναντο.

13. Σχολαστικὸς μαθὼν ὅτι ὁ κύραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἔτη ζῇ, ἀγοράσας κόρακα εἰς ἀπόπειραν ἔτρεφε.

14. Σχολαστικὸς εἰς χειμῶνα ναυαγῶν, καὶ τῶν συμπλεόντων ἐκάστου περιπλεκρμένων σκεύους πρὸς τὸ σωθῆναι, ἐκεῖνος μίαν τῶν ἀγκυρῶν περιεπλέξατο.

15. Διδύμων ἀδελφῶν εἰς ἐτελεύτησε. Σχολαστικὸς οὖν ἀπαντήσας τῷ ζῶντι ἡρώτα, — Σὺ ἀπέθανες, ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός σου;

16. Σχολαστικός, ναυᾶγειν μέλλων; πινακίδας ἤτει, ἵνα διαθήκας γράφῃ· τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας ὁρῶν ἀλγούντας διὰ τοῦ κινδύνου, ἔφη, — Μὴ λυπεῖσθε, ἐλευθερῷ γὰρ ὑμᾶς.

17. Σχολαστικὸς ποταμὸν βουλόμενος περᾶσαι, ἀνῆλθεν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἔφιππος· πυθομένου δὲ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη σπουδάζειν.

18. Σχολαστικὸς ἀπορῶν δαπανημάτων, τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ ἐπίπρασκε, καὶ, γράφων πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, ἔλεγε, — Σὺ γχαίρε ἡμῖν, πάτερ· ἡδὴ γὰρ ἡμῶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

19. Σχολαστικοῦ υἱός, πρὸ τοῦ πατρὸς εἰς πόλεμον ἐκπεμπόμενος, ὑπέσχετο ἐνὸς τῶν ἐχθρῶν κεφαλὴν ἀγαγεῖν. Ὁ δὲ ἔφη, — Εὐχομαι καὶ χωρὶς κεφαλῆς σε ἐλθόντα, μόνον ὑγιῇ ὄντα, ἰδεῖν, καὶ εὐφρανθῆναι.

20. Σχολαστικῷ φίλος ἔγραψεν ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὄντι, βιβλία αὐτῷ ἀγοράσαι· τοῦ δὲ ἀμελήσαντος, ὥς, μετὰ χρόνον, τῷ φίλῳ συνώφθη, εἶπε, — Τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἢ περὶ βιβλίων ἀπέστειλās μοι, οὐκ ἐκομισάμην.

21. Σχολαστικὸς μὲν ἐθέλων πιάσαι, συνεχῶς τὰ βιβλία τρώγοντα, κρέας δακνὼν ἐναντία ἐκάθισε.

22. Σχολαστικὸς κατ' ὄναρ ἰδὼν ἥλον πεπατηκέναι, καὶ δούξας ἀλγεῖν τὸν πόδα, περιεδήσατο. Ἄλλος δὲ μαθὼν τὴν αἰτίαν ἔφη, — Διὰ τὴν γὰρ ἀνυπόδητος καθεύδεις;

SECTION II.

ANECDOTES.

1. ANECDOTES OF PHILOSOPHERS.

ZENO.

1. Ζήνων δουλον ἐπὶ κλοπῇ ἐμαστίγου. Τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, εἵμαρτό μοι κλέψαι,—καὶ δαρῆναι, ἔφη. 2. Πρὸς τὸ φλυαροῦν μειράκιον,—Διὰ τοῦτο, εἶπε, δύο ὦτα ἔχομεν, στόμα δὲ ἓν, ἵνα πλείω μὲν ἀκούωμεν, ἥττονα δὲ λέγωμεν. 3. Νεανίσκου πολλὰ λαλούντος, Ζήνων ἔφη,—Τὰ ὦτά σου εἰς τὴν γλῶτταν συνεροῦνκεν.

ARISTOTLE.

4. Ἀριστοτέλης ὀνειδίζόμενός ποτε, ὅτι πονηρῶ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐλεημοσύνην ἔδωκεν,—Οὐ τὸν τρόπον, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἠλέησα. 5. Τυὺς Ἀθηναίους ἔφασκεν εὐρηκέναι πυροῦς καὶ νόμους· ἀλλὰ πυροῖς μὲν χρῆσθαι, νόμοις δὲ μή. 6. Πρὸς τὸν καυχώμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ μεγάλης πόλεως εἶη,—Οὐ τοῦτο, ἔφη, δεῖ σκοπεῖν, ἀλλ' εἴ τις μεγάλης πατρίδος ἄξιός ἐστιν.

7. Ἀριστοτέλης ἐνοχλούμενος ὑπ' ἀδολέσχου, καὶ κοπτόμενος ἀτόποις τισὶ διηγήμασι, πολλάκις αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, οὐ θαυμαστόν ὃ τι λέγω;—Οὐ τοῦτο, φησί, θαυμαστόν, ἀλλ' εἴ τις πόδας ἔχων σὲ ὑπομένει.

PLATO.

8. Πλάτων θρασυνόμενον ἰδὼν τινα πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα,—Οὐ παύσῃ, μειράκιον, εἶπε, τούτου κατα-

φρονῶν, δι' ὃν μέγα φρονεῖν ἀξιοῖς; 9. Πλάτων ὀργιζόμενός ποτε τῷ οἰκέτῃ, ἐπιστάντος Ξενοκράτους, — Λαβὼν, ἔφη, τοῦτον, μαστίγωσον· ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀργίζομαι.

SOCRATES.

10. Σωκράτης πρὸς Ξανθίππην, πρότερον μὲν λοιδοροῦσαν, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ περιχέασαν αὐτῷ, — Οὐκ ἔλεγον, εἶπεν, ὅτι Ξανθίππη βροντῶσα καὶ ὕδωρ πέμψει; 11. Πρὸς Ἀλκιβιάδην εἰπόντα, Οὐκ ἀνεκτὴ ἡ Ξανθίππη λοιδοροῦσα, — Οὐ καὶ σύ, εἶπε, χηνῶν βοῶντων ἀνέχη

DIOGENES.

12. Διογένης πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, κακὸν εἶναι τὸ ζῆν, — οὐ τὸ ζῆν, εἶπεν, ἀλλὰ τὸ κακῶς ζῆν. 13. Διογένης ὁ Σινωπεύς, ὁ κύων ἐπικαλούμενος, παντὶ τόπῳ ἐχρήτο εἰς πάντα, ἀριστῶν τε καὶ καθεύδων καὶ διαλεγόμενος. Βακτηρίᾳ ἐπηρεῖσατο ἀσθενήσας· ἔπειτα μέντοι καὶ διαπαντὸς ἐφόρει αὐτήν. Καὶ πῆραν ἐκομίσατο, ἔνθα αὐτῷ τὰ σιτία ἦν. Ἐπιστείλας δὲ τιμὴν οἰκίδιον αὐτῷ προνοήσασθαι, καὶ βραδύνοντος, πίθον ἵνα ἔσχεν οἰκίαν.

14. Θεασάμενός ποτε παιδίον ταῖς χερσὶ πῖνον, ἐξέρριψε τῆς πῆρας τὴν κοτύλην, εἰπών, — Παιδίον με νενίκηκεν εὐτελείᾳ. Ἐξέβαλε δὲ καὶ τὸ τρυβλίον, ὁμοίως παιδίον θεασάμενος, ἐπειδὴ κατέαξε τὸ σκεῦος, τῷ κοίλῳ ἄρτῳ τὴν φακὴν ὑποδεχόμενον.

15. Μοχθηροῦ τινος ἀνθρώπου ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, Μηδὲν εἰσίστω κακόν· — Ὁ οὖν κύριος τῆς οἰκίας, ἔφη, ποῦ εἰσέλθοι ἄν; 16. Πρὸς τοὺς ἐρπύσαντας ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν μῦς, — Ἰδού, φησί, καὶ Διογένης παρασίτους τρέφει. 17. Πρὸς τὸν πυθόμενον, ποία

ῥα δεῖ ἀριστᾶν.—Εἰ μὲν πλούσιος, ἔφη, ὅταν θέλῃ, εἰ δὲ πένης, ὅταν ἔχῃ. 18. Πλάτωνος ὀρισταμένου,—
 "Ἀνθρωπὸς ἐστὶ ζῶον δίπουν, ἄπτερον—καὶ εὐδοκί-
 μῶντος, τίλας ἀλεκτρυόνα εἰσήνεγκεν εἰς τὴν σχολὴν
 αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔφη,—Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Πλάτωνος ἄνθρωπος.

ANTISTHENES.

19. Ἀντισθένης ποτὲ ἐπαινούμενος ὑπὸ πονηρῶν,—
 Ἀγωνιῶ, ἔφη, μὴ τι καλὸν εἵργασμαι. 20. Ἐρώτη-
 θείς, τί αὐτῷ περιγέγονεν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας, ἔφη,—Τὸ
 δύνασθαι ἑαυτῷ ὁμιλεῖν.

21. Αἰρετώτερον εἶπεν εἶναι, εἰς κόρακας ἐμπεσεῖν,
 ἢ εἰς κόλακας. Ἐνὺς μὲν γὰρ ἀποθανόντος τὸ σῶμα,
 τοὺς δὲ ζῶντος τὴν ψυχὴν λυμνύνεσθαι.

•
 SOLON. GORGIAS.

22. Σόλων ἀποβαλὼν υἱὸν ἐκλαυσεν. Εἰπόντος δὲ
 τινος πρὸς αὐτόν, ὥς οὐδὲν προὔργου ποιεῖ κλαίων,—
 Δι' αὐτὸ γὰρ τοι τρῦτο, ἔφη, κλαίω. 23. Γοργίας ὁ
 Λεοντίνος ἐρωτηθεὶς, ποία διαίτη χρώμενος εἰς μακρὸν
 γῆρας ἦλθεν,—Οὐδὲν οὐδέποτε, ἔφη, πρὸς ἡδονὴν οὔτε
 φαγών, οὔτε δράσας. 24. Γοργίας ἤδη γηραιὸς ὑπάρ-
 χων, ἐρωτηθεὶς, εἰ ἡδέως ἀποθνήσκει,—Μάλιστα,
 εἶπεν ὥσπερ γὰρ ἐκ σαπροῦ καὶ ρέοντος οἰκιδίου
 ἀσμένως ἀπαλλάττομαι.

PITTACUS. XENOPHON.

25. Πιττακὸς ἀδικηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος, καὶ ἔχων ἐξουσίαν
 αὐτὸν κολάσαι, ἀφῆκεν, εἰπών,—Συγγνώμη τιμωρίας
 ἀμείνων τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἡμέρου φύσεως ἐστί, τὸ δὲ

θηριώδους. 26. Γρύλλος, ὁ Ξενοφῶντος υἱός, ἐν τῇ μάχῃ περὶ Μαντίνειαν ἰσχυρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος ἐτελεύτησεν. Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ καὶ Ἑπαμινώνδας ἔπεσε. Τηνικαῦτα δὴ καὶ τὸν Ξενοφῶντά φασι θύειν ἑσπεύμενον ἀπαγγελθέντος δὲ αὐτῷ τοῦ θανάτου τοῦ παιδός, ἀποστεφανώσασθαι· ἔπειτα μαθόντα ὅτι γενναίως, πάλιν ἐπιθέσθαι τὸν στέφανον. Ἕνιοι δὲ οὐδὲ δακρῦσαί φασιν αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ γὰρ εἰπεῖν, ἥδειν θνητὸν γεγέννηκώς.

2. ANECDOTES OF STATESMEN AND KINGS.

ARCHELAUS. DIONYSIUS.

27. Χερσιέντως ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀρχελαος, ἀδολέσχου κουρέως περιβαλόντος αὐτῷ τὸ ὠμόλινον, καὶ πυθόμενου,—Πῶς σε κείρω, βασιλεῦ;—Σιωπῶν, ἔφη. 28. Ὁ νεώτερος Διονύσιος ἔλεγε πολλὰς τρέφειν σοφιστάς, οὐ θαυμάζων ἐκείνους, ἀλλὰ δι' ἐκείνων θαυμάζεσθαι βουλόμενος.

PHILIP, KING OF MACEDON.

29. Φίλιππος ἔλεγε, κρεῖττον εἶναι στρατόπεδον ἐλάφων, λέοντος στρατηγούντος, ἢ λεόντων, ἐλάφου στρατηγούντος. 30. Φίλιππος, ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρου πατήρ, Ἀθηναίους μακαρίζειν ἔλεγεν, εἰ καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν αἰρεῖσθαι δέκα στρατηγούς εὐρίσκουσιν· αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν ἓνα μόνον στρατηγὸν εὐρηκέναι, Παρμενίωνα. 31. Φίλιππος ἐρωτώμενος, οὐστινας μάλιστα φιλεῖ, καὶ οὐστινας μάλιστα μισεῖ,—Τοὺς μέλλοντας, ἔφη, προδιδόναι μάλιστα φιλῶ, τοὺς δ' ἤδη προδεδωκότας μάλιστα μισῶ.

32. Ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μεγάλη νίκη ἐνίκησε Φίλιππος. Ἐπαρθεῖς δὲ τῇ εὐπραγίᾳ, ᾤετο δεῖν αὐτὸν ὑπομιμνήσκεσθαι, ὅτι ἄνθρωπός ἐστιν, καὶ προσέταξε παιδί τινι τοῦτο ἔργον ἔχειν. Τρὶς δὲ ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ὁ παῖς ἔλεγεν αὐτῷ,—Φίλιππε ἄνθρωπος εἶ.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

33. Ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος Διογένει εἰς λόγους ἐλθὼν, οὕτω κατεπλάγη τὸν βίον καὶ το ἀξίωμα τοῦ ἀνδρός, ὥστε πολλάκις αὐτοῦ μνημονεύων λέγειν, εἰ μὴ Ἀλέξανδρος ἦμην, Διογένης ἂν ἦμην. 34. Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀναξάρχου περὶ κόσμων ἀπειρίας ἀκούων ἐδάκρυε, καὶ τῶν φίλων ἐρωτήσαντων αὐτόν, τί δακρύει;—Οὐκ ἄξιον, ἔφη, δακρύειν, ἐν κόσμῳ ὄντων ἀπείρων, ἐνὸς οὐδέπω κύριοι γεγόναμεν;

THE SUCCESSORS OF ALEXANDER.

35. Πτολεμαῖόν φασι τὸν Λάγου, καταπλουτίζοντα τοὺς φίλους αὐτοῦ ὑπερχαίρειν ἔλεγε δέ, ἄμεινον εἶναι πλουτίζειν ἢ πλουτεῖν. 36. Ἀντίγονος πρὸς τινα μακαρίζουσιν αὐτὸν γραῦν,—Εἰ ἦδεις, ἔφη, ὦ μητερ, ὅσων κακῶν μεστόν ἐστι τοῦτ' ὁ ράκος, δείξας τὸ διάδημα, οὐκ ἂν ἐπὶ κεφαλῇς κείμενον αὐτὸ ἐβάστασας.

THEMISTOCLES.

37. Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐρωτηθεὶς πότερον Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐβούλετ' ἂν εἶναι ἢ Ὅμηρος; Σὺ δὲ αὐτός, ἔφη, πότερον ἠθέλες ὁ νικῶν ἐν Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἢ ὁ κηρύσσειν τοὺς νικῶντας εἶναι;

38. Θεμιστοκλῆς πρὸς τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἔλεγέ τι ὑπεναντίον, καὶ ἀνέτεινε αὐτῷ τὴν βακτηρίαν ὁ Εὐρυβιάδης. Ὁ δέ, πάταξον μὲν, ἔφη, ἄκουσον δέ· ἥδει δέ, ὅτι ἂν μέλλει λέγειν τῷ κδινῷ λυσιτελεῖ. 39. Σεριφίου τινὸς πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰπόντος, ὥς οὐ δι' αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν πόλιν ἔνδοξός ἐστιν, ἀληθῆ λέγεις, εἶπεν, ἀλλ' οὐτ' ἂν ἐγὼ Σεριφίος ὦν ἐγενόμην ἔνδοξος, οὔτε σύ, Ἀθηναῖος.

EPAMINONDAS.

40. Ἐπαμινώνας ἓνα εἶχε τρίβωνα· εἰ δέ ποτε αὐτὸν ἔδωκεν εἰς γναφεῖον, αὐτὸς ὑπέμενε οἴκοι δι' ὑπορίαν ἑτέρου. 41. Ἐπαμινώνας ὁ Θηβαῖος, ἰδὼν στρατόπεδον μέγα καὶ καλόν, στρατηγὸν οὐκ ἔχον,— Ἴλίκον, ἔφη, θηρίον, καὶ κεφαλὴν οὐκ ἔχει.

PERICLES.

42. Ὁ Περικλῆς ἐν τῷ λοιμῷ τοὺς παῖδας ἀποβαλὼν, ἀνδρείότατα τὸν θάνατον αὐτῶν ἤνεγκε, καὶ πάντας Ἀθηναίους ἔπεισε τοὺς τῶν φιλτάτων θανάτους εὐθυμότερον φέρειν.

SECTION III.

FABLES OF ÆSOP.

I. THE WOLF.

Λύκος ἰδὼν ποιμένας ἐσθίουσας ἐν σκηνῇ πρόβατον, ἐγγὺς προσελθὼν,— Ἠλίκος, ἔφη, ἂν ἦν θόρυβος, εἰ ἐγὼ τοῦτο ἐποίουν!

2. THE LIONESS.

Λέαινα, ὀνειδιζομένη ὑπ' ἀλώπεκος, ἐπὶ τὸ διὰ
πατὸς ἔνα τίκτειν,—Ἐνα, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ λέοντα.

3. THE GNAT AND THE OX.

Κώνωψ ἐπὶ κέρατος βοὸς ἐκαθέσθη καὶ ἠύλει· εἶπε
δὲ πρὸς τὸν βοῦν,—Εἰ βαρὺ σου τὸν τένοντα, ἀνα-
χωρήσω. Ὁ δὲ ἔφη,—Οὔτε ὅτε ἦλθες ἔγνων, οὔτε ἐὰν
μένης, μελήσει μοι.

4. THE HUSBANDMAN AND THE SNAKE.

Γεωργὸς χειμῶνος ὥρα ὄφιν εὐρῶν ὑπὸ κρύους πε-
πηγότα, τοῦτον λαβὼν ὑπὸ κούπου κατέθετο. Θερ-
μανθεὶς δὲ ἐκείνος, καὶ ἀναλαβὼν τὴν ἰδίαν φύσιν,
ἔπληξε τὸν εὐεργέτην.

5. THE FOX AND THE BUNCH OF GRAPES.

Βότρυας πεπείρδους ἀλώπηξ κρεμαμένους ἰδοῦσα,
τούτους ἐπειράτο καταφαγεῖν. Πολλὰ δὲ καμούσα
καὶ μὴ δυνηθεῖσα ναῦσαι, τὴν λύπην παραμυθουμένη,
ἔλεγεν,—Ὁμφακες ἔτι εἰσίν.

6. THE KID AND THE WOLF.

Ἐριφος ἐπὶ τινος δώματος ἑστῶς, ἐπειδὴ λύκον
παριόντα εἶδεν, ἐλοιδόρει καὶ ἔσκωπτεν αὐτόν. Ὁ
δὲ λύκος ἔφη,—ὦ οὔτος, οὐ σύ με λαιδορεῖς, ἀλλὰ ὁ
τόπος.

7. THE BOY BATHING.

Παῖς λουσάμενος ἐν ποταμῷ ἐκινδύνευε πινηῆναι·
καὶ ἰδὼν τινα παροδίτην, ἐπεφώνει,—βοήθησον. Ὁ

δὲ ἐμέμφετο τῷ παιδὶ τὴν τολμηρίαν. Τὸ δὲ παιδίον εἶπεν,—'Ἀλλὰ νῦν μοι βοήθησον, ὕστερον δὲ σωθέντι μέμφου.

8. THE HOUND AND THE FOX.

Κύνων θηρευτικὸς λέοντα ἰδὼν, τοῦτον ἐδίωκεν ὥς δὲ ἐπιστραφεῖς ἐκείνος ἐβρυχήσατο, ὁ κύων φοβηθεὶς εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω ἔφυγεν. Ἀλώπηξ δὲ θεασαμένη αὐτὸν ἔφη,—'ὦ κακὴ κεφαλὴ, σὺ λέοντα ἐδίωκες, οὗτινος οὐδὲ τὸν βρυχηθμὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς;

9. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

Λύκος ἀμνὸν ἐδίωκεν, ὁ δὲ εἰς ναὸν κατέφυγε. Προσκαλχυμένου δὲ τοῦ λύκου τὸν ἱερεὺς, καὶ λέγοντος, ὅτι θυσιάσει αὐτὸν ὁ ἱερεὺς τῷ θεῷ, ἐκείνος ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν,—'Ἀλλ' αἰρετώτερόν μοί ἐστι θεῷ θυσίαν εἶναι, ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ διαφθαρῆναι.

10. THE ASS IN THE LION'S SKIN.

'Ονος δορὰν λέοντος ἐπενδυθεὶς, λέων ἐνομίζετο πᾶσι, καὶ φυγὴ μὲν ἦν ἀνθρώπων, φυγὴ δὲ ποιμνίων. Ὡς δὲ ἄνεμος βιαιότερον πνεύσας ἐγύμνου αὐτὸν τοῦ προκαλύμματος, τότε πάντες ἐπιδραμόντες ξύλοις καὶ ῥοπάλοις αὐτὸν ἔπαμον.

11. THE WOMAN AND THE HEN.

Γυνὴ τις χήρα ὄρνιν εἶχε, καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὦδν αὐτῇ τίκτουσαν. Νομίσασα δέ, ὥς, εἰ πλείους τῇ ὄρνιθι κριθῶς παραβάλαι, δις τέξεται τῆς ἡμέρας, τοῦτο πεποίηκεν. Ἡ δὲ ὄρνις πιμελὴς γενομένη οὐδ' ἅπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας τεκεῖν ἠδύνατο.

12. THE BIRDS AND THE PEACOCK.

Τῶν ὀρνίθων βευλομένων ποιῆσαι βασιλέα, ταῷς ἑαυτὸν ἡξίου διὰ τὸ κάλλος χειροτονεῖν. Αἰρουμένων δὲ τοῦτον τῶν ἄλλων, ὁ κολοιοὺς ὑπολαβὼν ἔφη,—
 'Ἄλλ' εἰ, σοῦ βασιλεύοντος, ὁ αἰτὸς ἡμᾶς καταδιώκειν ἐπιχειρήσει, πῶς ἡμῖν ἐπαρκέσεις;

13. THE BOY AND THE SNAILS.

Γεωργοῦ παῖς ὥπτα κοιλίας· ἀκούσας δὲ αὐτῶν τρυζόντων, ἔφη,—^Ω κακίστα ζῶα, τῶν οἰκιῶν ὑμῶν ἐμπιπραμένων, αὐτοὶ ἄδετε;

14. THE HORSE AND HIS GROOM.

Κριθὴν τὴν τοῦ ἵππου ὁ ὑπποκόμος κλέπτων καὶ πωλῶν, τὸν ἵππον ἔτρῖβε καὶ ἐκτένιζε πάσας ἡμέρας· ἔφη δὲ ὁ ἵππος,—Εἰ θέλεις ἀληθῶς καλὸν εἶναί με, τὴν κριθὴν τὴν τρέφουσιν μὴ πῶλει.

15. THE HEN AND THE SWALLOW.

Ὅρνις ὄφεως ὡς εὐροῦσα, ἐπιμελῶς ἐκθερμίνασα ἐξεκόλαψε· χελιδὼν δέ, θεασαμένη αὐτήν, ἔφη,—^Ω ματαία, τί ταῦτα τρέφεις, ἅπερ αὐξηθέντα ἀπὸ σοῦ πρώτης τοῦ ἀδικεῖν ἄρξεται;

16. THE FLY.

Μυῖα, ἐμπεσοῦσα εἰς χύτραν κρέατος, ἐπειδὴ ὑποπνίγεσθαι ἔμελλεν, ἔφη πρὸς ἑαυτήν· Ἄλλ' ἔγωγε καὶ βέβρωκα, καὶ πέπωκα, καὶ λέλουμαι, καὶ ἀποθάνω οὐδὲν μέλει μοι.

17. THE FOX AND THE MASK.

Ἀλώπηξ εἰς οἰκίαν ἐλθοῦσα ὑποκριτοῦ, καὶ ἕκαστα τῶν αὐτοῦ σκευῶν διερευνωμένη, εὔρε καὶ κεφαλὴν μορμολυκείου εὐφυνῶς κατεσκευασμένην· ἣν καὶ ἀναλαβοῦσα ταῖς χερσίν, ἔφη,—ὦ οἷα κεφαλὴ, καὶ ἐγκέφαλον οὐκ ἔχει !

18. THE RAVEN AND HIS DAM.

Κόραξ νοσῶν ἔφη τῇ μητρί,—Μῆτερ, εὗχου τῷ θεῷ, καὶ μὴ θρήνηι. Ἡ δ' ὑπολαβοῦσα ἔφη,—Τίς σε, ὦ τέκνον, τῶν θεῶν ἐλείψει ; τίνος γὰρ κρέας ὑπὸ σοῦ γε οὐκ ἐκλάπη ;

19. THE DOG AND HIS SHADOW.

Κύνων, κρέας φέρων, ποταμῷ διέβαινε· θεασάμενος δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ σκιὰν ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕδατος, ὑπέλαβεν ἕτερον κύνα εἶναι κρέας κατέχοντα· καὶ ἀφείς τὸ ἴδιον, ὥρμησε τὸ ἐκείνου λαβεῖν· ἀπώλεσε δὲ ἀμφότερα· τὸ μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἦν· ὃ δὲ κατεῖχεν ὑπὸ τοῦ ρεύματος κατεσύρετο.

20. THE HORSE AND THE STAG.

Ἴππος κατεῖχε λειμῶνα μόνος· ἐλθόντος δ' ἐλάφου, καὶ διαφθείροντος τὴν νομήν, βουλόμενος τιμωρῆσθαι τὸν ἔλαφον, ἠρώτα τιν' ἀνθρωπὸν, εἰ δύναιτο μετ' αὐτῷ κολάσαι τὸν ἔλαφον· ὃ δ' ἔφησεν, ἐὰν λάβῃ χαλινόν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναβῇ ἐπ' αὐτόν, ἔχων ἀκόντια· συνομολογήσαντος δέ, καὶ ἀναβάντος, ἀντὶ τοῦ τιμωρῆσθαι, αὐτὸς ἐδούλευσεν ἤδη τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.

21. THE GRASSHOPPER AND THE ANTS.

Χειμῶνος ὥρα τῶν σίτων βραχέντων, οἱ μύρμηκες ἐψύχον· τέττιξ δὲ λιμώττων ἤτει αὐτοὺς τροφήν· οἱ δὲ μύρμηκες εἶπον αὐτῷ,—Διὰ τί τὸ θέρος οὐ συνήγες τροφήν; Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν,—Οὐκ ἐσχόλαζον, ἀλλ' ἤδον μουσικῶς· Οἱ δὲ γελάσαντες, εἶπον,—Ἄλλ' εἰ θέρους ὥραις ἤυλεις, χειμῶνος ὀρχοῦ.

22. THE OLD MAN AND DEATH.

Γέρων ποτὲ ξύλα τεμὼν ἐξ ὄρου, καπὶ τῶν ὤμων ἀράμενος, ἐπειδὴ πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἐπηχθισμένος ἐβάδισεν, ἀπειρηκώς, ἀπέθιξεν τε τὰ ξύλα, καὶ τὸν θάνατον ἐλθεῖν ἐπεκαλεῖτο· τοῦ δὲ θανάτου εὐθύς ἐπιστάντος, καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν πυνθανομένου δι' ἣν αὐτὸν καλοίη, ὁ γέρων ἔφη,—Ἵνα τὸν φόρτον τοῦτον ἄρας ἐπιθῇς μοι.

23. THE DOG AND HIS MASTER.

Ἐχων τις κύνα Μελιταῖον καὶ ὄνον, διετελεῖ τῷ κυνὶ προσπαίζων· καὶ εἴ ποτε ἔξω δεῖπνον εἶχεν, ἐκόμιζε τι αὐτῷ καὶ προσιόντι παρέβαλεν· ὁ δὲ ὄνος ζηλώσας προέδραμεν αὐτός, καὶ σκιρτῶν ἐλάττισε τὸν δεσπότην· καὶ οὗτος ἀγανακτήσας ἐκέλευσε παῖδόν τινα αὐτὸν ἀναγαγεῖν πρὸς τὸν μυλῶνα, καὶ τοῦτον ὀφθαλμῶν αὐτοῦ ἀφαιρῆσαι.

24. THE WOLF AND THE CRANE.

Λύκον λαίμῳ ὀστέον ἐπεπήγει· ὁ δὲ γεράνος, σθῶν παρέχων, εἶπεν, εἰ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτῆς ἐπιβαλοῦσα, τὸ ὀστέον ἐκ τοῦ λαίμου αὐτοῦ ἐκβάλοι· ἡ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐκβαλοῦσα, βολιχόδειρος οὔσα, τὰν μασθῶν ἐτίχεται.

ἄστις γελάσας, καὶ τοὺς ὀδόντας θήξας,— Ἀρκεῖ σοι μισθός, ἔφη, τοῦτο καὶ μόνον, ὅτι ἐκ λύκῳ στόματος καὶ ὀδόντων ἐξείλες κára σῶον, μηδὲν παθοῦσα.

25. THE LION AND THE ASS.

Λέων καὶ ὄνος κοινωνίαν θέμενοι, ἐξῆλθον ἐπὶ θήραν γενομένων δὲ αὐτῶν κατὰ τι σπήλαιον, ἐν ᾧ αἶγες ἄγριαί, ὃ μὲν λέων πρὸ τοῦ στομίου στάς, ἐξιούσας τὰς αἶγας συνελόμβανεν· ὃ δὲ ὄνος ἔνδον εἰσελθὼν ἐνήλατο αὐταῖς. καὶ ὠγκάτω ἐκφοβεῖν βουλόμενος· τοῦ δὲ λέοντος τὰς πλείστας συλλαβόντος, ἐξελθὼν ἐκεῖνος ἐκύνθανετο αὐτοῦ εἰ γενναίως ἡγωνίσαστο, καὶ τὰς αἶγας ἐξεδίωξεν· ὃ δὲ ἔειπεν,— Ἀλλ' εὖ ἴσθι ὅτι καὶ γὰρ ἂν σε ἐφοβήθην, εἰ μὴ ἤδειν σε ὄνον ὄντα.

THE STAG AT THE FOUNTAIN.

Ἐλαφος διψήσας ἐπὶ πηγὴν ἦλθεν· ἰδὼν δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκιάν, τοὺς μὲν πόδας ἐμέμφετο ὡς λεπτοὺς καὶ ἀσθενεῖς ὄντας· τὰ δὲ κέρατα αὐτοῦ ἐπήνει, ὡς μέγιστα καὶ εὐμήκη· μηδέπω πιὼν, κυνηγοῦ καταλαβόντος, ἔφην· ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ τόπον δραμὼν καὶ εἰς ὕλην ἐμβάς, τοῖς κέρασιν ἐμπλακεῖς ἐθηρεύθη· ἔφη δέ,— ὦ μάταιος ἐγώ! ὃς ἐκ μὲν τῶν ποδῶν ἐσώθη, οἷς ἐρεμφομένη, ἐκ δὲ τῶν κεράτων προεδόθη, αἷς ἐκαὶ λώμην.

27. THE FOX AND THE RAVEN.

Κορὰς κρέας ἀρτάσας, ἐπὶ τινος δένδρου ἐκάθισεν· πύρρον δὲ τούτῳ ἰούσα, καὶ βουλευθεῖσα περιγενέσθαι τοῦ κρέατος, στάσα κατωθεν ἐπήνει αὐτόν, ὡς

εὐμεγεθὲς καὶ καλὸν ὄρνεον καὶ θηρευτικὸν καὶ εὐμορφον καὶ λέγουσα, "Ὅτι ἤρμोजέ σοι βασιλέα εἶναι ὀρνέων, εἰ καὶ φωικητικὸς ὑπῆρχες· ἀλλ' ὧ ποῖον ὄρνεον, καί, ἄλαλον ὑπάρχεις· Ὁ δὲ κόραξ, ἀκούσας ταῦτα, καὶ χαίνωνθεὶς τοῖς ἐπαῖνοις, ῥίψας τὸ κρέας, μέγας ἐκεκράγει· ἡ δ' ἀλώπηξ, δραμοῦσα καὶ λαβούσα τὸ κρέας, ἔφη πρὸς αὐτόν· Ἔχεις, κόραξ, ἅπαντα, νοῦς δέ σοι λείπει.

28. THE CITY MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE.

Μῦς ἀρουραῖος ἀστικῶ γίνεται. φίλος μὺς, καὶ τὴν φιλίαν πιστούμενος, πρῶτος εἰς ἀγρὸν τὸν ἀστικὸν παρελάμβανεν, καὶ ξενίαν αὐτῷ παρετίθει καὶ τράπεζαν, ἃ φέρειν οἶδε τοῖς ἐνοικοῦσιν ἀγρόν· ἀμειβόμενος δὲ τὴν ξενίαν ὁ ἀστικός, εἰς ἀγρὸν τὸν ἀρουραῖον ἐκόμιζεν, καὶ εἰς ἀνδρὸς εὐπόρου παρελάμβανεν οἶκον· ὡς δὲ τῶν ὄντων ἤδη πρόσάπτεσθαι ἤθελον, προσιών τις ἀνέκοπτε· καὶ τοσαυτάκις τῆς ἐν τοῖς ὕψοις ἀπηλαύνοντο πείρας, ὅσάκις ἐπερῶντο μεταλαμβάνειν· καὶ τελευταῖον ὁ ἀρουραῖος, Ἄπειμι, ἔφη, τὴν ἐν ἀγροῖς προτιμῶν μετριότητα τῆς ἐν ἄστει τρυφῆς.

29. THE FROGS ASKING A KING.

Βάτραχοι, λυπούμενοι περὶ τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀναρχίας, πρέσβεις ἔπεμψαν πρὸς τὸν Δία, βασιλέα αὐτοῖς παρασχεῖν· ὃ δὲ συνιδὼν αὐτῶν τὴν εὐήθειαν, ξύλον εἰς τὴν λίμνην καθήκεν· καὶ οἱ βάτραχοι, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον καταπλαγέντες τὸν ψόφον, εἰς τὰ βάθη τῆς λίμνης ἔδυσαν· ὕστερον δέ, ὡς ἀκίνητον ἦν τὸ ξύλον, ἀναδύντες, εἰς τοσοῦτον καταφρονήσεως ἦλθον, ὡς καὶ ἐπιβαίνοντες.

αὐτῷ ἐπικαθέζεσθαι· ἀναξιοπαθοῦντες δὲ τοιοῦτον ἔχειν βασιλέα, ἦκον ἐκ δευτέρου πρὸς τὸν Δία, καὶ τοῦτον παρεκάλουν ἀλλάξαι αὐτοῖς τὸν ἀρχηγόν· τὸν γὰρ πρῶτον λίαν εἶναι νωχελῆ καὶ ἀδόκιμον· ὁ δὲ Ζεὺς, ἀγᾶνακτῆσας κατ' αὐτῶν, ὕδρον αὐτοῖς ἔπεμψεν, ὑφ' οὗ συλλαμβανόμενοι κατησθίουτο.

30. MERCURY AND THE STATUARY.

Ἑρμῆς γῶναι βουλόμενος ἐν τίνι τιμῇ παρ' ἀνθρώποις ἐστίν, ἦκεν εἰς ἀγαλματοποιού, ἑαυτὸν εἰκάσας ἀνθρώπῳ· καὶ θεασάμενος ἄγαλμα τοῦ Διός, ἡρώτα, πόσου τις αὐτὸ πρίασθαι δύναται; τοῦ δὲ εἰπόντος, — ῥαχμῆς· γελάσας, — Πόσῃ τὸ τῆς Ἥρας, ἔφη· εἰπόντος δέ, — πλείοτος, ἰδὼν καὶ τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἄγαλμα, καὶ νομίσας, ὥς ἐπειδὴ ἄγγελός ἐστι θεῶν καὶ κερδῶς, πολὺν αὐτοῦ παρὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις εἶναι τὸν λόγον, ἤρετο περὶ αὐτοῦ· ὁ δ' ἀγαλματοποιὸς ἔφη, — Ἐὰν τούτους ᾤνῃσῃ, καὶ τοῦτον προσθήκῃ σοι δίδωμι.

SECTION IV.

DIALOGUES OF LUCIAN.

1. DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

DIALOGUE 1.—CHARON, MENIPPUS, AND HERMES,

(*Mercury.*)

ΧΑ. Ἀπόδος, ὦ κατάρᾳτε, τὰ πορῆμαίᾳ.

ΜΕ. Βόα, εἰ τοῦτό σοι ἠδίδιν, ὦ Χάρων.

ΧΑ. Ἀπόδος, φημί, ἀνθ' ὧν σε διεπορθμευσάμην.

ΜΕ. Οὐκ ἂν λάβεις παρὰ τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος.

ΧΑ. Ἔστι δέ τις ὀβολὸν μὴ ἔχων;

ME. Εἰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλος τις, οὐκ οἶδα· ἐγὼ δὲ οὐκ ἔχω.

XA. Καὶ μὴν ἄγξω σε, νῆ τὸν Πλούτωνα, ᾧ μιარέ, ἦν μὴ ἀποδώς.

10 ME. Καὶ γὰρ τῷ ξύλῳ σου πατάξας διαλύσω τὸ κρανίον.

XA. Μάτην οὖν ἔση πεπλευκῶς τοσοῦτον πλοῦν;

ME. Ὁ Ἑρμῆς ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ σοὶ ἀποδότω, ὅς με παρεόωκε σοι.

15 EP. Νῆ Δία, ὠνάμην γε, εἰ μέλλω καὶ ὑπερεκτίνειν τῶν νεκρῶν.

XA. Οὐκ ἀποστήσομαί σου.

ME. Τούτῳ γε ἔνεκα νεωλκήσας τὸ πορθμεῖον, παράμενε· πλὴν ἄλλ' ὃ γε μὴ ἔχω, πῶς ἂν λάβοις;

20 XA. Σὺ δ' οὐκ ἤδεις ὡς κομίζεσθαι δέον;

ME. Ἦιδειν μὲν, οὐκ εἶχον δέ· τί οὖν; ἔχρην διὰ τοῦτο μὴ ἀποθανεῖν;

XA. Μόνος οὐκ αὐχῆσεις προῖκα πεπλευκέναι;

ME. Οὐ προῖκα, ᾧ βέλτιστε· καὶ γὰρ ἦντλησα.
25 καὶ τῆς κώπης συνεπελαβόμην, καὶ οὐκ ἔκλαον μόνος τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιβατῶν.

XA. Οὐδὲν ταῦτα πρὸς τὰ πορθμεῖα· τὸν ὀβολὸν ἀποδοῦναί σε δεῖ· οὐ γὰρ θέμις ἄλλως γενέσθαι.

ME. Οὐκοῦν ἀπάγαγέ με αὐθις ἐς τὸν βίον.

30 XA. Χάριεν λέγεις, ἵνα καὶ πληγὰς ἐπὶ τούτῳ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀϊακοῦ προσλάβω.

ME. Μὴ ἐνόχλει οἶν.

XA. Δεῖξον τί ἐν τῇ πῆρᾳ ἔχεις.

ME. Θέρμους, εἰ θέλεις, καὶ τίς Ἑκάτης τὸ δεῖπνον.

35 XA. Πόθεν τοῦτον ἡμῖν, ᾧ Ἑρμῇ, τὸν κύνα ἡγαγες;

οἶα δὲ καὶ ἐλάλει παρὰ τὸν πλοῦν, τῶν ἐπιβαστῶν τῶν
ἀπάντων καταγελῶν, καὶ ἐπισκώπτων, καὶ μόνος ἄδων,
οἰμωζόντων ἐκείνων;

ἘΡ. Ἀγνοεῖς, ὦ Χάρων, ὅντινα ἄνδρα διεπορθμεύ-
σας; ἐλεσθήερον ἀκριβῶς, κυῖθενός αὐτῷ μέλει· οὗτός 40
ἐστὶν ὁ Μένιππος.

ΧΑ. Καὶ μὴν ἄν σε λάβω ποτέ—

ΜΕ. Ἄν λάβῃς, ὦ βέλτιστε· δις δὲ οὐκ ἂν λάβοις.

DIALOGUE 2.—CRÆSUS, P. UTTO, MENIPPUS, MIDAS,
AND S. CIDANAPALUS.

ΚΡ. Οὐ φέρω, ἔν, ὦ Πλούτων, Μένιππον τουτονὶ
τὸν κύνα παρ' αὐκοῦντα· ὥστε ἢ ἐκείνόν ποί μετὰστησον,
ἢ ἡμεῖς μετοικήσομεν εἰς ἕτερον τόπον.

ΠΛ. Τί δ' ὑμᾶς δεινὸν ἐργάζεται, ὁμόνεκρος ὢν;

ΚΡ. Ἐπειδὴν ἡμεῖς οἰμώζωμεν, καὶ στένωμεν, 5
ἐκείνων μεμνημένοι τῶν ἄνω, Μίδας μὲν οὕτως τοῦ
χρυσίου, Σαρδανάπαλος δὲ τῆς πολλῆς τρυφῆς, ἐγὼ
δὲ τῶν θησανρῶν, ἐπιγελαῖ καὶ ἐξωειδίζει, ἀνδράποδα
καὶ καθάρματα ἡμᾶς ἀποκαλῶν. ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ ἄδων,
ἐπιταράττει ἡμῶν τὰς οἰμωγὰς· καὶ ὅλως, λυπηρὸς ἐστί. 10

ΠΛ. Τί ταῦτά φασιν, ὦ Μένιππε;

ΜΕ. Ἀληθῆ, ὦ Πλούτων· μισῶ γὰρ αὐτούς, ἀγεν-
νεῖς καὶ ὀλεθρίους οὔτας, οἷς οὐκ ἀπέχρησε βιῶναι
κακῶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀποθανόντες ἔτι μέμνηνται, καὶ περιέ-
χονται τῶν ἄνω. χαίρω τοιγαροῦν ἀνιῶν αὐτούς. 15

ΠΛ. Ἄλλ' οὐ χρή· λυποῦνται γὰρ οὐ μικρῶν
στερούμενοι.

ΜΕ. Καὶ σὺ μωραίνεις, ὦ Πλούτων, ὁμόψηφος
ᾧ τῶν τοῖς τούτων στεναγμοῖς;

20 ΠΛ. Οὐδαμῶς· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ἐθέλοιμι στασιάζειν
ὑμᾶς.

ΜΕ. Καὶ μὴν, ὦ κάκιστοι Λυδῶν, καὶ Φρυγῶν,
καὶ Ἀσσυρίων, οὕτω γινώσκετε, ὥς οὐδὲ παυσομένου
μου· ἔνθα γὰρ ἂν ἦτε, ἀκολουθήσω, ἀνίων, καὶ κατὰ-
25 δων, καὶ καταγελῶν.

ΚΡ. Ταῦτα οὐχ ὕβρις;

ΜΕ. Οὐκ· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνα ὕβρις ἦν, ἃ ὑμεῖς ἐποιεῖτε,
προσκυνεῖσθαι ἀξιούντες, καὶ ἐλευθέρους ἀνδράσιν
ἐντρυφῶντες, καὶ τοῦ θανάτου τὸ παράπαν οὐ μνη-
30 μονεύοντες· τοιγαροῦν οἰμώξεσθαι πάντων ἐκείνων ἀφη-
ρημένοι.

ΚΡ. Πολλῶν γε, ὦ θεοί, καὶ μεγάλα κτημάτων.

ΜΙ. Ὅσον μὲν ἐγὼ χρυσοῦ.

ΣΑ. Ὅσης δὲ ἐγὼ τρυφῆς.

35 ΜΕ. Εὐγε, οὕτω ποιεῖτε. ὀδύρεσθε μὲν ὑμεῖς
ἐγὼ δέ, τὸ “Γνωθὶ σαυτὸν” πολλάκις συνείρων, ἐπά-
σομαι ὑμῖν. πρέπει γὰρ ἂν ταῖς τοιαύταις οἰμωγαῖς
ἐπαδόμενον.

DIALOGUE 3.—ZENOPHANTUS AND CALLIDEMIDES.

ΖΗ. Σὺ δέ, ὦ Καλλιδημίδη, πῶς ἀπέθανες; ἐγὼ
μὲν γάρ, ὅτι παράσιτος ἂν Δεινίου, πλεόν τοῦ ἱκανοῦ
ἐμφαγών, ἀπεπνίγην, οἶσθα· παρῆς γὰρ ἀποθνήσκοντί
μοι.

5 ΚΑ. Πάρῃ, ὦ Ζηνόφαντε· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν παράδοξόν
τι ἐγένετο· οἶσθα γὰρ καὶ σύ που Πηιοδόωρον τὸν
γέροντα.

ΖΗ. Τὸν ἄτεκνον, τὸν πλούσιον, ὃ σε τὰ πολλὰ
ἤδειν συνόντα;

ΚΑ. Ἐκείνον αὐτὸν αἰεὶ ἐθεράπευον, ὑπισχνούμενος 10
ἐπ' ἐμοὶ τεθνήξασθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐς μῆκιστον
ἐπετείνετο, καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν Τιθωνὸν ὁ γέρον ἔζη, ἐπίτο-
μόν τινα ὁδὸν ἐπὶ τὸν κλῆρον ἐξηῦρον· πριάμενος γὰρ
φάρμακον, ἀνέπεισα τὸν οἰνοχόον, ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα ὁ
Πτοιόδωρος αἰτήσῃ πιεῖν—πίνει δ' ἐστεικῶς ζωρότερον 15
—ἐμβαλόντα ἐς κύλικα, ὅτοιμον ἔχειν αὐτό, καὶ ἐπι-
δοῦναι αὐτῷ· εἰ δὲ τοῦτο ποιήσῃ, ἐλεύθερον ἐπωμο-
σάμην ἀφήσῃ αὐτόν.

ΖΗ. Τί οὖν ἐγένετο; πάνν γάρ τι παράδοξον ἐρεῖν 20
ἔοικας.

ΚΑ. Ἐπεὶ οἶνον λουσάμενοι ἤκομεν, δύο ἤδη ὁ 25
μειρακίσκος, κύλικας ἐτοίμους ἔχων, τὴν μὲν τῷ Πτοιο-
δώρῳ, τὴν ἔχουσιν τὸ φάρμακον, τὴν δ' ἐτέραν ἐμοί,
σφαλεῖς οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως, ἐμοὶ μὲν τὸ φάρμακον,
Πτοιοδώρῳ δὲ τὴν ἀφάρμακτον ἐπέδωκεν· εἶτα ὁ μὲν 25
ἔπινεν· ἐγὼ δὲ ἀντίκα μάλα ἐκτάδην ἐκείμην ὑπο-
βολιμαῖος αὐτ' ἐκείνου νεκρός. Τί τοῦτο; γελᾶς, ὦ
Ζηνόφαντε; καὶ μὴν οὐκ ἔδει γε· ἐταίρῳ ἀνδρὶ ἐπι-
γελᾶν.

ΖΗ. Ἀστεῖα γάρ, ὦ Καλλιδημίδη, πέπονθας. ὁ 30
γέρον δέ, τί πρὸς ταῦτα;

ΚΑ. Πρῶτον μὲν ὑπεταράχθη πρὸς τὸ αἰφνίδιον.
εἶτα συνεῖς, οἶμαι, τὸ γεγενημένον, ἐγέλα καὶ αὐτὸς
οἷά με ὁ οἰνοχόος εἵργασται.

ΖΗ. Πλὴν ἄλλ' οὐδὲ σὲ τὴν ἐπίτομον ἐχρῆν τρα- 35
πέσθαι· ἦκε γὰρ ἄν σοι διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου ὑσφαλ-
έστερον, εἰ καὶ ὀλίγῳ βραδύτερον.

DIALOGUE 4.—PLUTO, PROTESILAUS, AND PERSEPHONE

(Proserpine).

ΠΡ. ὦ δέσποτα, καὶ βασιλεῦ, καὶ ἡμέτερε Ζεῦ,
καὶ σύ, Δήμητρος θύγατερ, μὴ ὑπερίδητε, δέησιν
ἐρωτικὴν.

ΠΛ. Σὺ δὲ τίνων δέῃ πύρ' ἡμῶν; ἢ τίς ὦν τυγ-
5 χάνεις;

ΠΡ. Εἰμὶ μὲν Πρωτεσίλαος ὁ Ἰφίκλόν, Φυλάκιος,
συστρατιώτης τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, καὶ πρῶτος ἀποθανόντων
ἐπ' Ἰλίου· δέομαι δέ, ἀφεθεὶς πρὸς ὀλίγον, ἀναβιῶναι
πάλιν.

10 ΠΛ. Τοῦτ' οὖν μὲν τὸν ἔρωτα, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε,
πάντες νεκροὶ ἐρῶσι· πλὴν σφιδεῖς ἂν αὐτῶν τύχοι.

ΠΡ. Ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦ ζῆν, Αἰδωνεῦ, ἐρῶ ἔγωγε, τῆς
γυναικὸς δέ, ἣν νεόγαμον ἔτι ἐν τῷ θαλάμῳ καταλιπών,
ῥόχον ἀποπλέων· εἶτα ὁ κακοδαίμων ἐν τῇ ἀποβάσει
15 ἀπέθανον ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἑκτορος· ὁ οὖν ἔρως τῆς γυναικὸς
οὐ μετρίως ἀποκναίει με, ὦ δέσποτα· καὶ βούλομαι,
καὶ πρὸς ὀλίγον ὀφθεῖς αὐτῇ, καταβῆναι πάλιν.

ΠΛ. Οὐκ ἔπιες, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε, τὸ Λήθης ὕδωρ;

ΠΡ. Καὶ μάλα, ὦ δέσποτα· τὸ δὲ πρῶγμα ὑπέρ-
20 ογκον ἦν.

ΠΛ. Οὐκοῦν περιμείνον· ἀφίξεται γὰρ ἐκείνη
ποτέ, καὶ οὐδέν σε ἀνελεῖν δεήσει.

ΠΡ. Ἀλλ' οὐ φέρω τὴν διατριβήν, ὦ Πλούτων
ἡράσθης δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἤδη, καὶ οἶσθα οἷον τὸ ἐρᾶν
25 ἐστίν.

ΠΛ. Εἰτα τί σε ὀνήσει μίαν ἡμέραν ἀναβιῶναι,
μετ' ὀλίγον τὰ αὐτὰ ὀδυρούμενον;

ΠΡ. Οἶμαι πείσειν κάκεινην ἀκολουθεῖν παρ' ὑμᾶς ὥστε ἀνθ' ἐνός, δύο νεκρούς λήψῃ μετ' ὀλίγον.

ΠΛ. Οὐ θέμις γενέσθαι ταῦτα, οὐδὲ γέγονε 30
πώποτε.

ΠΡ. Ἀναμνήσω σε, ὦ Πλούτων· Ὅρφεϊ γάρ, δι' αὐτὴν ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν τὴν Εὐρυδίκην παρέδοτε, καὶ τὴν ὁμογενῇ μου Ἀλκηστικὴν παρεπέμψατε, Ἑρακλεῖ 35
χαριζόμενοι.

ΠΛ. Θελήτεις δέ, οὕτω κρανίον γυμνὸν ὦν, καὶ ἄμορφον, τῇ καλῇ σου ἐκείνῃ νύμφῃ φανῆναι; πῶς δὲ κάκεινη προσόχεται ἑσέ, οὐδὲ διαγνῶναι δυναμένη; φοβήσεται γάρ, ὡς οἶδα, καὶ φεύζεται σε καὶ μάτην 40
ἔσῃ τοσαύτη, ὅδον ἀνεληλυθώς.

ΠΡ. Οὐκοῦν, ὦ ἄνερ, σὺ καὶ τοῦτο ἴασαι, καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν κέλευσον, ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῷ φωτὶ ἤδη ὁ Πρωτεσίλαος ἦ, καθικόμενον τῇ ῥάβδῳ, νεανίαν εὐθύς καλὸν ἀπερ' ἄσασθαι αὐτόν, οἷος ἦν ἐκ τοῦ παστοῦ.

ΠΛ. Ἐπεὶ Περσεφόνη συνδοκεῖ, ἀναγαγὼν τοῦ- 45
τον αὐθις, ποιήσον νυμφίον· σὺ δὲ μέμνησο μίαν λαβὼν ἡμέραν.

DIALOGUE 5.—ÆACUS, PROTESILAUS, MENELAUS, AND
PARIS.

ΑΙ. Τί ἄγχεις, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε, τὴν Ἑλένην προσ-
πεσών;

ΠΡ. Ὅτι διὰ ταύτην, ὦ Αἰακέ, ἀπέθανον, ἡμιτελῇ μὲν τὸν δόμον καταλιπών, χήραν δὲ τὴν νεόγαμον 5
γυναῖκα.

ΑΙ. Αἰτιῶ τοίνυν τὸν Μενέλαον, ὅστις ὑμᾶς ὑπὲρ τοιαύτης γυναικὸς ἐπὶ Τροίαν ἤγαγεν.

ΠΡ. Εὖ λέγεις· ἐκεῖνόν μοι αἰτιατέον.

ΜΕ. Οὐκ ἐμέ, ὦ βέλτιστε, ἀλλὰ δικαιότερον τὸν
 10 Πάριν, ὃς ἐμοῦ τοῦ ξένου τὴν γυναῖκα παρὰ πάντα τὰ
 δίκαια ᾤχετο ἀρπάσας· οἷτος γὰρ οὐχ ὑπὸ σοῦ μόνου,
 ἀλλ' ὑπὸ πάντων Ἑλλήνων τε καὶ Βαρβάρων ἄξιος
 ἄγχεσθαι τοσοῦτοις θανάτου αἷτιος γεγεννημένος.

ΠΡ. Ἄμεινον οὕτω· σέ τοιγαροῦν, ὦ Δύσπαρι,
 15 οὐκ ἀφήσω ποτε ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν.

ΠΑ. Ἄδικα ποιῶν, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε, καὶ ταῦτα,
 ὁμοτέχνην ὄντα σοι, ἐρωτικός γὰρ καὶ αὐτός εἰμι, καὶ
 τῷ αὐτῷ θεῷ κατέσχημαι· οἶδ' ὅτι δὲ ὡς ἀκούσιόν τι
 ἐστί, καὶ τις ἡμᾶς δαίμων ἄγει, ~~ἐθέλει~~ ἂν ἐθέλῃ· καὶ
 20 ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν ἀντιτάττεσθαι αὐτῷ.

ΠΡ. Εὖ λέγεις· εἴθε οὖν μοι τὸν Ἐρωτὰ ἐνταῦθα
 λαβεῖν δυνατόν ἦν.

ΑΙ. Ἐγὼ σοι καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἐρωτος ἀποκρινοῦμαι
 τὰ δίκαια· φήσκει γὰρ αὐτὸς μὲν τοῦ ἐράν τῷ Πάριδι
 25 ἴσως γεγενῆσθαι αἷτιος τοῦ θανάτου δέ σοι οὐδένα
 ἄλλον, ὦ Πρωτεσίλαε, ἢ τὸν αὐτόν, ὃς ἐκλαθόμενος τῆς
 νεογάμου γυναικός, ἐπεὶ προσεφέρεσθε τῇ Τρωάδι,
 οὕτω φιλοκινδύνως καὶ ἀπονενομημένως προεπήδησας τῶν
 ἄλλων, δόξης ἐρασθεῖς, δι' ἣν πρῶτος ἐν τῇ ἀποβάσει
 30 ἀπέθανες.

ΠΡ. Οὐκοῦν καὶ ὑπὲρ ἐμαυτοῦ σοι, ὦ Αἰακέ, ἀπο-
 κρινοῦμαι δικαιότερα; οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ τούτων αἷτιος,
 ἀλλ' ἡ μοῖρα, καὶ τὸ ἐξ ἀρχῆς οὕτως ἐπικεκλῶσθαι.

ΑΙ. Ὁρθῶς· τί οὖν τούτους αἰτιᾷ;

DIALOGUE 6.—HERMES AND CHARON.

ἘΡ. Λογισώμεθα, ὦ Πορθμεῦ, εἰ δοκεῖ, ὅποσα μοι ὀφείλεις ἤδη, ὅπως μὴ αὐθις ἐρίζωμέν τι περὶ αὐτῶν.

ΧΑ. Λογισώμεθα, ὦ Ἑρμῇ· ἄμεινον γὰρ ὠρίσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ἀπραγμοτέστερον. 5

ἘΡ. Ἀγκυραν ἐντειλαμένῳ ἐκόμισα πέντε δραχμῶν.

ΧΑ. Πολλοῦ λέγεις.

ἘΡ. Νῆ τὸν Ἀΐδων, τῶν πέντε ὠνησάμην, καὶ τροπωτήρα δύο ὀβολῶν. 10

ΧΑ. Τ' εἰ πέντε δραχμάς, καὶ ὀβολοὺς δύο.

ἘΡ. Καὶ ἀκέστραν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἰστίου, — πέντε ὀβολοὺς ἐγὼ κατέβαλον.

ΧΑ. Καὶ τούτους προστίθει.

ἘΡ. Καὶ κηρὸν ὡς ἐπιπλάσσει τοῦ σκαφιδίου τὰ 15 ἀνεφγότα, καὶ ἥλους δέ, καὶ καλῳδιον, ἀφ' οὗ τὴν ὑπέραν ἐποίησας—δύο δραχμῶν ἄσπαντα.

ΧΑ. Εὖγε, ἄξια ταῦτα ὠνήσω.

ἘΡ. Ταῦτά ἐστιν, εἰ μὴ τι ἄλλο ἡμᾶς διέλαθεν ἐν τῷ λογισμῷ· πότε δ' οὖν ταῦτ' ἀποδώσειν φής; 20

ΧΑ. Νῦν μὲν, ὦ Ἑρμῇ, ἀδύνατον· ἦν δὲ λοιμός τις ἢ πόλεμος κατὰπέμψῃ ἀθρόους τινάς, ἐνέσται τότε ἀποκερδᾶναι ἐν τῷ πλήθει παραλογιζόμενον τὰ πορθλεῖα.

ἘΡ. Νῦν οὖν ἐγὼ καθεδοῦμαι τὰ κάκιστα εὐχόμε- 25 νος γενέσθαι, ὥς ἂν ἀπὸ τούτων ἀπολαύοιμι.

ΧΑ. Οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλως, ὦ Ἑρμῇ· νῦν δ' ὀλίγοι, ὡς ὁρᾷς, ἀφικνουῦνται ἡμῖν· εἰρήνη γάρ.

ἘΡ. Ἀμεινον οὕτως, εἰ καὶ ἡμῖν παρατείνονται ὑπὸ
 30 σοῦ τὸ ὄφλημα. πλὴν ἄλλ' οἱ μὲν παλαιοί, ὦ Χάρων,
 οἶσθα οἷοι παρεγίνοντο, ἀνδρεῖοι ἅπαντες, αἵματος
 ἀνάπλεω, καὶ τραυματῖαι οἱ πολλοί· νῦν δέ, ἢ φαρμάκῳ
 τις ὑπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς ἀποθανών, ἢ ὑπὸ τῆς γυναικὸς, ἢ
 ὑπὸ τρυφῆς ἐξωδηκὼς τὴν γαστέρα, καὶ τὰ σκέλη
 35 ὥχροι γὰρ ἅπαντες, καὶ ἀγενεαί, οὐδὲ ὅμοιοι ἐκείνοις·
 οἱ δὲ πλείστοι αὐτῶν, διὰ χρήματα ἤκουσιν, ἐπιβου-
 λούντες ἀλλήλοις, ὥς εὐοικᾷσι.

ΧΑ. Πάνυ γὰρ περιπόθητά ἐστι ταῦτα.

ἘΡ. Οὐκοῦν οὐδ' ἐγὼ δόξαίμην ἀμαρτάνειν, πι-
 40 κρῶς ἀπαιτῶν τὰ ὀφειλόμενα παρὰ θεῶν.

2. DIALOGUES OF THE GODS.

DIALOGUE 7.—ZEUS AND HERMES.

ΖΕ. Τὴν τοῦ Ἰνάχου παῖδα τὴν καλὴν οἶσθα, ὦ
 Ἑρμῆ;

ἘΡ. Ναί· τὴν Ἰὼ λέγεις.

ΖΕ. Οὐκ ἔτι παῖς ἐκείνη ἐστίν, ἀλλὰ δάμαλις.

5 ἘΡ. Τεράστιον τοῦτο· τῷ τρόπῳ δ' ἐνηλλάγη;

ΖΕ. Ζηλοτυπήσασα ἢ Ἥρα, μετέβαλεν αὐτήν·
 ἀλλὰ καὶ καινὸν ἄλλο τι δεινὸν ἐπιμεμηχάνηται τῇ
 κακοδαίμονι· βουκόλον τινὰ πολυόμματον, Ἄργον
 τοῦνομα, ἐπέστησεν, ὃς νέμει τὴν δάμαλιν, αὔπνοος ὢν.

10 ἘΡ. Τί οὖν ἡμᾶς χρὴ ποιεῖν;

ΖΕ. Καταπτάμενος ἐς τὴν Νεμέαν—ἐκεῖ δέ που ὁ
 Ἄργος βουκολεῖ—ἐκείνον μὲν ἀπόκτεινον· τὴν δὲ Ἰὼ
 διὰ τοῦ πελάγους ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἀπαγαγών, Ἴσιν
 ποιήσων. καὶ τοιοῦτον ἔστω θεὸς τοῖς ἐκεί· καὶ τὸν

Νεῖλον ἀναγέτω, καὶ τοὺς ἀνέμους ἐπιπεμπέτω, καὶ 15
σωζέτω τοὺς πλέοντας.

DIALOGUE 8.—HEPHAËSTUS (*Vulcan*) AND ZEUS (*Jupiter*).^c

ἩΦ. Τί με, ὦ Ζεῦ, χρὴ ποιεῖν; ἤκω γάρ, ὡς
ἐκέλευσας, ἔχων τὸν πέλεκυν ὀξύτιτον, εἰ καὶ λίθον
δέοι μιᾷ πληγῇ διατεμεῖν.

ΖΕ. Εὖγε, ὦ Ἡφαιστε. ἀλλὰ δίελέ μου τὴν κεφα- 5
λὴν εἰς δύο, κατενεγκών.

ἩΦ. Πειρᾷ μου, εἰ μέμνη; πρόσταττε δ' οὖν
τάληθές, ὅπερ θέλε, σοι γενέσθαι.

ΖΕ. Τοῦτ' αὐτό—διαيرهθῆναί μοι τὸ κρανίον· εἰ
δὲ ἀπειθήσεις, οὐ νῦν πρῶτον ὀργιζομένου πειράσῃ
μον· ἀλλὰ χρὴ καθικνεῖσθαι παντὶ τῷ θυμῷ, μηδὲ 10
μέλλειν ἀπόλλυμαι γάρ ὑπὸ ὠδίνων, αἷ μοι τὸν
ἐγκέφαλον ἀναστρέφουσιν.

ἩΦ. Ὅρα, ὦ Ζεῦ, μὴ κακόν τι ποιήσωμεν· ὀξύς
γάρ ὁ πέλεκυς ἐστί, καὶ οὐκ ἀναιμῶτί, οὐδὲ κατὰ τὴν 15
Εἰλήθυιαν, μαιώσεται σε.

ΖΕ. Κατένεγκε μόνον, ὦ Ἡφαιστε, θαρρῶν· οἶδα
γὰρ ἐγὼ τὸ συμφέρον.

ἩΦ. Ἄκων μὲν, κατοίσω δέ· τί γὰρ χρὴ ποιεῖν,
σοῦ κελεύοντος;—τί, τοῦτο; κόρη ἔνοπλος; μέγα, ὦ
Ζεῦ, κακὸν εἶχες ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ· εἰκότως γοῦν ὀξύθυμος 20
ἦσθα, τηλικαύτην ὑπὸ τῇ μήνιγγι παρθένον ζωογο-
νῶν, καὶ ταῦτα ἔνοπλον· ἦπου στρατόπεδον, οὐ κεφα-
λὴν ἐλελήθεις ἔχων· ἡ δὲ πηδᾷ, καὶ πυρριχίζει, καὶ τὴν
ἀσπίδα τινάσσει, καὶ τὸ δόρυ πάλλει, καὶ ἐνθουσιᾷ·
καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, καλὴ πάνυ καὶ ἀκμαία γεγένηται ἤδη 25
ἐν βραχεῖ· γλαυκῶπις μὲν, ἀλλὰ κοσμεῖ καὶ τοῦτο ἡ

κόρυς· ὥστε, ὦ Ζεῦ, μαίωτρά μοι ἀπόδος ἐγγυήσας
ἤδη αὐτήν.

ΖΕ. Ἀδύνατα αἰτεῖς, ὦ Ἥφαιστε· παρθένος γάρ
30 ἄει ἐθελήσει μένειν· ἐγὼ δ' οὖν τό γε ἐπ' ἐμοὶ οὐδὲν
ἀντιλέγω.

ἭΦ. Τοῦτ' ἐβουλόμην. ἐμοὶ μελήσει τὰ λοιπά·
καὶ ἤδη συναρπάσω αὐτήν. „

ΖΕ. Εἴ σοι ῥάδιον, οὕτω ποίει· πλὴν οἶδα ὅτι
35 ἀδυνάτων ἐρᾷς.

DIALOGUE 9.—ZEUS, ÆSCULAPIUS, AND HERACLES
(Hercules). „

ΖΕ. Παύσασθε, ὦ Ἀσκληπιέ καὶ Ἥράκλεις, ἐρί-
ζοντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὥσπερ ἄνθρωποι· αἰρετῇ γάρ
ταῦτα, καὶ ἀλλότρια τοῦ συμφέροντος τῶν θεῶν.

ἭΡ. Ἀλλὰ ἐθέλεις, ὦ Ζεῦ, τουτονὶ τὸν φαρμακέα
5 προκατακλίνεσθαί μου;

ἈΣ.² Νὴ Δία· καὶ ἀμείνων γάρ εἰμι.

ἭΡ. Κατὰ τί, ὦ ἐμβρόντητε; ἢ διότι σε ὁ Ζεὺς
ἐκεραύνωσεν, ἃ μὴ θύμις ποιοῦντα, νῦν δὲ κατ' ἔλεον
αὐθις ἀθανασίας μετείληφας;

10 ἈΣ. Ἐπιέλεσαι γὰρ καὶ σύ, ὦ Ἥράκλεις, ἐν τῇ
Οἴτῃ καταφλεγείς, ὅτι μοι ὄνειδίζεις τὸ πῦρ;

ἭΡ. Οὐκ οὐν ἴσα καὶ ὅμοια βεβίωται ἡμῖν· ὅς Διὸς
μὲν υἱὸς εἰμι, τοσαῦτα δὲ πεπόνηκα ἐκκαθαίρων τὸν
βίον, θηρία καταγωνιζόμενος, καὶ ἀνθρώπους ὑβριστὰς
15 τιμωρούμενος· σὺ δὲ ῥιζοτόμος εἶ καὶ ἀγύρτης, νοσσοῦσι
μὲν ἴσως ἀνθρώποις χρίτιμος εἰς ἐπίθεσιν τῶν φαρμά-
κων, ἀνδρῶδες δὲ οὐδὲν ἐπιδεδειγμένος.

ἈΣ. Εὖ λέγεις· ὅτι σου τὰ ἐγκαύματα ἰασάμεν,
ὅτι πρώην ἀνῆλθες ἡμίφλεκτος ὑπ' ἀμφοῖν διεφθα-

μένος το σῶμα, καὶ τοῦ χιτῶνος, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τοῦ 20
 πυρός· ἐγὼ δὲ εἰ καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο, οὔτε ἐδούλευσα
 ὥσπερ σύ, οὔτε ἔξαινον ἔρια ἐν Λυδία πορφυρίδα
 ἐνδεδυκώς, καὶ παιόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς Ὀμφάλης χρυσῷ
 σανδάλῳ· ἀλλ' οὐδὲ μελαγχολήσας ἀπέκτεινα τὰ τέκνα
 καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα.

25

ἮΡ. Εἰ μὴ παύσῃ, λοιδορούμενός μοι, αὐτίκα
 μάλα εἴσῃ, ὥς οὐ πολὺ σε ὀνήσει ἡ ἀθανασία· ἐπεὶ
 ἀράμενός σε, ῥίψω ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, ὥστε
 μηδὲ τὸν Παιῶνα ἰάσασθαί σε, τὸ κρανίον συντρι-
 βέντα.

30

ΖΕ. Παύσασθε, φημί, καὶ μὴ ἐπιταράττετε ἡμῖν
 τὴν συνουσίαν, ἣ ἀμφοτέρους ἀποπέμψομαι ὑμᾶς τοῦ
 συμποσίου· καί τοι εὐγνώμων, ὦ Ἡρακλῆεις, προκατα-
 κλίνεσθαί σου τὸν Ἀσκληπιόν, ἅτε καὶ πρότερον
 ἀποθανόντα.

35

DIALOGUE 10.—HERMES AND MAIA.

ἮΡ. Ἐστὶ γάρ τις, ὦ μητερ, ἐν οὐρανῷ θεὸς
 ἀθλιώτερος ἐμοῦ;

ΜΑ. Μὴ λέγε, ὦ Ἑρμῇ, τοιοῦτον μηδέν.

ἮΡ. Τί μὴ λέγω, ὅς τοσαῦτα πράγματα ἔχω,
 μόνος κάμνων, καὶ πρὸς τοσαύτας ὑπηρεσίας διασπώ- 5
 μενος; ἔωθεν μὲν γὰρ ἐξαναστάντα σαίρειν τὸ συμ-
 πόσιον δεῖ· καὶ διαστρώσαντα τὴν κλισίαν, εὐθε-
 τήσαντα τε ἕκαστα, παρεστάναι τῷ Διὶ, καὶ διαφέρειν
 τὰς ἀγγελίας τὰς παρ' αὐτοῦ ἔγω καὶ κάτω ἡμεροδρο-
 μούντα· καὶ ἐπανελθόντα ἔτι κεκοιμένον παρατιθέναι 10
 τὴν ἀμβροσίαν· πρὶν δὲ τὸν νεώνητον τοῦτον οἰνοχόον
 ἥκειν, καὶ τὸ νέκταρ ἐγὼ ἐνέχουν· τὸ δὲ πάντων δεινό-

τατον, ὅτι. μηδὲ νυκτὸς κα'εὔδω μόνος τῶν ἄλλων,
 ἀλλὰ δεῖ με καὶ τότε τῷ Πλούτῳ ψυχαγωγεῖν, καὶ
 15 νεκροπομπὸν εἶναι, καὶ παρεστάναι τῷ δικαστηρίῳ· οὐ
 'γὰρ ἱκανά μοι τὰ τῆς ἡμέρας ἔργα, ἐν παλαιστραῖς
 εἶναι, κὰν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις κηρύττειν, καὶ ῥήτορας
 ἐκδιδάσκειν, ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νεκρικὰ συνδιαπράττειν με-
 μερισμένον· καί τοι τὰ μὲν τῆς Λήδας τέκνα, παρ'
 20 ἡμέραν ἐκάτερος ἐν οὐρανῷ ἢ ἐν ἄδου εἰσὶν· ἐμοὶ δὲ
 καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν καὶ ταῦτα κἀκεῖνα ποιεῖν ἀναγ-
 καῖον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀλκμήνης καὶ Σεμέλης υἱοί, ἐκ
 γυναικῶν δυστήνων γενόμενοι, εὐωχοῦνται ἀφρόντιδες·
 ὁ δὲ Μαίας τῆς Ἀτλαντίδος διακουεῖμαι αὐτοῖς· καὶ
 25 νῦν ἄρτι ἤκοντά με ἀπὸ Σιδῶνος παρὰ τῆς Κάδμου
 θυγατρὸς, ἐφ' ἣν πέπομφέ με ὀψόμενον ὅ τι πράττει
 ἢ παῖς, μηδὲ ἀναπνεύσαντά, πέπομφεν αὐθις ἐς τὸ
 Ἄργος ἐπισκεψόμενον τὴν Δανάην. εἴτ' ἐκείθεν ἐς
 Βοιωτίαν, φησίν, ἐλθὼν, ἐν παρόδῳ τὴν Ἀντιόπην ἰδέ.
 30 καὶ ὅλως ἀπηγόρευκα ἥδη. εἰ γοῦν μοι δυνατόν ἦν,
 ἡδέως ἂν ἡξίωσα πεπρᾶσθαι, ὥσπερ οἱ ἐν γῇ κακῶς
 δουλεύοντες.

ΜΑ. Ἔα ταῦτα, ὦ τέκνον· χρὴ γὰρ πάντα ὑπερ-
 ετεῖν τῷ πατρί, νεανίαν ὄντα· καὶ νῦν ὥσπερ ἐπέμ-
 35 φθης, σόβει εἰς Ἄργος, εἴτα ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίαν, μὴ καὶ
 πληγὰς βραδύνων λάβοις· ὀξύχολοι γὰρ οἱ ἐρῶντες.

DIALOGUE 11.—THE CYCLOP POLYPHEMUS AND POSEIDON
 (*Neptune*).

ΚΥ'. ὦ πάτερ, οἶα πέπονθα ὑπὸ τοῦ καταράτου
 ξένου, ὃς μεθύσας ἐξετύφλωσέ με, κοιμωμένῳ ἐπιχει-
 ρήσας.

ΠΟ. Τίς δ' ἦν ὁ ταῦτα τολμήσας, ὦ Πολύφημε;

ΚΥ. Τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Οὐτὶν αὐτὸν ἀπεκάλει· ἐπεὶ 5
δὲ διέφυγε, καὶ ἔξω ἦν βέλους, Ὀδυσσεὺς ὀνομάζεσθαι
ἔφη.

ΠΟ. •Οἶδα ὃν λέγεις, τὸν Ἰθακήσιον ἐξ Ἰλίου δ'
ἀνέπλει. Ἀλλὰ πῶς ταῦτ' ἔπραξεν, οὐδὲ πάν
εὐθαρσῆς ὢν; 10

ΚΥ. Κατέλαβον ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ, ἀπὸ τῆς νομῆς ἀνα-
στρέψας, πολλοὺς τινας, ἐπιβουλεύοντας δῆλον ὅτι
τοῖς ποιμνίοις· ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐπέθηκα τῇ θύρᾳ τὸ πῶμα
(πέτρα δέ ἐστι παμμεγέθης) καὶ τὸ πῦρ ἀνέκαυσα,
ἐναυσάμενος ὃ ἔφερον δένδρον ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους, ἐφάνησαν 15
ὑποκρύπτειν αὐτοὺς πειρώμενοι· ἐγὼ δὲ συλλαβὼν αὐτῶν
τινας, ὥσπερ εἰκὸς ἦν, κατέφαγον, λῆστὰς γε ὄντας.
Ἐνταῦθα ὁ πανουργότατος ἑκείνος, εἴτε Οὐτίς, εἴτε
Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦν, δίδωσί μοι πιεῖν φάρμακόν τι ἐγχείας,
ἡδὺ μὲν καὶ εὖοσμον, ἐπιβουλότατον δὲ καὶ παραχῶ- 20
δέστατον· ἅπαντα γὰρ εὐθὺς ἐδόκει μοι περιφέρεισθαι
πιόντι, καὶ τὸ σπήλαιον αὐτὸ ἀνεστρέφετο, καὶ οὐκέτι
ὅλως ἐν ἐμαυτῷ ἤμην· τέλος δὲ ἐς ὕπνον κατεσπά-
σθην. Ὁ δέ, ἀποξύνας τὸν μοχλόν, καὶ πυρώσας γε
προσέτι, ἐτύφλωσέ με καθεύδοντα· καὶ ἀπ' ἐκείνου 25
τυφλὸς εἰμι σοί, ὦ Πόσειδον.

ΠΟ. Ὡς βαθὺν ἐκοιμήθης, ὦ τέκνον, ὅς οὐκ ἐξέθορες
μεταξὺ τυφλούμενος. Ὁ δ' οὖν Ὀδυσσεὺς πῶς διέ-
φυγε; οὐ γὰρ ἂν, εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι, ἐδυνήθη ἀποκινήσαι τὴν
πέτραν ἀπὸ τῆς θύρας. 30

ΚΥ. Ἀλλ' ἐγὼ ἀφείλον, ὥς μᾶλλον αὐτὸν λάβοιμι
ἐξιόντα· καὶ καθίσας παρὰ τὴν θύραν ἐθήρων τὰς
χεῖρας ἐκπετάσας, μόνᾳ παρεῖς τὰ πρόβατα ἐς τὴν

νομήν, ἐντειλάμενος τῷ κριῶ, ὅποσα ἔχρῃν πράττειν
 35 αὐτὸν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ.

ΠΟ. Μανθάνω,—ὕπ' ἐκείνοις ἔλαθον ὑπεξελθόντες·
 'σὲ δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους Κύκλωπας ἔδει ἐπιβοήσασθαι ἐπ'
 αὐτον.

ΚΥ. Συνεκάλεσα, ὦ πάτερ, καὶ ἦκον· ἐπεὶ δὲ
 40 ἦροντο τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύοντος τοῦνομα, καὶ γὰρ ἔφην,
 ὅτι Οὐτίς ἐστι, μελαγχολᾶν οἰηθέντες με, ὥχοντο
 ἀπίοντες. Οὕτω κατεσοφίσατό με ὁ κατάρματος τῷ
 ὀνόματι. Καὶ ὁ μάλιστα ἠνίασέ με, ὅτι καὶ ὀνειδί-
 ζων ἐμοὶ τὴν συμφοράν, Οὐδ' ὁ πατήρ, φησὶν, ὁ
 45 Ποσειδῶν, ἰάσεταιί σε.

ΠΟ. Θάρρει, ὦ τέκνον, ἀμννοῦμαι γὰρ αὐτόν, ὥς
 μάθῃ, ὅτι, εἰ καὶ πῆρωςίν με' ὀφθαλμῶν ἰᾶσθαι ἀδύ-
 νατον, τὰ γοῦν τῶν πλεόντων ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ἐστι· πλεὶ δὲ ἔτι

DIALOGUE 12. — PANOPE AND GALENE.

ΠΑ. Εἶδες, ὦ Γαλήνη, χθὲς οἷα ἐποίησεν ἡ Ἔρις
 παρὰ τὸ δεῖπνον ἐν Θετταλία, διότι μὴ καὶ αὐτὴ
 ἐκλήθη ἐς τὸ συμπόσιον;

ΓΑ. Οὐ συνεισιτιώμην ὑμῖν ἔγωγε· ὁ γὰρ Ποσειδῶν
 5 ἐκέλευσέ με, ὦ Πανόπη, ἀκύμαντον ἐν τοσοῦτῳ φυλάτ-
 τειν τὸ πέλαγος. Τί δ' οὖν ἐποίησεν ἡ Ἔρις μὴ
 παροῦσα;

ΠΑ. Ἡ Θέτις μὲν ἤδη καὶ ὁ Πηλεὺς ἀπεληλύθε-
 σαν ἐς τὸν θάλαμον, ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀμφιτρίτης καὶ τοῦ
 10 Ποσειδῶνος παραπεμφθέντες. Ἡ Ἔρις δ' ἐν τοσοῦτῳ
 λαθοῦσα πάντας, (ἐδυνήθη δὲ ῥαδίως, τῶν μὲν πινόν-
 των, ἐνίων δὲ κροτούντων, ἢ τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι καθαρίζοιτι
 ἢ ταῖς Μοῖσαις ἀδούσαις προσεχόντων τὸν νοῦν,)

ἐνέβαλεν ἐς τὸ συμπόσιον μῆλόν τι πάγκαλον, χρυσούν ὄλον, ᾧ Γαλήνη· ἐπεγέγραπτο δέ, Ἡ καλὴ 15 λαβέτω. Κυλινδόμενον δὲ τοῦτο, ὥσπερ ἐξεπίτηδες, ἦκεν ἔνθα Ἡρα τε, καὶ Ἀφροδίτη, καὶ Ἀθηνᾶ μα· τεκλίνοντο. Καπειδὴ ὁ Ἑρμῆς ἀνελόμενος ἐπελέξατο τὰ γεγράμμένα, αἱ μὲν Νηρηΐδες ἡμεῖς ἀπεσιωπήσαμεν· τί γὰρ ἔδει ποιεῖν, ἐκείνων παρουσῶν; αἱ δὲ ἀντεποι- 20 οῦντο ἐκάστη, καὶ αὐτῆς εἶναι τὸ μῆλον ἠξίου. Καὶ εἰ μὴ γε ὁ Ζεὺς διέστησεν αὐτάς, καὶ ἄχρι χειρῶν ἂν προὔχώρησε τὸ πρᾶγμα. Ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος, Αὐτὸς μὲν οὐ κρινῶ, φησί, περὶ τούτου, (καίτοι ἐκείναι αὐτὸν δικάσαι ἠξίου,) ἄπιτε δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἰδην παρὰ τὸν 25 Πριάμου παῖδα· ὃς οἶδέ τε διαγνῶναι τὸ κάλλιον, φιλόκαλος ὢν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐκὼν κρίναι κακῶς.

ΓΑ. Τί οὖν αἱ θεαί, ὦ Παύλη;

ΠΑ. Τήμερον, οἶμαι, ἀπίασιν ἐς τὴν Ἰδην, καὶ τις ἥξει μετὰ μικρὸν ἀπαγγελῶν ἡμῖν τὴν κρατοῦσαν. 30

ΓΑ. Ἦδη σοί φημι, οὐκ ἄλλῃ κρατήσῃ, τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἀγωνιζομένης, ἣν μὴ πάντ' ὁ διαιτητὴς ἀμβλυνώτῃ.

NOTES TO PART II.

SECTION I.—'ΑΣΤΕΙΑ.

THESE 'Αστεία, or "Joe Millers," are commonly, but erroneously, attributed to Hierocles, a philosopher of the Platonic school, who flourished at Alexandria about the middle of the fifth century.

1. ὤμοσεν, 1 aorist of δυνμι. § ἄψασθαι ὕδατος: observe that the aorist infinitive is used where a future might rather be expected, (so also νοσήσαι, in No. 3;) and that verbs of *touching*, *holding on by*, &c., govern the genitive. § μᾶθῃ, 2 aorist subjunctive of μαθᾶνω.

2. σύγγνωθι, 2 aorist imperative of συγγιγνώσκω. § After προσέσχον (2 aorist of προσέχω) supply τὸν ἵππον, making the phrase equal to *animadvertere*, in Latin.

3. Observe that the verbs δύναμαι, βούλομαι, and μέλλω, often take η as their *temporal augment*, instead of ε. δύναμαι is inflected like ἵσταμαι. § ἐξήλεγξεν, from ἐξελέγγω.

4. μέμψῃ: the aorist subjunctive, when used for the imperative, as here, commands the doing of an action on *one particular occasion*; whereas the present imperative enjoins the *habitual practice*. So μὴ μέμψου, "do not be always blaming;" μὴ μέμψῃ, "do not blame on this occasion." In prohibitions, μὴ is rarely joined to the aorist imperative, but to the subjunctive.

5. ἀποθανόντος, 2 aorist participle, from ἀποθνήσκω. § μέγα, "greatly," the neuter of the adjective, used as an adverb.

6. εἰς δείγμα, "as a sample." § περιέφερε, "used to carry:" the imperfect tense is used to express a *continued action* or a *habitual action*; so ἤρώτα, in No. 3, "went on to ask," or "began to ask."

7. εἰδέναι, from οἶδα (see *Irregular Verbs*). § εἰσποτρίζετο: we should rather expect εἰσωποτρίζετο.

8. ἐκρύβῃ, 2 aorist passive of κρύπτω. § πνυθομένου, 2 aorist participle of πνυθινομαι. § καιρὸν, "for a season;" i.e., for a long time, the accusative of *duration of time*. § ἔχω μὴ ἀσθενήσας, "I continue free from sickness." ἔχω, signifying "to have one's self," i.e., "to be," when joined with a participle, implies the continuance of the state indicated by the participle; so here the whole phrase means, "I continue now for a long time in a state of non-sickness."

9. Ἀμινάϊν, "a cask of Amincan wine." The Aminasi, a Thessalian tribe, are said to have introduced into Italy the vines which furnished this wine. It was produced near Naples in greatest quantity. (Con-

sult *Vocabulary*.) $\xi\tau\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$, 1 aorist participle of $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\lambda\iota\nu\omega$. \S Instead of $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$ we should expect $\eta\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$.

10. $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\epsilon\lambda\theta\omega\acute{\nu}$, 2 aorist participle of $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. \S $\xi\sigma\epsilon\iota\epsilon$, "began to shake." (See note on 6, $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\epsilon\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon$.) \S $\omega\varsigma \upsilon\pi\omicron\delta\epsilon\chi\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, "with the intention of catching," or "expecting to receive." \S $\upsilon\pi\acute{o}$, like *sub* in Latin, means properly, "from beneath;" i.e., in a lower position. The future participle is used to express a *purpose* or *intention*, or an *expectation*.

11. Observe $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\omega}$, in the dative, after the comparative adjective, expressing the *measure of difference*. The accusative is sometimes used in this sense.

12. $\eta\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha \upsilon\delta\omega\rho \pi\iota\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, "asked *about* water for drinking;" literally, "to drink." The infinitive mood is a kind of verbal substantive, and often takes the place of a noun. Here it is equal to the accusative of the Latin *gerund* with *ad*; i.e., *ad bibendum*. \S $\kappa\alpha\iota \gamma\acute{\alpha}\rho$: this phrase is often used like our "moreover," and the sense may easily be discovered by supplying the ellipse; so here we may read, "and (*they alleged it was good*), for his parents drank out of it."

13. $\tau\acute{\alpha} \delta\iota\alpha\kappa\acute{o}\sigma\iota\alpha \xi\tau\eta$: the article joined thus with the numeral, signifies "the space of two hundred years," looked on as a *whole*. \S $\xi\eta$, contracted for $\xi\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota$. The contracted form would, if regular, be $\xi\acute{\eta}$, but $\chi\rho\acute{o}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\iota\psi\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\xi\acute{\delta}\omega$, $\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\sigma\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, and a few others, generally contract *ae* and *aei* into *η* and *η* (instead of *α* and *α*).

14. $\epsilon\iota\varsigma \chi\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\nu\alpha \nu\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\acute{\nu}$, "being *sl*εwrecked in a storm." Here we should rather expect $\acute{\epsilon}\nu \chi\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ but verbs signifying *rest in a place* are very often followed by a preposition denoting *motion*, with an *accusative*, the phrase thus suggesting the movement that preceded and led to the state of rest. So here the preposition *εἰς*, with the accusative, suggests the sailing into the line of storm; and $\nu\alpha\nu\alpha\gamma\omega\acute{\nu}$ relates the result $\xi\tau\omega\acute{\nu} \sigma\upsilon\mu\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{o}\nu\tau\omega\acute{\nu} \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon$, "his fellow-passengers, each for himself, clasp- ing;" $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon$ being in apposition to $\tau\omega\acute{\nu} \sigma\upsilon\mu\pi\lambda$. \S $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, contracted for $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, genitive singular of $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, neuter. This is what is called the partitive genitive—"clasp- ing *part of* the tackling." "Tackling" is properly expressed by the plural $\tau\acute{\alpha} \sigma\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\eta$, but the Greek of these $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha$ is not the most correct or elegant. \S Observe that the penult of $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\upsilon\rho\alpha$ is long, while the corresponding syllable of $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha$ is short. In later Greek, however, the penult was short, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\upsilon\rho\alpha$.

15. $\sigma\acute{\upsilon} \acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\theta\alpha\nu\epsilon\varsigma$: observe that the personal pronouns are expressed in Greek, as in Latin, only when *personality* is to be strongly brought out; as when one person is to be contrasted with another.

16. As $\eta\tau\epsilon\iota$ is a *historical tense*, we should expect $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omicron\iota$, the optative, and not $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta$, the subjunctive; but the subjunctive is often used, as here, to give vividness to the story, by introducing us to the events as if passing before us.

17. $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota$, "to cross." The penult is long in the future and aorist of $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to "pass over" or "cross," while the corresponding tenses of $\pi\iota\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\omega$ (viz., $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$) have the *α* short.

18. $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\iota$, a verb singular, with a neuter plural subject, $\beta\epsilon\beta\eta\lambda\iota\alpha$.

19. $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\chi\epsilon\tau\omicron$, 2 aorist indicative of $\upsilon\pi\omicron\sigma\chi\acute{\nu}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. \S $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, 2 aorist (reduplicated) of $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$. \S $\chi\omega\pi\iota\varsigma \kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ must be translated, "without the head," (not "your head,") so as to preserve the ambiguity.

20. $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\omega}\phi\eta$, 1 aorist passive of $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\omega}\phi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

21. δακῶν, 2 aorist participle active of δάκνω.
 22. Observe πόδα in the accusative, after the intransitive verb ἀλγεῖν. This is called "the accusative of reference or limitation." § ἕτερος, scil. σχολαστικός, "another simleton."

SECTION II.—ANECDOTES.

1. εἴμαρτο, from μέτρομαι. § δαρῆναι, 2 aorist infinitive passive of δέρω.
 2. φλυαροῦν, contracted for φλυαρέον, neuter participle of φλυαρέω. Observe the use of the article where we might expect the indefinite, τίς.
 3. συνερρύκεν, perfect of συρρέω.*
 4. The point of this sentence is in the similarity of sound between τρόπον and the latter part of ἀν-θρῶπον. We can bring out the play on the words by making a slight inversion, and translating, "the man, but not the man-ner." "Manner," however, is not the most appropriate term here for the expression of the idea, and yet it is the only meaning of τρόπος that is at all suitable for translating the pun. Indeed, it is seldom possible to transfer into another language those puns which are mere play upon words or sounds.
 5. χρῆσθαι governs the dative (of the instrument), as utor in Latin is followed by the ablative.
 7. αἰτοῦ, i.e., the talkative person, ἀδολέσχου.*
 10. Χαντίπε, wife of Socrates, is compared to Jupiter, to whom was assigned the duty of sending thunder and rain.
 13. εἰς πάντα, "for all purposes." § ἐπηρείσατο, from ἐπερείδω. § βραδύνοντος, i.e., the person to whom the commission had been given "being tardy." § ἔσχεν, 2 aorist of ἔχω.
 14. πῖνον, neuter participle of πίνω, agreeing with παιδίον. § πῆρας is governed in the genitive by ἐξέριψε, the preposition in composition being followed by the same case, as if ἐξ stood alone. § κατέαξε, from κατάγνυμι. Note the peculiarity of augment, the syllabic being employed where the temporal only should be found.
 15. εἰσίστω, from εἰσείμι, "to enter." (See Irregular Verbs.)
 18. ὀρισμένον, "having defined." § εὐδοκιμούντος is the genitive singular neuter—"it (the definition) being approved of;" i.e., Diogenes approving of it, or adapting it for the time. § τίλας, 1 aorist participle of τιλλω. § εἰσήνεγκεν, 2 aorist of εἰσφέρειν.
 21. Note the play on the words κόρακας and κόλακας. The similarity of sound is more evident when the words are pronounced quickly, as in conversation. The phrase εἰς κόρακας, "to the crows," is like our "to the mischief," "to perdition."
 22. ἐκλαυσεν, from κλαίω. 23. Observe the repetition of negatives in this sentence.
 25. The genitive, τιμωρίας, "than vengeance," is governed by the comparative, ἀμείνων. This is another instance in which the Greek genitive is equivalent to the Latin ablative.
 26. ἐστεμμένον, perfect participle passive of στέφω. § ἔπεσεν, 2 aorist of πίπτω. § γεγεννηκώς, perfect participle active, from γεννάω. Our idiom would require an infinitive here rather than a participle.
 32. ἐπαρθείς, 1 aorist participle passive, from ἐπαίρω.
 33. κατεπλάγη, 2 aorist passive of καταπλήσσω. § Note that βίον and

ἀξιωμα are *accusatives of reference* after the passive verb. § αὐτοῦ is governed by μνημονεύω.

35. The article is used with the genitive of a proper noun to denote the son of; as τὸν Λάγου, "the son of Lagus."

36. τοῦτ', "this, here," = τοῦτο. The letter τ is appended to all the parts of οὗτος, to give a stronger demonstrative force; as, οὗτος (hic), αὐτῷ, τοῦτ'. This τ has three peculiarities:—(1.) It is always long, and always has the accent; (2.) It absorbs a preceding short vowel, as τοῦτο-τ, τοῦτ'; (3.) It shortens a preceding long vowel or diphthong, as τοῦτοῦτ'.

SECTION III. —FABLES OF ÆSOP.

Little is known of the private history of Æsop. The place and the date of his birth are uncertain. There is no doubt, however, that he was a slave, and that his parents were slaves. Having been liberated by his master, the philosopher Iadmon, on account of his great mental qualities, he travelled through many countries, and among the rest, Greece. The Athenians prized so highly his wisdom and talents that they erected a statue to him, as we are told by Phædrus. He sojourned some time at the court of Cræsus, king of Lydia, on the invitation of that monarch, who had heard of his great fame. Having been sent by him to present an offering to Apollo at Delphi, he gave offence to the Delphians, and was hurled headlong by them down the Hyampeian Rock in 563 B.C.

"Whether Æsop left any written works at all is a question which affords considerable room for doubt, though it is certain that Fables bearing Æsop's name were popular at Athens in its most intellectual age. We find them frequently noticed by Aristophanes. They were in prose, and were turned into poetry by several writers. Socrates turned some of them into verse during his imprisonment (399 B.C.), and Demetrius Phalereus (320 B.C.) imitated his example. The only Greek versifier of Æsop, of whose writings any whole Fables are preserved, is Babrius. Of the Latin writers of Æsopian Fables, Phædrus is the most celebrated." —*Smith's Dictionary of Biography*.

1. ἂν ἦν, "would have been."
2. ἐπὶ τὸ τίκεται, "upon the bearing;" i.e., that she bore. § ἕνα, "one cub," σκύμνον being understood. § διὰ παντός. "always."
3. ἐκαθέσθη, 1 aorist passive of καθέζομαι. § ἔγνω, 2 aorist from γινώσκω.
4. εὐρών, 2 aorist participle of εὐρίσκω.
5. ἔστω for ἔστηκώς, perfect participle of ἵστημι.
7. ἀλλά, supply, "all very well," but.
8. ὑπήνεγκας, aorist of ὑποφέρω. § ἐπιστραφείς, from ἐπιστρέφω.
9. διαφθάρηναι, 2 aorist passive of διαφθείρω.
10. πνέσας, from πνέω. § ἐπιδραμόντες, 2 aorist participle of ἐπιτρέχω.
11. τέττα, from τίκεται. § δις τῆς ἡμέρας, "twice in the day." Ad-

verbs of place likewise govern the genitive; as, *ποι γῆς*; so in Latin *ubi terrarum*. § *τεκεῖν*, 2 aorist infinitive of *τίκτω*.

12. *ἄρουνμένων τῶν ἄλλων*, "the others being inclined to choose him;" or, "being on the point of choosing him."

13. *καχλίας*, "some snails." Snails were considered rather a dainty by the ancients; so much so that a Roman country seat was hardly complete without its *cochlearium*, or "snail-preserve."

14. *πάσας ἡμέρας*, "during all days;" i.e., "every day." Observe that *duration of time* is put in the accusative.

15. *τοῦ ἀδικεῖν*: here again we find the article with the infinitive mood, the latter being in fact a verbal noun, governed in the genitive by *ἀρξεται*. § *ἄπερ*, a neuter plural, has its verb, *ἀρξεται*, in the singular.

16. *ἐμπροσθα*, 2 aorist participle active of *ἐμπιπτω*. § *ἀλλ'* for *ἀλλά*, "well, but." *ἀλλά* often begins a clause having reference to something not expressed, but uppermost in the mind of the speaker. Here the fly ponders with itself, "I am going to die, certainly. Well, well! but it is some consolation that I have had a hearty meal, a satisfying draught, and a comfortable bath." § *βέβρωκα*, from *βιβρώσκω*; and *πέπωκα*, from *πίνω*.

17. *κεφαλὴν μορμ.*, "the head of a hobgoblin." The masks of the ancients were not faces, but *whole heads*. § *ἦν* should rather be *τῇν*, or else the *καί* ought to be removed.

18. *τῇ μητρὶ*: the article is here equal to the possessive pronoun, "his mother." § *ὕπολαβούσα*, *s.c.l. τὸν ἐλόγον*: so in the Scriptures, "He took up his parable, and said." § *ἐκλάπη*, from *κλέπτω*: translate, "For from which of them has not the flesh (of the sacrifices) been stolen by you?"

19. *εἶναι κατέχοντα*, &c.: "that there was (i.e., existed) another dog, which possessed (literally, possessing) a piece of flesh;" or, *εἶναι κατέχοντα* may be taken as equal to *κατέχειν*. But the former is preferable. § *ἀφείς*, 2 aorist participle of *ἀφίημι*. § *ὁ δὲ κατείχεν*, "and that, on the other hand, which he held." *ὁ* is the accusative singular neuter of the relative pronoun *ὅς, ἥ, δ*, governed by *κατείχεν*.

20. *ἐλθόντος, διαφθείροντος*: observe that the former is the aorist,—"when a stag had come;" and the latter the present,—"and was spoiling," i.e., was going to spoil. § *ἐφησεν*, "said, yes;" i.e., *ὁ*, the man. § *αὐτός* means the man, and *αὐτόν* the horse.

21. *βραχέωντων*, 2 aorist passive of *βρέχω*. § *θέρος* is the accusative, expressing *duration of time*,—"during the summer;" while *ὥρα* is the dative, indicating a *point, time when*, or a *space of time*, in some part of which an action takes place. § With *χειμῶνος ὄρχου*, supply *ὥραις*.

22. *πολλὴν ὁδόν* is in the accusative, expressing *motion along or throughout a space*; just as action *during*, or *throughout* a certain time, is put in the accusative. § *ἀπειρηκώς*, from *ἀπείπον*, (which see in the Vocabulary.) § *ἐπιστάντος*, from *ἐφίστημι*. § *καλοῖη*, the forms *-όλην, -όλης*, &c., are generally adopted, in Attic, in the singular of contracted verbs in *-αω*, *-εω*, and *-ωω*, instead of the common inflexions, *-οιμι, -οις*, &c.

23. *Μελιταῖον*, from Melite, i.e., Malta. § *προέδραμεν*, from *προτρέχω*.

24. *ἐξείλες*, 2 aorist indicative of *ἐξαίρω*. § *παθούσα*, 2 aorist participle of *πάσχω*.

25. *θέμενοι*, 2 aorist participle middle of *τίθημι*, "having entered into

partnership." § ὅτας, 2 aorist participle active of ἵστημι. § ἐνήλατο, 1 aorist middle of ἐνάλλομαι. § ἴσθι and ᾗδεν, from οἶδα.

26. καταλαβόντος, "having surprised him." § ἐμβάς, 2 aorist participle active of ἐμβαίνω. § ἐμπλακεῖς, from ἐμπλέκω.

27. λέγουσα ὅτι, &c.: there is a sudden change here from the *indirect* to the *direct* mode of speech, σοί being used where we should expect αὐτῷ, and the other *second* persons supplying the place of *thirds*. § ἐέκκραγε, from κράζω.

28. πιστούμενος, "giving a pledge of," or "sealing," friendship. § παρετίθει: the imperfect of τίθημι is often ἐτίθουν, ἐτίθεις, ἐτίθει. § ἃ φέρειν: observe that the relative ἃ is *neuter plural*, though referring, in syntax, to two feminine nouns. It is the σίτα, or viands, which the writer is thinking of, and he therefore uses ἃ in reference, *not to the table and the hospitality*, but to the *eatables and drinkables* (σίτα and ποτά), which were set forward before the guest. § τῶν δυνῶν, "the things that were there." The genitive follows verbs of *touching, clinging to*, and such like. § τρυφῆς, the genitive governed by προτιμῶν, which implies a comparison;—the comparative in Greek being followed by a genitive, as it is in Latin by an ablative.

29. The article is joined to Δία, as pointing to a *well-known* deity. § παρασχεῖν, 2 aorist infinitive of παρέχω. § συνιδῶν, from συνοῖδα, "being well aware of." § καθῆκεν, 1 aorist of καθίημι. § καταπληγέτες, from καταπλήσσω. § τῇ ψόφῳ, "at the noise,"—the *accusative of reference*. The accusative is often used after intransitive and passive verbs, and even after adjectives, to express the object in *reference* to which the meaning of the governing word (verb or adjective) is specially applicable. Sometimes such an accusative *limits* the signification of the verb, and it is then called the *accusative of limitation*; thus, in the phrase ἀλγεῖν πόδα, ἀλγεῖν means to *feel pain* generally, but when πόδα is added it *limits* the pain to *one part*. § ἔδυσαν, 2 aorist of δύω, or δύνω.

30. γινῶναι, 2 aorist infinitive of γινώσκω. § After εἰς supply οἶκον, or ἐργαστήριον, "to the workshop, or studio, of a statuary." So we say, "To St. Paul's,"—i.e., Cathedral understood—where the preposition *seems* to govern the possessive case. § εἰκάσας, from εἰκάζω. Note that here we have the active voice with the reflexive pronoun, instead of the middle voice by itself. § πόσου, the *genitive of price*, "for how much." So δραχμῆς, next line, "for a drachma;" and πλεονος, "for a larger sum." The *drachma* of the Athenians was worth about 9½d. of our money. § προσθήκη, in apposition to τοῦτο, "as an addition,"—i.e., "into the bargain."

SECTION IV.—DIALOGUES OF LUCIAN.

Lucian was a native of Samosata, in the province of Commagene, Syria. He was born probably about 120 A.D., and is believed to have lived till near the end of the century. For details of his life and writings, consult *Smith's Dictionary of Biography*.

*DIALOGUE I.—Line 1. ἀπόδος, 2 aorist imperative of ἀποδίδωμι. 3. διὸ ὦν, "because." 4. οὐκ ἂν λάβοις, "you could not by any means

get it," (the fare.) As *ἂν* implies a *condition*, and therefore *uncertainty*, when joined with the optative in negative clauses it strengthens the negation. 5. *ὀβολόν*, an *obol* = 1½d. English. As Charon's fare for the ferrying a spirit over Styx was an *obol*, relatives put into the mouth of the deceased, before sepulture, an *obol* to pay the boat, and a cake to appease the watch-dog Cerberus, which kept guard on the *other* side of Styx. 15. *ὠνάμην*, from *ὀνίσκημι*. 34. *θήρμους*, "lupines." Menippus, being a Cynic philosopher, carried some lupines about with him in a bag or wallet. Lupines were the cheapest food of the very poor. *Hecate's supper* was a meal supplied by the rich Athenians to their poorer fellow-citizens once a month. It was set out at the point where three ways met; and as the poor carried it off so soon as it appeared, they said that "Hecate had devoured it." Hecate was a goddess of a three-fold nature, having different attributes, different names, and different places of abode. She was *Σελήνη* (Moon), in heaven; *Ἄρτεμις* (Diana), on earth; and Hecate in the infernal regions. 36. *ἐλάλει*, "he kept jabbering." 40. *κοῦδενός*, &c., "and he cares for nobody." 41. *ὁ Μένιππος*, "the *well-known* Menippus." Observe the force of the article *ὁ*.

IALOGUE II.—*Line 1.* *τούτου*, "this here." The demonstrative *αὐτός* is added to all the parts of *οὗτος*, to give strong emphasis to the pronoun. On its peculiarities see note, Section II., 36 (of Notes). 4. Observe *ἐργάζεται* governing *two* accusatives, *τί* and *ἐμᾶς*. 15. *περιέχονται*, "cling to." 23. *ὡς οὐδέ*, &c., "that I shall never cease;" more literally, "how that I am not going to leave off, either." This is a peculiar construction; another remarkable example of which will be found in *Xen. Anab.*, I. 3. 6. It is usually called the *genitive absolute*, the *ὡς* being added to show that the action implied by the participle does not really exist, but is only *thought of* or *intended*. But this so-called *genitive absolute* (a term which is self-contradictory, and which has been adopted to get easily quit of a difficulty) can always be referred to some recognised grammatical *principle* and some general *rule*, and is very often used to express the *time*, or *cause*, or *manner*. Here, then, we regard the participle in the *genitive* as the *cause* of the state indicated by the verb *γινώσκειτε*. We would therefore translate, "make up your mind to this, (or, come to this conclusion,) because (i.e., for this reason, that) I shall never cease." Instead of this *genitive*, we should have expected the infinitive with an accusative before it. 26. *ταῦτα οὐχ ὕβρις*, "is not this insolence *itself*!" i.e., "is not this the very essence of insolence?" 36. *τὸ Ἰνῶθι*, &c., "that *well known* saying, 'Know thyself.'" The article *τὸ* is joined to *γινῶθι-σαντόν*, which is regarded as a compound noun. 36. *συνέλκων*, literally "stringing together;" i.e., forming into a connected strain. 37. *πρέποι γάρ*, &c., "for it would suit (admirably), being sung after, (as a chorus to) your lamentations."

IALOGUE III.—*Line 5.* *τὸ ἐμὸν*, "my case." "My affair happened in a very unexpected way." The indefinite pronoun *τις*, when appended to an adjective, increases the force of the adjective; thus, *μέγας τις*, "very large;" *μικρὸς τις*, "very small." In some parts of our own country there is a similar use made of the indefinite, as in the phrase, "As

big as *anything*,"—i.e., very big; "As clear as *anything*,"—i.e., very clear. 8. τὸν ἄτεκνον, τὸν πλούσιον, are in apposition to Πτοιδδωρον, in preceding sentence. § τὰ πολλά, an adverbial phrase, "for the most part," "generally." 11. ἐπ' ἐμοί, &c., "promising myself that he would die to my advantage, (in my favour;)" i.e., that he would make me his heir. § ἐς μήκιστον, "and when the matter went on for a very long time," χρόνον being understood. 14. ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, "as soon as," ἤνυσεν ἡνίκην. 15. ἐπιεικῶς, "tolerably;" i.e., pretty hard. 17. ἐπωμοσάμην, 1 aorist indicative middle of ἐπώνυμι. 24. οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως = *nescio quomodo*, "I don't know how." 30. ἀστεῖα, &c., "for you have had a comical fate;" literally, "you have suffered amusing things." 32. πρὸς τό, &c., "he was in considerable perturbation at the suddenness" (of the thing). 33. συνέλεις, 2 aorist participle of συνέλμι. 34. οἷα, an adverbial accusative, "at what a clever (*trick*);" literally, "at what things." οἷος means properly, "of what kind," but it generally implies *good, great, extraordinary*, like Latin *qualis*. We have expressed this by inserting *clever* in the translation of the phrase. 35. τραπέσθαι, literally, "turn yourself;" i.e., "have recourse to the short cut," ὁδὸν being understood. ἦκε ἄν, "it would have come."

DIIALOGUE IV.—*Line* 1. ἡμέτερε Ζεῦ, "our Jove;" i.e., Pluto, who was called so ("Jove with us") in the infernal regions. Proserpine was the daughter of Demeter. 4. τίμων δέ, "what do you want?" or *beg*: observe the genitive after a verb of entreating. § τίς ὄν, &c., "who may you be?" literally, "who do you happen to be?" 6. ὁ Ἰφίκλου, "the son of Iphiclus." The article is often used thus, υἱός or θυγάτηρ being understood. 8. ἀφελθείς, 1 aorist passive of ἀφίημι. § πρὸς ὀλίγον, "for a little." 10. Observe *ἔρωτα* in the accusative, after the cognate verb *ἔρωσι* (contracted *ἔρῃ* ἐράουσι). 11. τύχοι, 2 aorist optative of τυγχάνω. 12. τοῦ ζῆν: the infinitive ζῆν, with τοῦ joined to it, is equal to a genitive, and is governed by ἐρῶ, a verb of *desiring*. γυναικός is also governed by ἐρῶ. 14. ψόχου, &c., "I went off (at once), sailing away;" i.e., I sailed hastily away. 17. ὀφθείς, 1 aorist passive of ὀρώ: "I am willing to come down again, after having appeared (on earth) to her, even although (κἄν for καὶ ἔαν) it were but for a little time." 19. καὶ μάλα, "(yes, I drank of it), and (that too) heartily." § τὸ δὲ πρᾶγμα, &c., "but the case was an extraordinary one;" i.e., my love was so strong that all the water of Lethe could not overpower it." 24. τὸ ἐρᾶν, another infinitive with the article, the two words forming the subject to ἐστὶ: "and you know what a *sore* thing it is to be in love." 29. λήψῃ, 2d singular future of λαμβάνω. 40. ὁδὸν is the accusative, *motion along* or *throughout* being expressed. 41. ὦ ἄνερ, "my husband;" i.e., Pluto. 43. καθιζόμενον, &c., "striking him with his wand." 46. μέμνησο, imperative of μέμνημαι.

DIIALOGUE V.—*Line* 1. προσπεσών, "having attacked;" literally, "fallen upon." 3. ἡμιτελῇ, accusative of ἡμιτελής, "half-complete;" i.e., without its head, or master. 8. αἰτιατόν, scil. ἐστὶ, "I ought to blame him." Such verbal adjectives govern the same case as the verbs from which they come. 16. ἀδίκῃ ποίῳν, "acting unjustly, Protesilaus, and that too (καὶ ταῦτα) towards a 'brother-child' (δωδέτερον); i.e., one of

the same trade. The meaning is, "if you never let me go, you will act an unfair part." 18. *θεῶ*, by the same god, namely, Cupid. 24. *τοῦ ἐράω*, and *τῷ Πάριδι*, both depend on *αἰτίος*. 28. *προεπήδησας*, &c., "leaped forth before the rest in a fool-hardy and unreflecting manner." 33. *ἐπικεκλῶσθαι*, perfect infinitive passive of *ἐπικλῶω*, "that it had been destined for me." § *αἰτιῶ* is contracted for *αἰτιδεῖ*, *αἰτιδῆ*, 2d singular present middle of *αἰτιδομαι*.

DIALOGUE VI.—*Line 1.* *λογισώμεθα*, "suppose we reckon," is not put here in the form of a command, but as a suggestion. This is the usual meaning of the first plural subjunctive when used *imperatively*, or rather in a *suggestively adhortatory* manner. 3. *ὥρῃσθαι*, "to come to a distinct understanding." 6. *ἐντειλαμένω*, "for you having commissioned me;" i.e., according to your commission. Observe the *genitives of price* which follow, *δραχμῶν*, *πολλοῦ*, &c. 9. *τῶν πέντε*, "the five," already named. 11. *τίθει*, "mark down." 12. *ἀκέστραν* is governed by *ἐκόμισα*, from former sentence. 13. *κατέβαλον*, "paid down;" literally, "threw down." 16. *ἀνεργότα*, "the seams," or "chinks;" the perfect participle of *ἀνοίγνυμι*, or *ἀνοίγω*. Observe that the verbs *ἀνοίγω*, *ὄραω*, and *ἀλίσκομαι*, take in their past tenses a *double augment*, both the *temporal* and the *syllabic*; thus:—

Present.	Imperfect.	
ἀν-οίγω	ἀν-έ-ωγον, which would regularly be ἀνωγον.	
ὄραω	έ-ώρων ὥρων.	
ἀλίσκομαι	έ-ἄλων (2 aor.) ἄλων, or (Att.) ἤλων.	

17. *ἅπαντα* refers to all the accusatives going before, and, as they are of different genders, it is neuter. 18. *ὠνήσω*, 2d singular 1 aorist middle of *ὠνέομαι*, "you have bought these cheap;" literally, "worthy,"—i.e., worth the money. 19. *διέλαθεν*, 2 aorist of *διαλανθάνω*, "has escaped our notice." 22. *ἐνέσται*, "it will be in my power." 25. *καθεδούμαι*, future of *καθέζομαι*, "I shall sit down." 32. *ἀνάπλεω*, nominative plural of *ἀνάπλεως*. 34. *ἐξωδηκώς* (perfect participle of *ἐξειδέω*), though intransitive, governs *γαστέρα* in the accusative [accusative of *reference* or *limitation*.] 37. *ὥς εἰκόασι*, "as they appear;" i.e., "to all appearance." 38. *πάνν*, &c.: "(No wonder they try to ensnare one another), for these things (namely, riches) are very, very desirable." *περί*, like *per* in Latin, increases the force of the adjective; Charon, therefore, by using *πάνν* and *περί* both, makes his statement very emphatic. This expression Hermes at once turns against Charon, by using it as a justification for himself, should he think fit to "demand payment sharply" of his "little bill."

DIALOGUE VII.—*Line 5.* *ἐνηλλάγη*, 2 aorist passive from *ἐναλλάσσω*. § *τῷ* (for *τινι*) *τρόπῳ*, "in what way." 11. *καταπτάμενος*, 2 aorist participle middle of *καθίπταμαι*.

DIALOGUE VIII.—*Line 1.* *ἤκω*, "I have come," and *οἴχομαι*, "I have gone," though presents, are translated as perfects; their imperfects, therefore, become pluperfects. 2. *ὀξύτατον*, "very sharp (ay, sharp enough), even if it were necessary to cut through stones at one stroke." 4. *δέλεα*,

2 aorist imperative of διαίρω. 5. κατενεγκών, 2 aorist participle of καταφέρω. 6. πειρῶ, contracted for πειράγ, 2d singular of πειράομαι, "are you testing me whether I am mad or no?" § μέμνη, 2d perfect of μαινομαι. 18. κατοίσω, from καταφέρω. 21. ἦσθα, 2d singular imperfect of εἰμι. The syllable -θα was frequently added in the early language to the 2d singular: in Attic it is retained in six verbs—οἶσθα (from οἶδα); ᾔδειςθα or ᾔδῃσθα (imperfect of οἶδα); ἦσθα (εἰμι, to be); ἐφῃσθα (imperfect of φημι); ἦειςθα (εἰμι, to go); and χρῆσθα (χρῆς). 23. ἐλελήθεις (from λανθάνω) ἔχων, "you escaped your own notice, having a camp and not a head;" i.e., "you had, unawares to yourself, a camp, and not a head." When λανθάνω and τυγχάνω are joined in syntax with a participle, it is best to translate the participle as if it were the indicative (or other) mood, and the part of λανθάνω or τυγχάνω as if an adverb. So here, ἔχων, "you had," ἐλελήθεις, "unawares." § πυρριχίζει, "is dancing the Pyrric dance." The Pyrric was a war-dance, rapid in step and performed, to the sound of the flute, by men under arms. It was therefore suitable to Minerva, goddess of war. 25. τὸ μέγιστον, "greatest wonder of all." 26. ἐν βραχεῖ, "in a short time,"—so *brevi* for *brevi tempore*. § κοσμεῖ, "sets off." 30. τό γε ἐπ' ἐμοί, "as far at least as depends on me."

DIALOGUE IX. *Line 1. παύσασθε ἐρίζοντες*, "leave off quarrelling with one another, just like men; for this is unbecoming (*in itself*, or *to yourselves*), and foreign to the banquet of the gods." * 3. *ἀλλότρια*: words that express or imply a comparison or a difference are followed by a genitive. 5. *προκατακλινεσθαι*, "should have a more honourable place at table than I." The ancients reclined at table, as is well known. 6. *Νῆ Δία*: observe that Æsculapius, with comic freedom, swears by Jupiter to his very face. § *καί*, "and (*quite right I should take precedence of you*), for I am your superior." 7. *ἦ*, the interrogative of direct questions = "is it?" "In what respect (are you my superior), you crazy fool? Is it because Jupiter," &c. 8. *ἃ μὴ θέμις*, &c., "doing what was unlawful." This refers to Æsculapius being killed by lightning for restoring Glaucus to life again. 10. *ἐπιλελῆσαι γάρ*, "(you need not talk so boldly), for have you too forgotten your being burned to a cinder (literally, *having been burned down*) on Mount Æta, that you cast up fire to me?" 12. *οὐκ οὖν*, (accented thus), means "therefore not;" but in *οὐκ ὅν*, (accented thus), the negative force seems to vanish, it being equal to "therefore," or "wherefore." § *ἴσα* and *ὅμοια* are neuter plurals, used adverbially. Translate, "Well, then, (*to take you on another topic,—not what has befallen us, but what we have done*), life has not been spent with equal benefit (to others) and in a similar way by you, and by me who, in the first place, am the son of Jupiter." Hercules means to say that he has benefited others more than Æsculapius has done, and has been engaged in more honourable and manly occupations. § *βεβιωται*, perfect passive of *βίωω*, used impersonally,—"it has been lived;" i.e., "Life has been spent." § *ἡμῖν*, "by us;" which is equal to "by you, and by me"—this "me," ἐμοί, being antecedent to *ὅς* which follows. 13. *τοσαῦτα*, &c., "have performed so many labours." 14. *ἀνθρώπους*, &c., "of use, perhaps, in applying (some) of your drugs to diseased folk, but a person who has exhibited no manly trait of character." *ἄνθρωπος*, like *homo*, means any human being—man or woman; hence

often used as a term of *depreciation* or *contempt*; while *ἀνὴρ*, like *vir*, implies *dignity* and *bravery*, or other merit. 16. τῶν φαρμάκων is the *partitive genitive*, meaning *some of*. 19. ὑπ' ἀμφοῖν, &c., "damaged in your body by both (calamities); by the tunic, and after that by the fire." Observe that χιτῶνος and πυρὸς are in the genitive, in apposition to ἀμφοῖν. § διεφθαρμένος, perfect participle passive of διαφθείρω. (See *Smith's Dictionary of Biography*, for Life of Hercules.) 22. πορφυρίδα depends on ἐνδεδυκώς, "clothed in purple;" i.e., "having put on a purple robe." 29. ἰσάσθαι, aorist infinitive, for future. § κρανίον is another *accusative of reference* or *limitation*, depending on the passive form, συντριβέντα, "being crushed as to your skull;" i.e., "having had your skull broken." 34. ἄτε is the accusative plural neuter of *δοτε*, but is used adverbially, to introduce the reason or explanation of the foregoing clause. It may be translated, "forasmuch as." It is used much like Latin *quippe*, with the relative, *quā*—*quippe quā*.

DIALOGUE X.—Line 1. γάρ refers to some previous conversation supposed to have taken place between Mercury and Maia. 3. Observe the two negatives, μή and μηδέν, which in Greek do *not* destroy, but *strengthen* each other. 4. λέγω is the subjunctive here—"the *subjunctive of deliberation*," as it is called: "Why may I not say so?" 5. διασπώμενος, "torn asunder;" i.e., "distracted." So we say to "divide one's self." 9. ἡμεροδρομοῦντα, "posting up and down like a courier." The ἡμεροδρόμοι, or "day-runners," were men who were trained to run long distances without rest. (See *Corn. Nepos*, in *Life of Themistocles*.) 11. οἰνοχόον, i.e., Ganymede. 18. μεμερισμένον, "divided as I am." 19. τὰ τέκνα, the sons of Leda, Castor and Pollux. 20. ἐν ἄδου, i.e., *dómu* understood. § παρ' ἡμέραν, "day by day;" i.e., "on alternate days." 21. ταῦτα κάκεινα, affairs here (in Heaven), and affairs there (in Hades). 22. The sons of Alcmena and Semele were Hercules and Bacchus. 24. ὁ, "the son of Maia." 25. Lucian seems here to refer to Europa, who, however, was the daughter of Agenor, and the sister of Cadmus. 27. πέπομφε, perfect of πέμπω. 28. Danae, daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos. 30. ἀπηγόρευκα, "I am done out;" perfect of ἀπαγορεύω. 31. πεπράσθαι, perfect infinitive passive of πιπράσκω. 33. ἐα ταῦτα, "never mind these things;" or, "let these things pass." § πάντα is an *accusative of reference* or *limitation*,—"as to all things;" i.e., "in all things."

DIALOGUE XI.—Line 1. οἷα, &c.: "what shameful treatment I have experienced at the hand of my accursed guest!" 9. οὐδέ, "by no means." 15. ὃ ἔφερον, &c., i.e., τὸ δένδρον ὃ ἔφερον. 23. τέλος, "in fine," "at length." § ἦμην: see *εἰμί*, *Irregular Verbs*. 25. ἀπ' ἐκείνου, "from that time." 28. μεταξύ, &c., "while being blinded;" i.e., "in the middle of (your) being blinded." 29. οὐ γὰρ ἄν, &c., "for I well know that he could not have moved," &c. 33. παρὲς, 2 aorist participle of παρίημι. 36. μανθάνω, &c., "I understand,—that they (Ulysses and his companions) escaped your notice, going out secretly under them;" (i.e., the ram, and other sheep.) 41. οἰσθέντες, 1 aorist passive, from οἰομαι. 48. τὰ τῶν πλεόντων, "the interests of those at sea (sailing) are in my keeping."

DIALOGUE XII.—*Line 2.* τὸ δεῖπνον, &c., “the banquet in Thessaly,” at the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. 11. λαθοῦσα, “escaping the notice of.” § τῶν πινόντων, and the other genitives, afford good examples of the so-called genitive absolute being used to express the *cause*. 18. ἀνελόμενος, 2 aorist middle of ἀναιρέω. 21. Observe αὐτῆς in genitive after εἶναι, “to belong to her.” 22. ἄχρι χειρῶν, “even to blows.” 26. δς = οὗτος γάρ. 28. What then did the goddesses *do*? 32. ἢ μή, “unless.”

APPENDIX.

EUPHONY.

THE concurrence of certain consonants was very offensive to a Greek ear, and was therefore systematically avoided. The following are the principal rules which must be observed in affixing a termination beginning with a consonant to a stem ending in a consonant :—

I. THE MUTES.

1. *In a concursus of mutes, the second must be a lingual dental, τ, δ, or θ; i.e., a labial is not followed by a palatal, nor a palatal by a labial.* [The preposition *ἐκ*, in compound words, forms the only exception to this rule.]

2. *Cognate consonants come together; i.e., a light labial or palatal must precede a light lingual dental, an aspirate must precede an aspirate, and an intermediate, an intermediate: thus we cannot say γέγρα-φ-τ-αι, but γέγρα-π-τ-αι (from γράφ-ω); [so in Latin we do not say scrib-tus, but scrip-tus]; not ἐρύ-π-θ-ην, but ἐρύ-φ-θ-ην; not ἔκ-δοος (from ἐκ-τῶ), but ἐγ-δοος.*

3. *When two lingual dentals meet, the former is changed into s: thus we cannot say ἐπελ-θ-θ-ην, but ἐπελ-σ-θ-ην (from πελθ-ω); not ἐπει-δ-θ-ῆναι, but ἐπει-σ-θ-ῆναι (from ἐπειδ-ω).*

4. *If two successive syllables begin with an aspirate, the first aspirate is changed into its corresponding Light; as, πε-φί-ληκα, not φε-φί-ληκα; ξ-χω, not ξ-χω.*

II. THE MUTES AND OTHER CONSONANTS.

5. *The mutes π, β, φ, before μ, are changed into μ; as, γέγραμ-μαι, not γέγραφ-μαι (from γράφ-ω).*

6. *The mutes κ and χ, before μ, are changed into γ; as, βέβρεγ-μαι, not βέβρεχ-μαι (from βρέχ-ω). Except a few words like ἀκμή, δραχμή, &c.*

7. *The mutes τ, δ, θ, before μ, are changed into σ; as, πέπεισ-μαι, not πέπειθ-μαι (from πελθω). Except a few words like σταθμός.*

8. *The mutes π, β, φ, before σ, combine with σ and form ψ; as, τύ-ψ-ω for τύ-πσ-ω.*

9. *The mutes κ, γ, χ, before σ, combine with σ and form ξ; as, λέ-ξ-ω, not λέ-γσ-ω. Except the preposition ἐκ, which remains unchanged.*

10. *The mutes τ, δ, θ (and the lingual ν) are rejected before σ; as, σώμασι, not σώμα-τ-σι; πᾶσι, not πᾶ-ν-σι. (See note, p. 31.)*

11. The letter ν , before π , β , ϕ (or ψ), is changed into μ ; as, $\sigma\mu\text{-}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, for $\sigma\nu\text{-}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$.

12. The letter ν , before κ , γ , χ (or ξ), is changed into γ ; as, $\epsilon\gamma\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, for $\epsilon\nu\text{-}\chi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$; $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$, for $\epsilon\nu\text{-}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$.

13. The letter ν , before a liquid, assimilates itself to it; as, $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\text{-}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, for $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\nu\text{-}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$.

14. Consonants are not doubled, except π , κ , τ , γ , and the semi-vowels λ , μ , ν , ρ , s , (π , κ , and γ very seldom.)

15. See note, p. 28, for another euphonic principle.

THE ACCENTS.*

1. There are three accent-marks in Greek:—

(a) The *acute*, as on $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}$.

(b) The *grave*, as on $\tau\iota\grave{\nu}\delta\varsigma$.

(c) The *circumflex*, as on $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\grave{\eta}\varsigma$.

2. The acute may stand on any of the last three syllables of a word; and the circumflex on either of the last two.

3. Every syllable not otherwise accented is considered as having the *grave*; but the grave is never *written* except on the last syllable, and then only when no punctuation mark follows. The grave merely indicates that the acute is not to be admitted, for the time. Thus we write $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$, and $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$ with an acute on the final syllable; but this acute is turned into a grave when the words meet in a sentence without any punctuation mark between; as, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma\ \tau\acute{\omega}\nu\ \gamma\epsilon\omega\rho\acute{\omega}\nu$.

4. The circumflex results from a combination of the acute and the grave; thus, $-\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}$ when contracted makes η , or $\hat{\eta}$, or in cursive writing, $\hat{\eta}$. It can stand only on syllables *naturally* long, i.e., containing a long vowel or diphthong; as, $\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\grave{\eta}\varsigma$. $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$.

5. When the last syllable of a word is short, the acute *may* stand on the antepenult; as, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$.

N.B.—The terminations $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha\iota$ (except in the optative mood), and the Attic inflexions $-\omega\varsigma$ and $-\omega\nu$, are treated as short syllables; as, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\omicron\lambda\iota\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\iota$, $\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega\nu$.

6. When the last syllable of a word is long, the acute cannot stand farther back than the penult; as, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\nu$.

7. The circumflex can stand on the penult only when the last syllable is short (see No. 4.); as, $\mu\upsilon\iota\acute{\alpha}$ [but $\mu\upsilon\iota\acute{\alpha}$, nominative dual], $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\alpha$ [but $\gamma\lambda\acute{\omega}\tau\tau\eta\varsigma$]. So $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\epsilon\rho$ [but $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\tau\eta\rho$].

8. In contractions,—

(1.) If the first member of the concursus have the acute, the contracted syllable will have the circumflex; as, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$; $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\iota$, $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\iota$.

(2.) If the second member have the acute, the contracted syllable will likewise have the acute; as, $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\text{-}\sigma\eta\varsigma$, $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\eta\varsigma$. Except a few words like $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\rho\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\gamma\upsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

* It is only the leading principles of accentuation that are here given. For the theory and more minute details, the advanced student is referred to "The Laws of Greek Accentuation," by the Rev. R. J. Bryce, LL.D. Williams and Norgate: 1859.

- (3.) If neither of the syllables have the acute, the contracted syllable will not be affected; as, *μάντ-εε-s*, *μάντ-ει-s*; *τιμ-αο-μένη*, *τιμ-ω-μένη*.

OF THE ACCENT IN THE INFLEXION OF NOUNS.

9. The position of the accent in the nominative singular of a declinable word must be learned by practice, or ascertained from the Lexicon; but when the tone-syllable of the nominative is once known, the accent of the oblique cases is easily fixed by the following rule:—

10. The accent remains throughout the oblique cases on the same syllable on which it stands in the nominative, so long as the quantity of the final syllable permits; as, *αἰ-λή*: *αἰ-λή-ν*; *βασιλ-εύς*, *βασιλ-έα*; *παρ-θέν-ος*, *παρ-θέν-οι*; *λειμῶν*, *λειμῶν-ος*; *ποιμήν*, *ποιμέν-ος*; *αἶ-γιος*, *αἶ-γιον*, but *αἰγέ-ιρον*.*

11. *Exceptions*.—In the Third Declension, genitives and datives of two syllables take the accent on the inflexion; as, *θήρ*, *θηρ-ός*, *θηρ-οῖν*, *θηρ-ῶν*, *θηρ-σί*; but accusative *θήρ α*, nominative plural *θήρ es*. So likewise syncopated nouns, as *μήτηρ*, genitive *μητρ-ός* (not *μητρ-ός*); *θυγάτηρ*, genitive *θυγατρ-ός*; and *γυνή*, genitive *γυναικός*, *γυναικῶν*, though not syncopated.

12. The inflexions of all genitives and datives, when long, are circumflexed, provided the tone be on the inflexion syllable (see 10); as, *σκι-ᾶς*, *σκιᾶ*, *σκι-αῖν*, *σκι-αῖς*; *ἀστ-οῦ*, *ἀστ-ῶν*; *θηρ-οῖν*, *θηρ-ῶν*; *θε-ῶ*, *θε-οῖς*. The other cases take the acute; as, *σκι-αί*, *σκι-άς*; *θε-ούς*; *ἀστ-όν*.

13. The genitive plural of the First Declension has always a circumflex on the last syllable, because *-ων* is contracted for *-άων*; as, *σκι-ῶν* for *σκι-άων*.

14. Vocatives in *-ευ* and *-οι* circumflex the last syllable; as *βασιλ-εῦ*, *ἀητ-οῖ*.

THE ACCENT OF VERBS.

15. In verbs the accent stands as far back as the quantity of the final syllable permits; as, *τύπτομεν*, *τύπτεται*, *τυπτοῖσθην*, *βουλεύσαι* (optative).

16. Those parts of verbs in which there was originally a contraction (or supposed contraction) follow the rules for contraction (8, above); as, *ἀγγελέω*, fut., for *ἀγγελέω*; *μενέιτον*, fut., for *μενέετον*; *ιστῶμεν*, for *ιστάμεν*; *λυθῆς* (1 aorist passive).

17. *Exceptions*.—The accent of the following parts must be specially noted:—

ACTIVE.

- (1.) 1 aorist infinitive on penult, *λίσσ-αι*.
 2 aorist infinitive on final, *λεπ-εῖν*.
 2 aorist participle on final, *λεπ-ῶν*.
 Perfect infinitive on penult, *λελυκ-έναι*: and so all infinitives in *-ναι*; as, *τιθέν-αι*.

MIDDLE.

- (2.) 2 aorist imperative on final, as *λεπ-οῦ*.
 2 aorist infinitive on penult, *λεπ-έσθαι*.

PASSIVE.

(3.) Perfect infinitive on penult, λελύ-σθαι.

Perfect participle on penult, λελυ-μένος.

18. All participles of the Third Declension, ending in *s*, take an acute on the final syllable; as, λυθείς (1 aorist passive), τιθείς (present active). But the participle of 1 aorist active follows the rule; as, βουλεύσας.

PROCLITICS.

19. Some small words, οὐ, εἰ, ὥς, ἐν, εἰς (ἐς), ἐκ, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, throw forward their accent on the word following, if connected in syntax; as, ἐν μάχῃ, εἰς μάχην.

ENCLITICS.

20. Enclitics are small, unemphatic words, which throw back their accent on the preceding word (if connected in meaning), so that the two words form only one, as it were, in pronunciation; as, κόρη τις, νομεῖς τινες, βασιλεὺς ἐστὶ, δοῦλός τις, βούν τινα. Compare *que, ne, &c.*, in Latin; as, *omnemque*.

BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF THE SYNTAX OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

I. SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

1. RULE.—An adjective (whether article, pronoun, participle, or adjective proper) agrees with its οὐκ substantive in gender, number, and case; as, ἡ κόρη ἐστὶ καλή: οἱ πολῖται εἰσὶ ἐλεύθεροι: τὰ πράγματα ἐστὶ καλὰ.

Obs. 1. When an adjective refers to substantives of different genders, it takes the gender of the masculine noun rather than that of the feminine, and of the feminine rather than of the neuter: ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ ἀγαθοὶ εἰσι: ἡ μήτηρ καὶ τὸ παιδίον ἀγαθὰ εἰσι.

Obs. 2. When the substantives are names of inanimate objects, the adjective is put in the neuter; as, λίθοι τε καὶ πλινθοὶ καὶ ξύλα ἐστὶ χρήσιμα,—stones and bricks and beams of timber are useful (things).

THE ARTICLE.

2. The article was originally a demonstrative adjective pronoun, and hence it is used to point distinctly to an object, to render it prominent, and thus distinguish it from others, and oppose it to others.

(1.) It points to what is known, or supposed to be well known; as, ὁ Σωκράτης, that well-known person, Socrates; ὁ Ξενοφών, Xenophon, who was mentioned lately.

(2.) With singulars, it sometimes denotes a class; as, ὁ παῖς, children generally.

(3.) It is used with names of materials, virtues, and generic nouns; as, ὁ χρυσός, ἡ ἀρετή, gold, virtue.

(4.) It serves as a possessive pronoun; as, ὁ πατήρ σὺν τῷ υἱῷ, the father with his son.

- (5.) It has a distributive force; as, τοῦ μηνός, *by the month*,—i.e., *every month*.
 (6.) It distinguishes the subject of a sentence from the predicate; as, ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός, *the man is good*; or, ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ. But ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ would simply mean, *the good man*.
 (7.) It indicates what is *customary* or *deserved*; as, ἔλαβε τὰ παλτά, *he received the two spears usually given*; τὴν δίκην, *the deserved punishment*.

Obs. 1. The article, with a participle, is equal to a relative clause; as, ὁ πρῶτων = ἐκεῖνος ὃς πρῶται, *he who does*. In this case it retains its primary demonstrative power.

Obs. 2.—It is used with the infinitive mood (in all cases), thus forming a kind of gerundival substantive; as, τὸ κλέπτειν, *stealing*; τοῦ κλέπτειν, *of stealing, of theft*.

AGREEMENT.

3. RULE.—A verb agrees with its subject in number and person; as, ἐγὼ γράφω; σὺ γράφεις; ἡμεῖς γράφομεν.

Exception.—But a *neuter plural* subject usually takes the verb in the singular; as, τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, *the animals run*.

N.B.—Since two singulars are equal to a plural, two singular subjects connected by a co-ordinative conjunction (καί &c.) have a verb or adjective in the plural; ὁ παῖς καὶ ἡ κόρη σοφοὶ εἰσι, *the boy and the girl are wise*.

Exception.—But in a series of nominatives the verb often agrees with the subject nearest it; as, φιλεῖ σε ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί, *your father loves you, and (so do) your mother and your brothers*.

APPOSITION.

4. RULE.—Substantives which stand in *apposition** to one another agree in case; as, Κύρος, ὁ βασιλεὺς, *Cyrus, the king*; Σωκράτην, τὸν σοφόν, *θαιμάζομεν*, *we admire Socrates the philosopher*.

Obs.—The same rule applies when the second substantive is used as a predicate; as, Κύρος ἦν βασιλεὺς, *Cyrus was king*; Πρόκην ἐγένετο ἀηδῶν, *Progne was changed into a nightingale*. This kind of apposition occurs (1) with SUBSTANTIVE VERBS, (2) PASSIVE VERBS OF NAMING AND CHOOSING, and (3) VERBS OF GESTURE.

II. THE CASES.

NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE.

5. The nominative is used to express the subject of the sentence, or the substantival predicate, as shown in Art. 3 and 4 above.

6. The vocative is used in expressions of address, as in Latin; but the nominative often takes the place of the vocative, even in address.

* Two substantives are said to be in *apposition* when one is appended to the other to explain or limit it.

ACCUSATIVE.

7. The accusative case expresses the *direct object* of the action indicated by a transitive verb. It answers to the questions, *whom? what? to what place? during what time?*

RULE.—Transitive verbs govern the accusative; as, ὁ παῖς *ῥίπτει τὴν σφαῖραν*, the boy throws the ball; πείθει τὸν κριτὴν, he persuades the judge. [But many transitive verbs govern the gen. or dat.]

9. Any verb, whether it be transitive or intransitive, may govern in the accusative a substantive of kindred signification; as, τοῦτον τὸν κινδύνον *κινδυνεύσω*, I shall incur this danger; νόσον *νοσέει*, to be ill of a disease.

10. Many verbs in Greek are followed by two accusatives, the one expressing the person, the other the thing. Such are verbs of *concealing, teaching, asking, dividing, depriving, clothing*, and many others.

11. An accusative is often put after *passive verbs, intransitive verbs, and adjectives*, to define them and limit their application. This is called the *accusative of reference or limitation*; as, ἀλγεῖν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, to be pained in the face; καλὸς τὰ ὀφθαλμοῖς, beautiful in the eyes; i.e., *having beautiful eyes*: Σωκράτης τὸ ὄνομα, Socrates by name.

12. The accusative is used to express *duration of time and extent of space*; as, πέντε ἡμέρας *ἔμεινε*, he remained (for) five days; ἀπέχει δέκα σταδίων, it is distant ten stadia.

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THE GENITIVE.

13. The primary meaning of the genitive is *source or origin*. Hence it is employed to express (1.) The *point of separation* (from, away from); (2.) The *cause, material, or occasion*; (3.) The *time at which, or place in which* an action originates or occurs. Hence it signifies,—

- (1.) The *author or possessor*; as, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Ξενοφώντος, Xenophon's son; ἡ μάχαιρα τοῦ ναύτου, the sailor's cutlass. It thus answers to the questions, *whose? of whom? of what?*

Obs. 1. Thus arises the genitive of material; as, νόμισμα ἀργύρου, a coin of silver.

Obs. 2. εἶμι, like *sum* in Latin, is followed by the genitive to denote that something is the part, duty, or characteristic of; as, ἀνὴρ ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸς εὖ ποιεῖν τοῦ φίλου, it is the part (or duty) of a good man to benefit his friends.

- (2.) The *whole* of which anything is a part (*partitive genitive*); as, σοφώτατος πάντων, the wisest of all; σταγόνες ὕδατος, drops of water; ποῦ γῆς ἐστίν, where on earth is he! οὐκ ἐγὼ τούτων εἶμι, I am not one of these; ἔχεις τι τῶν χρημάτων, you have some of the money.

- (3.) The *part affected*. Hence it is used with verbs which signify to *touch, take hold of, share, obtain*, &c.; as, ἀπτεται τοῦ χιτῶνος, he takes hold of the robe; μετέχειν τιμῶν, to share in the honours.

- 4.) The *operations of the senses* (except sight); as, ἤκουσα τῆς φωνῆς, I heard the voice. But ἤκουσα ταῦτα τοῦ πατρός, I heard this from my father. So verbs and verbal adjectives which signify an affection of the mind are followed by a genitive; as, ἀπειρος τῶν πραγμάτων, inexperienced in business; ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς, he aims at (yearns after) virtue.

- (5.) *The price or value*; as, ἀγοράζειν τι δραχμῆς, *to buy something for a drachma*; ἄξιος τῆς ἐλευθερίας, *worthy of freedom*.
- (6.) *The crime, or ground of accusation*; as, καταδικεῖν τινα φόβου, *to condemn one on a charge of murder*.
- (7.) *Abundance or scarcity*; as, ὕλη θηρίων πλῆρης, *a forest full of wild beasts*.
- (8.) *Separation, or removal from*; as, εἴκειν τῆς ὁδοῦ, *to withdraw from the road*.
- (9.) *Cause or occasion*; as, τὸν παῖδα τῆς ἀρετῆς θαυμάζει ὁ κριτής, *the judge admires the boy for (i.e., because of) his merit*.
- (10.) *Superiority or inferiority*; as, ὁ υἱὸς μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρὸς, *the son is taller than his father*; Ἀστυάγης Μήδων ἡρξεν, *Astages ruled over the Medes*; ὁ υἱὸς μείων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρὸς, *the son is less than his father*.
- (11.) *Time when, or within which*, if spoken of indefinitely; as, νυκτός, *by night*; τοῦ ἔαρος, *in spring*.

THE DATIVE.

14. The dative case denotes,—

- (1.) *The individual (person or thing) to whom anything is given or communicated*; as, αὐτῷ εἶπεν ὁ κύριος, *the master said to him*; διέλεξαν ἀλλήλοις, *they conversed with one another*.
- (2.) *The individual who is benefited or injured in any way*; as, ἡ βασίλεια θύπρηξε τῷ Κύρῳ, *the queen favoured Cyrus*; δίδωσι αὐτῷ ἵππον, *he gives him a horse*.
- (3.) *Belief in, or obedience to*; as, τῷ ἡγεμόνι ἐπιστεύσαμεν, *we trusted to the guide*.
- (4.) *The cause why something is (done), the manner or circumstances in which it is (done), the instrument by which it is (done), and the agent by whom it is (done)*; as, ἀγάλλονται τῇ νίκῃ, *they are delighted at the victory—i.e., because of the victory*; βίβει εἰς οἶκον παρύναι, *to enter a house by force*; ἔβαλον λίθοις, *they struck with stones*; ἐκτείνοντο Ἀχαιοῖς, *they were slain by the Greeks*. [But ὑπὸ with the genitive is most usually employed in this sense.]
- (5.) *Intercourse with, whether friendly or the opposite*; as, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς δμίλει, *associate with the good*.
- (6.) *Likeness, or equality, or coincidence*; as, πάθος ἴσον θανάτῳ, *a calamity equal to death*; ὅμοιος πατρί, *like (one's) father*.
- (7.) *Time or place*; as, τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *on the third day*; Ἀθήναις, *at Athens*.

III. INFINITIVE MOOD.

15. The infinitive mood is a kind of verbal substantive, and is used with or without the article to express the *object* or *aim*; as, ἐλπίζω νικῆσειν, *I hope to conquer,—i.e., I hope for victory*.

16. It often serves as the subject of a verb; as, ἡδὺ ἐστὶ τὸ μαρθάνειν, *to learn is pleasant*.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE THIRD DECLENSION IN LATIN AND IN GREEK.

LATIN.	GREEK.
CLASS.	CLASS.
I. <i>Pure stem in the Nominative.</i>	I. <i>Pure stem in the Nominative.</i>
Consul. Honor.	Λειμῶν. Θήρ.
Consul-is. Honor-is.	Λειμῶν-ος. θήρ-ός.
II. <i>Letter added to stem.</i>	II. <i>Letter added to stem.</i>
Urb-s. Dux (=duc-s).	ἥρω-s. γῆψ (i.e., γύπ-s).
Urb-is. Duc-is.	ἥρω-ος. γυπ-ός.
Ret-e. Ret-is, n.	III. <i>Half a vowel inserted,</i> (i.e., a short vowel lengthened.)
III. <i>Vowel inserted.</i>	ποιμήν. δαίμων.
Nav-i-s. Clad-e-s.	ποιμέν-ος. δαίμον-ος.
Nav-is. Clad-is.	
IV. <i>Last letter of stem dropped.</i>	IV. <i>Last letter of stem dropped.</i>
Sermo. Lac, n.	Ξενοφῶν. σῶμα, n.
Sermion-is. Lact-is.	Ξενοφῶντ-ος. σώματ-ος.
V. <i>Letter thrown out before s.</i>	γάλα. γάλακτ-ος, n.
Aetas. Laus.	V. <i>Letter thrown out before s.</i>
Aetat-is. Laud-is.	λέβης. δρnis.
	λέβητ-ος. δρνιθ-ος.
VI. <i>Last vowel of stem changed.</i>	VI. <i>Last vowel of stem changed.</i>
Nomen, n. Caput, n.	μάντι-s. γλυκύ-s.
Nomin-is. Capit-is.	μάντε-ως. γλυκέ-ος.
VII. <i>Last consonant of stem changed.</i>	VII. <i>Last cons. of stem vocalized in</i> <i>some cases and omitted in others.</i>
Flos. Arbor, or Arbor.	βού-s (βο-F-s). βασιλεύ-s.
Flor-is. Arbor-is.	βο-ός. βασιλέ-ως.

NOUNS WITH PECULIARITIES OF MORE THAN ONE CLASS.

CLASS
(1.) II. & VI. Judex (judic-), judic-is.
(2.) IV. & VI. Homo (homin-), homin-is.
(3.) V. & VI. Miles (milit-), milit-is.
(4.) VI. & VII. Corpus (corpor-), corpor-is.

NOUNS WITH PECULIARITIES OF MORE THAN ONE CLASS.

CLASS.	STEM.	GEN.
(1.) II. & III.	αἰδῶ-ς (αἰδο-).	αἰδό-ος.
	ἀλώπηξ (ἀλωπεκ-).	ἀλώπεκ-ος.
(2.) III. & IV.	λέων (λεοντ-).	λέοντ-ος.
	κτεῖς (κτεν-).	κτεν-ός.
	ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-).	ὀδόντ-ος.

CONTRACTED VERBS IN -άω, -έω, AND -όω.

Certain Pure Verbs suffer contraction in the Pres. and Imperfect. Voices and Moods. The other tenses have no concursus, and are declined like the corresponding parts of λύω. The verbs τιμάω, *I honour*; ποιέω, *I make*; and μισθόω, *I let out for hire*, will exhibit all the peculiarities of the contracted inflexions.

ACTIVE VOICE.

		Pres.—τιμ-άω, I honour.	φιλ-έω, I love.	μισθ-όω, I let out for hire.
INDICATIVE.	S.	-άω -ῶ	-έω -ῶ	-όω -ῶ
		-έεις -ῆς	-έεις -ῆς	-έεις -ῆς
		-έει -ῇ	-έει -ῇ	-έει -ῇ
	D.	-άετον -ᾶτον	-έετον -ῆτον	-όετον -ῶτον
	P.	-άομεν -ῶμεν	-έομεν -ῶμεν	-όομεν -ῶμεν
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S.	-άω -ῶ	-έω -ῶ	-όω -ῶ
		-άης -ῆς	-έης -ῆς	-όης -ῆς
		-άη -ῇ	-έη -ῇ	-όη -ῇ
	D.	-άητον -ᾶτον	-έητον -ῆτον	-όητον -ῶτον
	P.	-άωμεν -ῶμεν	-έωμεν -ῶμεν	-όωμεν -ῶμεν
OPTATIVE.	S.	-άοιμι -ῶμι	-έοιμι -ῶμι	-όοιμι -ῶμι
		-άοις -ῶς	-έοις -ῶς	-όοις -ῶς
		-άοι -ῶ	-έοι -ῶ	-όοι -ῶ
	D.	-άοιτον -ῶτον	-έοιτον -ῶτον	-όοιτον -ῶτον
	P.	-άοιμεν -ῶμεν	-έοιμεν -ῶμεν	-όοιμεν -ῶμεν
IMPERATIVE.	S.	-άε -α	-έε -ει	-όε -ου
		-άετω -άτω	-έετω -έτω	-όετω -ούτω
	D.	-άετον -ᾶτον	-έετον -ῆτον	-όετον -ῶτον
		-άέτων -άτων	-έέτων -έτων	-όέτων -ούτων
	P.	-άετε -άτε	-έετε -είτε	-όετε -ούτε
		-άέτωσαν -άτωσαν	-έέτωσαν -έτωσαν	-όέτωσαν -ούτωσαν
INFIN.		-άειν -ᾶν	-έειν -εῖν	-όειν -οῦν

ACTIVE VOICE—continued.

PART.	Pres.—τιμ-ῶ.		φιλ-ῶ.		μισθ-ῶ.	
	M. -δων	-ῶν	ἔων	-ῶν	-δων	-ῶν
INDICATIVE.	F. -δουσα	-ῶσα	-έουσα	-οῦσα	-δουσα	-οῦσα
	N. -δον	-ῶν	-έον	-οῦν	-δον	-οῦν
INDICATIVE.	Imperf. ἐτιμ-αον.		ἐφιλ-εον.		ἐμισθ-εον.	
	S. -αον	-ων	-εον	-ουν	-οον	-ουν
INDICATIVE.	-αες	-ᾶς	-εες	-εις	-οες	-ους
	-αε	-ᾶ	-εε	-ει	-οε	-ου
INDICATIVE.	D. -άετον	-ᾠτον	-έετον	-είτον	-δέετον	-οῦτον
	-αέτην	-ᾠτην	-εέτην	-είτην	-οέτην	-οῦτην
INDICATIVE.	P. -δομεν	-ῶμεν	-έομεν	-οῖμεν	-δομεν	-οῖμεν
	-άετε	-ᾠτε	-έετε	-είτε	-δέετε	-οῦτε
INDICATIVE.	-αυν	-ων	-εον	-ουν	-οον	-ουν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

PART.	Pres.—τιμ-όμαι.		φιλ-όμαι.		μισθ-όμαι.	
	S. -δομαι	-ῶμαι	-έομαι	-οῖμαι	-δόμαι	-οῖμαι
INDICATIVE.	-άη	-ᾷ	-έη	-ῆ	-όη	-οῖ
	-άεται	-ᾠται	-έεται	-είται	-όεται	-οῖται
INDICATIVE.	D. -αόμεθον	-ῶμεθον	-εόμεθον	-οῖμεθον	-οόμεθον	-οῖμεθον
	-άεσθον	-ᾠσθον	-έεσθον	-είσθον	-δέεσθον	-οῦσθον
INDICATIVE.	-άεσθον	-ᾠσθον	-έεσθον	-είσθον	-δέεσθον	-οῦσθον
	P. -αόμεθα	-ῶμεθα	-εόμεθα	-οῖμεθα	-οόμεθα	-οῖμεθα
INDICATIVE.	-άεσθε	-ᾠσθε	-έεσθε	-είσθε	-δέεσθε	-οῦσθε
	-άονται	-ᾠνται	-έονται	-οῖνται	-δονται	-οῖνται
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. -άωμαι	-ῶμαι	-έωμαι	-ῶμαι	-όωμαι	-ῶμαι
	-άη	-ᾷ	-έη	-ῆ	-όη	-οῖ
SUBJUNCTIVE.	-άηται	-ᾠται	-έηται	-ῆται	-όηται	-ᾠται
	D. -αόμεθον	-ῶμεθον	-εόμεθον	-οῖμεθον	-οόμεθον	-οῖμεθον
SUBJUNCTIVE.	-άησθον	-ᾠσθον	-έησθον	-ῆσθον	-όησθον	-ᾠσθον
	-άησθον	-ᾠσθον	-έησθον	-ῆσθον	-όησθον	-ᾠσθον
SUBJUNCTIVE.	P. -αόμεθα	-ῶμεθα	-εόμεθα	-οῖμεθα	-οόμεθα	-οῖμεθα
	-άησθε	-ᾠσθε	-έησθε	-ῆσθε	-όησθε	-ᾠσθε
SUBJUNCTIVE.	-άωνται	-ᾠνται	-έωνται	-ᾠνται	-δωνται	-ᾠνται
	S. -αοίμην	-ῶμην	-εοίμην	-οίμην	-οοίμην	-οίμην
OPTATIVE.	-άοιο	-ῶο	-έοιο	-οῖο	-όοιο	-οῖο
	-άοιτο	-ῶτο	-έοιτο	-οῖτο	-όοιτο	-οῖτο
OPTATIVE.	D. -αοίμεθον	-ῶμεθον	-εοίμεθον	-οίμεθον	-οοίμεθον	-οίμεθον
	-άοισθον	-ῶσθον	-έοισθον	-οίσθον	-οοίσθον	-οίσθον
OPTATIVE.	-άοισθην	-ῶσθην	-έοισθην	-οίσθην	-οοισθην	-οίσθην
	P. -αοίμεθα	-ῶμεθα	-εοίμεθα	-οίμεθα	-οοίμεθα	-οίμεθα
OPTATIVE.	-άοισθε	-ῶσθε	-έοισθε	-οίσθε	-οοισθε	-οίσθε
	-άοιντο	-ᾠντο	-έοιντο	-οῖντο	-δοιντο	-οῖντο

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES—*continued.*

		Pres. — τιμ-δομαι.	φιλ-δομαι.	μισθ-δομαι.
IMPERATIVE.	{	S. -δου -ῶ	-έου οὐ	-όου -οὐ
		-αεσθω -ασθω	-εεσθω -εισθω	-οεσθω -ουσθω
		D. -αεσθον -ασθον	-εεσθον -εισθον	-οεσθον -ουσθον
		-αεσθων -ασθων	-εεσθων -εισθων	-οεσθων -ουσθων
{	P. -αεσθε -ασθε	-εεσθε -εισθε	-οεσθε -ουσθε	
	-αεσθωσαν -ασθωσαν	-εεσθωσαν -εισθωσαν	-οεσθωσαν -ουσθωσαν	
INFIN.		-αεσθαι -ασθαι	-εεσθαι -εισθαι	-οεσθαι -ουσθαι
PART.	{	M. -αόμενος -ώμενος	-εόμενος -οίμενος	-οόμενος -ούμενος
		F. -αομένη -ωμένη	-εομένη -οιμένη	-οομένη -οιμένη
		N. -αόμενον -ώμενον	-εόμενον -οίμενον	-οόμενον -ούμενον
Imperf. — έτιμ-αύμην.		έφιλ-εύμην.	έμισθ-ούμην.	
INDICATIVE.	{	-αόμην -ώμην	-εόμην -οίμην	-οόμην -ούμην
		-δου -ῶ	-έου -οὐ	-όου -οὐ
		-άετο -ἄτο	-έετο -εἴτο	-όετο -οὔτο
		-αομεθον -ώμεθον	-εόμεθον -ούμεθον	-οόμεθον -ούμεθον
		-άεσθον -ἄσθον	-έεσθον -είσθον	-όεσθον -οὔσθον
		-αεσθην -άσθην	-έεσθην -είσθην	-οεσθην -οὔσθην
		-αόμεθα -ώμεθα	-εόμεθα -οίμεθα	-οόμεθα -ούμεθα
		-άεσθε -ἄσθε	-έεσθε -είσθε	-όεσθε -οὔσθε
		-άοντο -ῶντο	-έοντο -οὔντο	-όοντο -οὔντο

LISTS OF WORDS USED IN EACH EXERCISE.

I.

ἄγκυρ-α, *f.*, an anchor.
 ἀδελφ-ή, *f.*, a sister.
 αὐλ-ή, *f.*, a court, hall, palace.
 βασίλει-α, *f.*, a queen.
 δεξι-α, *f.*, a right hand.
 θε-ά, *f.*, a goddess.
 θήκ-η, *f.*, a chest, box.
 θύρ-α, *f.*, a door.
 κόρ-η, *f.*, a girl, maiden, daughter.
 λαί-α, *f.*, a left hand.
 μάχ-η, *f.*, a battle.
 μύι-α, *f.*, a fly.
 νύμφ-η, *f.*, a nymph; maiden.
 παρει-ά, *f.*, a cheek.
 πήρ-α, *f.*, a bag, wallet, purse.
 πρῶρ-α, *f.*, a prow, for part of a ship.
 πυλ-ή, *f.*, a gate.
 σελήν-η, *f.*, the moon.
 σκην-ή, *f.*, a tent, a hut, a cottage.
 σκι-ά, *f.*, a shadow, a shade.
 στρατι-ά, *f.*, an army.
 σφαίρ-α, *f.*, a ball.
 σφενδόν-η, *f.*, a sling.
 ὕλ-η, *f.*, a wood, a forest.
 χηλ-ή, *f.*, a hoof, a claw, a talon.

ἐμ-ή, *fem. of adj.*, means *my*.
 ἐν, *prep. governing dat.*, means *in*,
at, among, on.
 σύν, *prep. governing dat.*, means
along with.
 ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the*. (See the Article,
 Second Declension.)

II.

ἄκανθ-α, *f.*, a thorn.
 γλῶττ-α, *f.*, a tongue.

δεσπότ-ης, *ou, m.*, a master, lord,
owner (dominus).
 δόξ-α, *ης, f.*, glory.
 λέαινα, *ης, f.*, a lioness.
 μάζ-α, *ης, f.*, a cake.
 Μοῦσ-α, *ης, f.*, the Muse.
 ναῦτ-ης, *ou, m.*, a sailor.
 Πέρσ-ης, *ou, m.*, a Persian.
 Πέρσ-ης, *ou, m.*, Perses.
 ποιητ-ής, *ou, m.*, a poet.
 πολίτ-ης, *ou, m.*, a citizen.
 Σκύθ-ης, *ou, m.*, a Scythian.
 τράπεζ-α, *ης, f.*, a table.

ὦ, an interjection, O, joined to
 vocatives.

III.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄρότ-ης, *ou, m.*, a ploughman.
 κόμ-η, *ης, f.*, hair.
 νίκ-η, *ης, f.*, victory.
 πέδ-η, *ης, f.*, a fetter.

ADJECTIVES.

ἅγι-α, holy.
 δασεῖ-α, shaggy, bushy, dense.
 εὐρεῖ-α, broad, wide.
 καλ-ή, beautiful.
 κεν-ή, empty.
 κλειν-ή, famous, celebrated, glorious.
 λεῖ-α, smooth (to the touch), level.
 μακρά, long, large.
 μικρά, small, little.
 μωρ-ός, *m.* (see Decl. II.) foolish, silly.
 νέ-α, new, fresh, recent.
 ξανθ-ή, yellow, golden, fair, auburn.
 ξηρ-ά, dry, parched, withered.
 ὀξεῖ-α, sharp, keen, quick.

πολλ-ή, much, (*in pl.* many.)
 σεμν-ή, venerable, revered.
 σκληρ-ά, dry, rough, stiff, harsh.
 σοφ-ή, wise, prudent.
 τραχεῖ-α, rough.
 φανερ-ά, plain, clear, bright.
 ὥχρ-ά, pale, wan.

ἐστί, 3d sing., he, she, or it is.
 εἰσὶ, 3d pl., they are.
 ἐστὶν, 3d dual, they two are.

IV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀετ-ός, οὐ, m., an eagle.
 δάκτυλ-ος, ου, m., a finger.
 δείπν-ον, ου, n., a dinner, a supper.
 δοῦλ-ος, ου, m., a slave, a servant.
 δῶρ-ον, ου, n., a gift.
 θε-ός, οὐ, m., a god, deity.
 ἵππ-ος, ου, m. or f., a horse.
 κήπ-ος, ου, m., a garden.
 μήλ-ον, ου, n., an apple.
 ξυρ-όν, οὐ, n., a razor.
 πλοῖ-ον, ου, n., a ship, boat.
 φύλλ-ον, ου, n., a leaf.
 ὠ-όν, οὐ, n., an egg.

ADJECTIVES.

καλ-ός, m.; καλ-ή, f.; καλ-όν, n.,
 beautiful.
 λευκ-ός, m.; λευκ-ή, f.; λευκ-όν, n.,
 white.
 μικρ-ός, ὁ, ὄν, small.

V.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀγρ-ός, οὐ, m., a field, land.
 ἀγυ-ά, ᾤ, f., a street, road, way.
 ἀδελφ-ός, οὐ, m., a brother.
 Ἀθῆναι, ὧν, f. pl., Athens.
 αἰγείρ-ος, ου, f., a poplar-tree.
 ἀνθρωπ-ος, ου, m. (homo), man, man-
 kind & a man.
 βωμ-ός, οὐ, m., an altar.
 γεωργ-ός, οὐ, m., a farmer, husband-
 man.
 γνάθ-ος, ου, f., a jaw, cheek.
 δάφν-η, ης, f., a bay-tree, laurel.
 ἰατρ-ός, οὐ, m., physician, doctor.
 κύρι-ος, ου, m., master.
 μόσχ-ος, ου, m., a calf.

να-ός, οὐ, m., a temple.
 ὁδ-ός, οὐ, f., a way, road.
 οἶκ-ι, α, ας, f., a house.
 οἶκ-ος, ου, m., a house.
 ὄν-ος, ου, m. or f., an ass.
 ὀφθαλμ-ός, οὐ, m., an eye.
 φύλλ-ον, ου, n., a leaf.
 χαίτ-η, ης, f., a mane.

ADJECTIVES.

γλαυκ-ός, ὁ, ὄν, grey, blue.
 γλυκ-ύς, γλυκεῖ-α, γλυκ-ύ, sweet,
 pleasant.
 δασ-ύς. δασεῖ-α, δασ-ύ, thick;
 -χαρῶν, bushy; rough, dense.
 ἡδ-ύς, ἡδεῖ-α, ἡδ-ύ, sweet, pleasant.
 ἱερ-ός, ὁ, ὄν, sacred, holy.
 κεν-ός, ὁ, ὄν, empty.
 λεῖ-ος, α, ον, smooth.
 μακρ-ός, ὁ, ὄν, long, large.
 μαλακ-ός, ὁ, ὄν, soft.
 νήπι-ος, α, ον, foolish, ignorant.
 ξηρ-ός, ὁ, ὄν, dry, parched, withered.
 πιστ-ός, ὁ, ὄν, faithful.
 σεμν-ός, ὁ, ὄν, venerable, revered.

ἀνδ', up, along, accus., gen., dat.

ἄνευ, without, gen.

ἀπό, away from, gen.

διά, through, accus., gen.

εἰς, into, accus.

ἐκ, out of, gen.

ἐνεκα, on account of, because of, gen.

καί, and.

κατά, down, accus. and gen. (See
 p. 34.)

VI.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀλ-ώς, ὡ, f., a thrashing-floor.
 ἀνώγε-ων, ὡ, n., an upper cham-
 ber.
 κάλ-ως, ὡ, m., a cable, a rope.
 κέρκ-ις, ου, f., a tail, hare's scat.
 κεφαλ-ή, ης, f., a head, source.
 λαγ-ώς, ὡ, m., a hare.
 λε-ώς, ὡ, m., a people.
 νε-ώς, ὡ, m., a temple.
 οὐρ-ά, ᾤ, f., a tail.
 τα-ώς, ὡ, m., a peacock.

ADJECTIVES.

βραχ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, short, little.
 λαμπρ-ός, ἀ, ὄν, bright, brilliant.
 παλαι-ός, ἀ, ὄν, old, ancient.
 ὤκ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, swift, fleet rapid.

VII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Ἕλληγν, m., a Greek.
 θήρ, m., a wild beast.
 λειμών, m., a meadow.
 μήν, m., a month.
 χήν, m. or f., a gander or goose.

VERBS.

διώκ-ω, I hunt, pursue, chase.
 ἔχ ω, I have.
 λείπ-ω, I leave.

VIII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄρτ-ος, ου, m., bread; a loaf.
 γύψ, γυπ-ός, m., a vulture.
 δμῶς, ός, m., a domestic servant.
 ἥρω s, ός, m., a hero, warrior, demi-
 god.
 θάλαττ-α, ης, f., the sea.
 θῶς, ός, m., a jackal.
 ιχθύς, ός, m., a fish.
 κλέπτ-ης, ου, m., a thief.
 κλώψ, κλωπ-ός, m., a thief.
 κόραξ, κόρακ-ος, m., a raven, crow.
 μάχαιρ-α, ας, f., a cutlass, sword.
 μυκτήρ, ός, m., a nostril.
 μύρμηξ, μύρμηκ-ος, m, an ant.
 μῦς, μυ-ός, m., a mouse.
 πτέρυξ, πτέρυγ-ος, f., a wing.
 σκύλαξ, σκύλακ-ος, m. or f., a
 young dog or whelp, a puppy.
 σῦ-s, συ-ός, m. or f., a pig, swine,
 boar.
 φλέψ, φλεβ-ός, f., a vein.
 φῶρ, ός, m., a thief.

ADJECTIVES.

ἀγρι-ος, α, ον, fierce, savage.
 ἐμ-ός, ή, ὄν, my or mine.
 ξανθ-ός, ή, ὄν, yellow, golden;
 auburn, fair.
 σκληρ-ός, ἀ, ὄν, dry; rough; stiff;
 harsh.

σοφ-ός, ή, ὄν, wise, prudent.
 τραχ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, rough, rugged.

VERBS.

ἐσθί-ω, I eat.
 κείρ-ω, I crop, cut, shave, shear.
 τρώγ-ω, I eat, nibble.

IX.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀηδών, ἀηδου-ος, f., a nightingale.
 Ἀθην-ᾱ, ᾱς, f., Athena (*Minerva*).
 ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκ-ος, f., a fox.
 ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ ός, m., a man (*vir*).
 αἰχμήν, αἰχέν-ος, m., the neck.
 γειτῶν, γειτόν-ος, m. or f., a neigh-
 bour.
 ἐπιστολ-ή, ης, f., a letter, epistle.
 κίων, κίον-ος, m., a pillar.
 κύων, κυν ός, m. or f., a dog.
 λιμήν, λιμέν-ος, m., a harbour.
 μήτηρ, μητρ-ός, f., a mother.
 οἷς, οἱ ός, m. or f., a sheep.
 πατήρ, πατρ ός, m., a father.
 ποιμήν, ποιμέν-ος, m., a shepherd.
 ῥάβδ-ος, ου, f., a rod, wand.
 τριήρ-ης, τριήρε ός, f., a trireme.
 φίλος, ου, m., a friend.
 φων ή, ης, f., a voice, sound.
 χελιδών, χελιδόν-ος, f., a swallow.
 χιών, χιόν ός, f., snow.

ADJECTIVES.

ἄλθηθ-ής, ής, ές, (see p. 47,) true.
 πολλοί, πολλ. ῖν, (see p. 46), many.

VERBS.

γράφ-ω, I write.
 θαυμάζ-ω, I admire, wonder at.
 πείθ-ω, I persuade.
 ρίπτ-ω, I throw, hurl.

X.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄγαλμα, τος, ης, an image, statue.
 ἄρμα, τος, m., a chariot, car.
 ἀρχων, ἀρχοντ-ος, m., a ruler, coun-
 mandar.
 βήμα, τος, n., a step; judgment-
 seat.

γάλα.* γάλακτ-ος, *n.*, milk.
 γέρον, γέροντ-ος, *m.*, an old man.
 γῆ, γῆς, *f.*, the earth; a country;
 a land.
 κύμα, τος, *n.*, a swell of the sea,
 wave.
 λέων,λέοντ-ος, *m.*, a lion.
 μέλι, μέλιτ-ος, *n.*, honey.
 μέλιττ-α, ἡς, *f.*, a bee.
 Ξενοφῶν, *m.*, Xenophon.
 ποταμὸς, οὔ, *m.*, a river.
 σῶμα, τος, *n.*, a body, a corpse.
 ὑπηρέτ-ης, ου, *m.*, a servant, attend-
 ant.

ADJECTIVES.

ὄριος, *a, ov*, steep.
 πολὺς, πολλ-ή, πολ-ύ, much. In
pl. many. (See p. 46.)

VERBS.

βλέπ-ω, I see; I look upon.
 κελεύ-ω, I bid, order, command.
 desire.

XI.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄναξ, ἀνακτ-ος, *m.*, a prince, king.
 ἀντρ-ον, ου, *n.*, a cave.
 ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδ-ος, *f.*, a shield.
 γίγας, γίγαντ-ος, *m.*, a giant.
 δόμος, ου, *m.*, a building, a house.
 κλείς, κλειδὸς, *f.*, a key.
 κόρυς, κόρυθ-ος, *f.*, a helmet.
 κριτ-ής, οὔ, *m.*, a judge.
 λαμπάς, λαμπάδ-ος, *f.*, a torch.
 λέβης, λέβητ-ος, *m.*, a caldron;
 ewer.
 ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος, *m.*, a tooth.
 ὀλκός, ὀλκάδ-ος, *f.*, a ship of bur-
 den; a merchant-man.
 ὄρνις, ὄρνιθ-ος, *m.* or *f.*, a bird,
 fowl, hen.
 παῖς, παιδ-ός, *m.* or *f.*, a child;
 boy; girl.
 παράδεισος, ου, *m.*, a park; plea-
 sure-grounds.
 ρίς, ῥιν-ός, *f.*, a nostril. In *pl.* the
 nose.

τίς, τίς, τί, *interrog. pron.*, who?
 which? what?
 τίς, τίς, τί, *indef. pron.*, some one,
 any one, a certain.
 τρίβων, *ος, m.*, a (coarse or thread-
 bare) cloak.
 χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, *f.*, a mantle.

VERBS.

βαίν-ω, I go.
 ἦν, he was, or I was.
 ἦσαν, they were.
 λέγ-ω, I say.
 πλέκ-ω, I plait, twine.
 πλέ-ω, I sail.
 τίπτ-ω, I strike, hit.

ADJECTIVES.

μέλας, (gen. μέλαν-ος), μέλαινα, μέ-
 λαν, black.
 πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, every. (See
 πᾶς, p. 45.)

παρά, *prep.* beside. (See p. 34.)
 ποῦ, *interrog. adv.*, where?
 τέ, *conj.*, and. τέ—καί, both—and.

XII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

αἷμα, αἷματ-ος, *n.*, blood.
 ἀστ-υ, εος, *n.*, a city.
 δύναμις, εως, *f.*, power, force.
 κορυφ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, a top, summit.
 κοχλί-ας, ου, *m.*, a snail.
 μάντ-ις, εως, *m.*, a prophet, seer.
 μέρος, εος, *n.*, a part, share.
 ξίφ-ος, εος, *n.*, a sword.
 ὀροφ-ος, ου, *m.*, a roof.
 ὄρ-ος, εος, *n.*, a mountain.
 ὄφ-ις, εως, *m.*, a serpent, snake.
 ὄχλος, ου, *m.*, a crowd; the popu-
 lace.
 πᾶλεξ υς, εως, *m.*, an axe, hatchet.
 πόλ-ις, εως, *f.*, a city, state.
 πώγων, πώγων-ος, *m.*, a beard.
 σοφιστ-ής, οὔ, *m.*, a learned man,
 teacher, sophist.

* As every genuine Greek word ends either in a vowel or in *r, ρ, s*, the *κτ* in which the stem of this word terminates must be left off, and so γαλακτ is reduced to γάλα

στῆθος, *eos*, *n.*, the breast, chest.
 τεῖχος, *eos*, *n.*, a wall.
 υἱός, *οὔ*, *m.*, a son.

ADJECTIVES.

εἰς, *εἰς*, *heavy*.
 δεινός, *ή*, *όν*, dreadful, mighty.
 δῆλος, *η*, *ον*, evident, plain, visible.
 ὀξύς, *εἰς*, *ή*, sharp, swift.

VERBS.

διδάσκω, I teach.
 ἔρχομαι, I creep.
 ῥέω, I flow.
 φεύγω, I flee, run away.

XIII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

βασιλεύς, *έως*, *m.*, a king.
 βοῦς, *βοός*, *m.* or *f.*, an ox or cow.
 γέφυρα, *ας*, *f.*, a bridge.
 γονεύς, *έως*, *m.* or *f.*, a parent.
 γράς, *γρας*, *f.*, an old woman.
 ὄρεα, *άδος*, *f.*, a gazehe.
 ἔθνος, *eos*, *n.*, habit, custom.
 θυγάτηρ, *θυγατρ*, *ός*, *f.*, a daughter.
 ἱερεύς, *έως*, *m.*, a priest.
 ἵππεύς, *έως*, *m.*, a horseman. *Ι. πλ.*
 cavalry.
 κέρας, *κέρας*, *ος*, *n.*, a ho. n.
 κουρεύς, *έως*, *m.*, a barber.
 ναῦς, *νεώς*, *f.*, a ship.
 νομεύς, *έως*, *m.*, a shepherd.
 στρατηγός, *οὔ*, *m.*, a general, commander.
 στρατιώτης, *ου*, *m.*, a soldier.

ADJECTIVES, ETC.

εὖρος, *εἰς*, *ή*, broad, wide.
 μέγας, *μεγάλ*, *ή*, great; *γ.* 46.
 τί, why.

βιάζω, I stalk, walk in a stately manner.

φυλάττω (or -σσω), I guard.
 θέω, I run.

XIV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄλσος, *eos*, *n.*, a grove.
 ἄνθος, *eos*, *n.*, a flower.
 βάθος, *eos*, *n.*, a depth, a glen.

βέλος, *eos*, *n.*, a javelin, dart, weapon.
 νεανίας, *ου*, *m.*, a young man.
 ὅπλον, *ου*, *n.*, a weapon; *πλ.* arms.
 παιδίον, *ου*, *n.*, an infant.
 πεδῖον, *ου*, *n.*, a plain.
 πεῖσις, *ών*, *m.*, infantry.
 τάξις, *εως*, *f.*, line (of troops).
 χεῖλος, *eos*, *n.*, a lip.
 χόρτος, *ου*, *m.*, an enclosure, a garden.

ADJECTIVES.

..ακός, *ή*, *όν*, bad, wicked, worthless. (See p. 50.)
 ὅς, *ή*, *δ*, who, which, that.
 πονηρός, *ά*, *όν*, wicked.
 ὑψηλός, *ή*, *όν*, lofty, high.
 χρύσεος, *εα*, *εον*, golden.
 ὥχρος, *ά*, *όν*, pale, wan.

VERBS.

εὕρισκω, I find.
 καταβαίνω, I descend.

XV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄρκτος, *ου*, *m.* or *f.*, a bear.
 γέρανος, *ου*, *m.*, a crane.
 γυνή, *γυν.* γυναικός, *f.* a woman, wife.
 Ἰνδός, *οὔ*, *m.*, an Indian.
 Κύρος, *ου*, *m.*, Cyrus.
 κώμη, *η*, *ς*, *f.*, a village.
 οἶνος, *ου*, *m.*, wine.
 ὄρνις, *δρνυγ*, *ος*, *m.*, a quail.
 στολή, *ής*, *f.*, a robe.
 ὕπνος, *ου*, *m.*, sleep.
 φήμη, *η*, *ς*, *f.*, a rumour, report.

ADJECTIVES.

ἀμαθής, *ής*, *ές*, unlearned, ignorant.
 βαθύς, *εἰς*, *όν*, deep.
 δειλός, *ή*, *όν*, cowardly; wretched, miserable.
 θαρσύς, *εἰς*, *ή*, bold, courageous.
 κοῦφος, *η*, *ον*, light.
 λόλος, *ος*, *ον*, talkative.
 πότερος, *α*, *ο*, whether of the two.
 ῥάδιος, *α*, *ον*, easy.
 στενός, *ή*, *όν*, narrow.
 τλήμων, *ων*, *ον*, patient; suffering, wretched.
 χαρής, *εις*, *εσσα*, *εν*, beautiful, graceful.

VERB.

φέρ-ω, I carry.

PREPOSITIONS.

διὰ, through, *gen.* (sometimes *accus.*)
 πρὸς, towards (with *accus.*) See
Vocabulary.

XVI.

SUBSTANTIVES.

γράμμα, γράμματ-ος, *n.*, a letter.
 ἔτ-ος, *eos, n.*, a year.
 ἡμέρ-α, *as, f.*, a day.
 λίθ-ος, *ou, m.*, a stone.
 λόγ-ος, *ou, m.*, a word; speech; reason.
 μαθητ-ῆς, *ou, m.*, a disciple.
 μῦθ-ος, *ou, m.*, a word.
 πρέσβ-υς, *vos, or eos, m.*, an old
 man; an ambassador.
 στέφαν-ος, *ou, m.*, a wreath, crown.
 χεῖρ, χειρ-ός, *f.*, the hand.
 χρυσ-ός, *ou, m.*, gold.

ADJECTIVES.

ἀγαθ-ός, ἡ, *όν, good.* (See p. 50.)
 Ἑλληνικ-ός, ἡ, *όν, Greek.*
 κωφ-ός, ἡ, *όν, deaf.*
 φίλι-ος, *a, ou, friendly.*
 φιλό-ος, *η, ou, friendly, beloved.*

VERBS.

δάκν-ω, I bite.
 κρύπτ-ω, I conceal.
 πέμπ-ω, I send.
 πλέκ-ω, I plait, twine.
 τιτρώσκ-ω, I wound.

XVII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

δόναξ, δόνακ-ος, *m.*, a reed.
 ελαφ-ος, *ou, m. or f.*, a deer.
 θάνατ-ος, *ou, m.*, death.
 ιπποκόμ-ος, *ou, m.*, a groom.
 κριθ ἡ, ῆς, *f.*, barley.
 Κύρι-ος, *ou, m.*, the Lord.
 κυβερνήτ-ης, *ou, m.*, a pilot, steers-
 man.
 νύξ, νυκτ-ός, *f.*, night; νυκτός, *by*
 night.
 παιδί-ον, *ou, n.*, a child, infant.
 σοφί-α, *as, f.*, wisdom, prudence;
 learning.

τροφ-ός, *ου, f.*, a nurse.φρόνησ-ις, *εως, f.*, wisdom, prudenceἀεί (*adv.*), always.ὑπό, *prep.*, under, by.

VERBS.

ἀκού-ω, I hear.

βασιλεύ-ω, I act the king, reign,
rule.βουλεύ-ω, I consult, take counsel,
deliberate advise.

ἐθέλ-ω, I wish.

ζητέ-ω, I seek.

θηρεύ-ω, I hunt.

ἵππεύ-ω, I ride.

καλέ-ω, I call, call on, invoke.

λύ-ω, I loose, unyoke, let go, set
free.

ὀπτά-ω, I roast.

πιστεύ-ω, I believe.

πωλέ-ω, I sell, barter.

XVIII

Same as preceding.

XIX.

SUBSTANTIVES.

βιβλί-ον, *ou, n.*, a book.γέν-ος, *eos, n.*, race, origin, family.κρύ-ος, *eos, n.*, cold.

VERBS.

κτενίζ-ω, I comb.

πήγνυ-μι, *F. πήξω*, I fasten, stiffen.

τρέφ-ω, I nourish, support.

τριβ-ω, I rub.

XX.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀήρ, ἀέρ-ος, *m.*, the air.βακτηρί-α, *as, f.*, a stick, cudgel.λύκ-ος, *ou, m.*, a wolf.πολέμ-ος, *ou, m.*, an enemy.πόλεμ-ος, *ou, m.*, war.ὕδωρ, ὕδατ-ος, *n.*, water.φυλακ-ή, ῆς, *f.*, guard, prison.μεθ' for μετά, *prep.*, among, with.ὅλ-ος, *η, ou, adj.*, whole, entire.γάρ, *conj.*, for, because.ἤδη, *adv.*, already, now.

VERBS.

ἀποκτείνω, I kill, slay.
βάλλω, I throw, cast, hit.
κλέπτω, I steal.
κλίνω, I bend; (of the sun,) to set.
μένω, I remain, stay.
στέλλω, I send, equip.
τέμνω, I cut.
τὶλλω, I pluck, pull out.
φαίνω, I show, point out.

XXI.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄμαξ-α, ἡς, *f.*, a waggon.
ἀρετ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, virtue, merit.
Ἄρταξέρξ-ης, οὐ, *m.*, Artaxerxes.
ἀρχ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, government, province.
βάρβαρ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, a barbarian.
διδάσκαλ-ος, οὐ, *m.* or *f.*, a teacher.
κύπελλ-ον, οὐ, *n.*, a cup.
λόγ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, a word; book, treatise.
οἰκί-α, ας, *f.*, a house.
ρήτωρ, ῥήτορ-ος, *m.*, an orator.
ὀποζύγι-ον, οὐ, *n.*, a beast of burden.

ADJECTIVES.

αἰσχρ-ός, ὁ, ὅν, base, worthless.
ἄξι-ος, α, οὐ, worthy, deserving.
ἀργύρε-ος (οὔς), α, οὐ, made of silver; silver.
ἄριστ-ος, ἡ, οὐ, best.

ἐμπροσθεν, ἀδν., formerly; used
adjective, former.
ἐπό, *prep.*, by. (See *Vocabulary*.)

VERBS.

αἰρέω, I take, choose, catch.
δηλόω, I make plain, detail.
ἐλαύνω, I drive, ride.
καίω, I set on fire, burn.
παιδεύω, I teach, educate.
πορεύομαι, I go, journey, advance.
τιμάω, I honour.
φιλέω, I love.

XXII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἄγγελ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, a messenger.
Δαρεί-ος, οὐ, *m.*, Darius.

ἐλευθερί-α, ας, *f.*, freedom, liberty.
ἐξέτασ-ις, εως, *f.*, a review; *ποιεῖσθαι*
ἐξέτασιν, to review.
ἐργ-ον, οὐ, *n.*, a work, action.
Καστώλ ὅς, οὔ, *m.*, Castolus.
πατρίς, πατρίδ-ος, *f.*, native country.
σατραπ ἡς, οὐ, *m.*, a satrap, or Persian governor.
σταθμ ὅς, οὔ, *m.*, a halting-place, a stage.
σωτηρί-α, ας, *f.*, safety.
τιμ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, honour.

ADJECTIVES.

μέσ-ος, ἡ, οὐ, middle.
ὅσος, ἡ, οὐ, how much, how great.

VERBS.

ἀθροίζω, I collect, assemble.
ἀποθεῖκν-αι, I set forth, exhibit, declare.
ἀποκρίν-ομαι, I reply.
ἀποπέμπω, I send away, despatch.
βούλ-ομαι, I wish.
γεύ-ομαι, I taste, (with *gen.*)
ἐξαίτέ-ομαι, I beg off (for myself).
μάχ-ομαι, I fight.
μεταπέμ-ομαι, I send for (to myself).
ποιέω, I make; I do.
στρατεύ-ομαι, I take the field, go on a military expedition.
συλλαμβάνω, I seize, apprehend.
τάττω (τάσσ-ω), *F.* τάξω, I marshal, arrange.
χρή (ἱμπερ. verb), it is necessary.

ἀνδρείως, manfully, bravely.
ἐπιμελός, carefully.
περί, around, about. (See *Vocabulary*.)
πρό, before, for.

XXIII.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἐγχ-ος, εος, *n.*, a spear.
ἡδον-ή, ἥς, *f.*, pleasure.
θηρί-ον, οὐ, *n.*, a wild beast.
ἔχρ-ος, εος, *n.*, a track, trace, footprint.
Κλέαρχ-ος, οὐ, *m.*, Clearchus.

Λυδί-α, *as, f.*, Lydia.

λῆπ-η, *ης, f.*, grief.

μέλ-ος, *εος, n.*, a limb, member.

Μένων, *ος, m.*, Menon.

μέρ-ος, *εος, n.*, a part, share.

Νῦν-ος, *ου, f.*, Nineveh.

πορθμ-εύς, *έως, m.*, a ferryman, boatman.

σάκ-ος, *εος, n.*, a shield.

φυγ-άς, *φυγάδ-ος, m. or f.*, an exile.

ADJECTIVES

βραχ-ύς, *εία, ύ, short.*

δεξι-ός, *ά, όν, the right hand; favourable, fortunate.*

εὐδυν-ός, *ος, ου, the left, lucky.*

λοιπ-ός, *ή, όν, remaining; the rest.*

σώφρ-ων, *ων, ου, self-controlling; wise, prudent.*

ότε, *conj.*, when.

πολλάκις, *adv.*, often.

ὥστερ, *as, as if.*

VERBS.

ἀναβαί-ω, I go up, ascend.

ἀπέχ-ομαι, I keep myself from, refrain.

ἀποθνήσκ-ω, I die.

ἀπόλλυ-μι, I perish, I die.

ἀποφεύγ-ω, I flee away, retreat.

• γυμνάζ-ω, I exercise.

ἐξελαί-ω, I ride forth, march forward.

ηγέ-ομαι, I lead the way, guide.

θύ-ω, I sacrifice.

καταπηδά-ω, I leap down.

κειμ-αι, I lie.

πειθ-ω, I persuade.

πίπτ-ω, I fall.

τίκτ-ω, I beget, produce.

τρέχ-ω, I run.

XXIV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

ἀγαθ-ά, *ών, neut. pl., gr. -ά, blessings.*

ἀθλ-ον, *ου, n.*, a prize of a contest, a reward.

ἄρχων, *ἄρχοντ-ος, m.*, a ruler.

• γράμμα, *γράμματ-ος, n.*, a letter; *pl.* an inscription.

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δareικ-ός, *οὔ, m.*, a daric (a Persian coin).

κόσμ-ος, *ου, m.*, the world.

Λυκοῦργ-ος, *ου, m.*, Lycourgos.

μισθ-ός, *οὔ, m.*, pay, wages.

νεκρ-ός, *οὔ, m.*, a dead body, *εἰσε.*

νόμ-ος, *ου, m.*, a law.

πῦρ, *πυρ-ός, n.*, fire.

στήλ-η, *ης, f.*, a pillar, a tombstone.

τρόπαι-ον, *οἰ, n.*, a trophy.

ADJECTIVES.

ἕκαστ-ος, *η, ου, each, every.*

Θηβαῖ-ος, *α, ου, Theban.*

μύρι-οι, *αι, α, ten thousand; a very great number.*

ὅστις, *ἥτις, ὅτι, whoever, which-ever; who, what.*

χίλι-οι, *αι, α, a thousand.*

VERBS.

ἀναδίδω-μι, I give forth, yield, send up.

ἀποδίδω-μι, I give back, return, pay.

ἀφίστη-μι, I revolt.

δίδω-μι, I give, grant.

ἐά-ω, I allow, permit.

εἶπ-ον (2 aor. of φημι), I said.

ἐκτίθη-μι, I expose.

ἔξεστ-ιν, *impers.*, it is lawful; it is permitted.

εὐτυχέ-ω, I am fortunate.

ἵστη-μι, I cause to stand, I erect.

κατατίθη-μι, I put down, I pay.

κινέ-ω, I move.

τίθη-μι, I place; *τίθημι νόμον, I make a law.*

φαίν-ω, I show; *mid. and pass.*, I appear.

ὅτι, *conj.*, that.

μάλιστα, *adv.*, very much; especially.

XXV.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Ἀρίστιππ-ος, *ου, m.*, Aristippos.

βουκόλ-ος, *ου, n.*, a cowherd, herds-

δάφν-η, *ης, f.*, a bay-tree, laurel.

Δάφνις, Δάφνιδ-ος, *m.*, Daphnis.

οἱ (*i.e.*, οἱ, to him. (See p. 54.)

ὄνομα, ὀνόματ-ος, *n.*, a name.

Πλάτων, ος, *m.*, Plato.

Πυθαγόρ-ας, *a, m.*, Pythagoras.

ῥάκι-ος, *n.*, a rag; a coarse or ragged garment.

σπουδ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, haste, eagerness.

Τισσαφέρν-ης, ου, *m.*, Tis-saphernes.

φάρμακ-ον, ου, *n.*, a d.rug. medicine.

χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, *f.*, a mantle, cloak.

ADJECTIVES.

ιατρική (*scil.* τέχνη), *fem.* of ιατρικός, the healing art, medicine, surgery.

κάλλιστ-ος, η, ου (*superl.* of καλός), most beautiful, or excellent.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν (see εἷς, p. 53), no one, none.

μόν-ος, η, ου, only, alone.

ποτ-ός, ή, όν, drinkable; ποτόν

φάρμακον, a potion.

χρήσιμ-ος, η, ου, useful.

VERBS.

ἀληθεύ-ω, I am truthful, I speak truth.

ἀξιό-ω, I deem myself worthy; I demand.

ἄρχ-ω, I rule, govern.

εὐεργετέ-ω, I benefit, show kindness to.

καθίστη-μι, I establish; *mid.* I take up my position, post myself.

κεράνν-μι, I mix.

λαμβάν-ω (2 *aor.* ἔλαβον), I take, receive.

τίκτ-ω (1 *aor.* ἤρασ. ἐτέχθην), I produce, bring forth, bear.

φορέ-ω, I carry, wear.

ἀν, *adv.*, perchance, if. (See *Greek Vocabulary*.)

εὖ, *adv.*, well, becomingly.

μᾶλλον, *adv.*, more, rather.

δρ=, *adv.*, whence.

τετε, *adv.*, then.

GREEK VOCABULARY.

m. stands for Masculine, **f.** for Feminine, and **n.** for Neuter. Proper names begin with capitals. In Verbs, **F.** stands for Future, **P.** for Perfect.

A

- ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὁ, ὄν**, good; brave; noble; wise, &c.: τὸ ἀγαθόν, advantage, a blessing: τὰ ἀγαθὰ, goods, wealth. (For *Comparatives* and *Superlatives*, see p. 50.)
- ἐγαλμα, ἀγάλματ-ος, n.**, delight; honour; gift; statue; picture.
- ἀγαλματοποιός, ὅς, ὄν**, making statues: as a *subst. m.*, a statuary.
- ἄγαν, adv.**, very, very much.
- ἀγανακτέω, F. ἤσω**, to feel violent irritation; to be vexed; to be angry, &c. (Governs dative, and sometimes accusative, or is followed by a preposition and case. From **ἄγαν**, and perhaps **ἄγω** (which see); or **ἄχθος** (grief, distress).)
- ἀγγελία, as, f.**, a message; news; command.
- ἄγγελος, οὐ, m.** or **f.**, a messenger, bearer of tidings.
- ἀγγελλέω, F. ἀγγελέω**, to announce, proclaim. (See *Liquid Verbs*.)
- ἀγενής (or ἀγενής), ἡς, ἐς**, low-born, ignoble; low-minded, mean: from **ἀ**, not, and **γένος**, race, descent.
- ἄγιος, α, ον (Lat. sacer)**, devoted (to the gods), sacred, holy; also accursed.
- ἄγκυρα, as, f. (Lat. ancōra)**, an anchor.
- ἀγνοέω, F. ἤσω**, to be ignorant of, not to observe.
- ἀγορεύω, F. ἀγορεύσω**, to attend market; to buy.
- ἄγριος, α, ον**, wild, savage, fierce.
- ἄγρ-ός, οὐ, m. (Lat. ager)**, a field, land, the country (opposed to the town).
- ἄγυς, ἡ, f.**, a way, street, road; from **ἄγω**. In *pl.*, a town.
- ἀγύρτης, οὐ, m. (from ἀγείρω)**, a gatherer, beggar; mountebank, quack, cheat.
- ἄγχω, F. ἄξω (Lat. angō)**, to press tight; *ἡνέω*, to throttle, strangle.
- ἄγω, F. ἄξω, P. ἤχα, 2 aor. (reduplicated), ἤγαγον**, with *inf.* **ἀγαγεῖν**, to lead, take with one, carry, take away, drive; consider (like *duco*); spend (as time, life, &c.)
- ἀγωνέω, F. ἄσω**, to strive eagerly; to be distressed; to be anxious.
- ἀγωνίζομαι, F. ἀγωνίσσομαι (Attic, ἀγωνιοῦμαι)**, to contend for a prize, to struggle, to fight.
- ἀδελφή, ἡς, f.**, a sister.
- ἀδελφός, οὐ, m.**, a brother; a near relative.
- ἄδης, οὐ, m.**, Hades, Pluto, the lower world; the grave, death. The derivation from **ἀ**, not, and **ιδεῖν**, to see, is doubtful.
- ἄδικέω, F. ἤσω**, to be **ἄδικος**, to do wrong, to violate the laws; to injure, to do wrong to.

ἄδικ-ος, *os, on* (**ἀ**, not, and **δικη**, justice), unrighteous, unjust.

ἄδοκίμ-ος, *os, on*, unproved; disreputable; ignoble, mean.

ἄδολεσχ-ης, *ou, m.* (or **ἄδολεσχ-ος**, *os, on*), a prating fellow, a babbler.

ἄδύνατ-ος, *os, on*, (*active*), unable to do (a thing), powerless; (*passive*), impossible.

ᾄδ-ω, *F. ᾄσω, or ᾄσομαι* (contracted for **ἀείδω**, which is principally poetic in use), to sing, to chant; to praise.

ἀεί, *adv.*, always, ever, for ever.

ἀετ-ός, *ou, m.*, an eagle.

ἀηδών, **ἀηδόν-ος**, *f.*, a songstress; the nightingale.

ἄθανάσι-α, *as, f.*, immortality.

Ἀθην-ᾱ, *ᾱs, f.*, Athena (*Minerva*).

Ἀθῆν-αι, *ᾱν, f. pl.*, Athens.

Ἀθηναῖ-οι, *ων, m. pl.*, the Athenians; *sing.* **Ἀθηναῖος**.

ἄθλι-ος, *a, on, or ἄλιος, os, on*, toil-some, painful; wretched, miserable.

ἄθλον (for **ἀεθλον**), *ou, n.*, the prize of a contest; a reward, gilt, &c.

ἀθροίζ-ω, *F. ἀθροίσω*, to collect, assemble.

ἀθρό-ος, *a, on* (rarely **ἀθρόος, os, on**), crowded together, set thick, numerous.

Αἰακ-ός, *ou, m.*, Æacus (one of the judges in Hades).

αἰγειρ-ος, *ou, f.*, the black poplar.

Αἰγύπτ-ος, *ou, f.*, Egypt.

Αἰδων-εύς, *έος, m.*, Pluto (See **ἔδης**.)

αἷμα, **αἱματ-ος**, *n.*, blood.

αἶξ, **αἰγός**, *m. or f.*, a goat.

αἰρετ-ός, *ή, ou*, desirable, eligible.

αἰρέ-ω, *F. αἰρήσω, P. ἤρηκα*, 2 *aor.* (from root, **ἐλω**, **εἶλον**, *inf.* **ἐλεῖν**, I take with the hand, receive, catch, win, conquer; understand, detect, convict; *mid.* **αἰρέομαι**, to take to one's self, choose, prefer.

αἶρ-ω, *F. ἄρῶ*, 1 *aor.* **ἤρα**, *P. ἤρακα*, to raise, lift up; carry, bear; exalt; take away: and in *mid.*

to lift or take for one's self, or what is one's own; to gain.

αἰσχ-ρός, *ᾱ, ou, or αἰσχ-ρός, ρός, ρόν*, ugly, ill-looking; hence, disgraceful, base, immoral. *Comparative and superlative, αἰσχ-ίωρ, αἰσχ-ιστος*.

αἰσχύν-ω, *F. αἰσχύνῶ. γ. ἥσυχυκα*, to disfigure, dishonour; *pass.* **αἰσχίνομαι**, to be ashamed of, to blush.

αἰτέω, *F. αἰτήσω*, to ask, beg, request, &c.

αἰτί-α, *as, f.*, a cause, reason, occasion; fault, charge.

αἰτιό-ομαι, **αἰτιόσσομαι**, *deponent mid.*, to allege as the cause; hence, to blame, charge, find fault with.

αἰτιατ-έον, *verb adj.*, one must, or ought to accuse.

αἴτι-ος, *a, on* (rarely **αἴτι-ος, os, on**), causing, or giving cause for blame; culpable, blamable: as *subst.*, an author.

αἰφνίδι-ος, *os, on*, sudden, unexpected. *Neuter* used as an *adverb*.

ἀκανθ-α, *ης, f.*, a thorn, prickle; thorny shrub.

ἀκέστρ-α, *as, f.*, a needle.

ἀκίνητ-ος, *os, on*, also **ος, η, on**, unmoved, immovable, motionless, steady; idle, sluggish.

ἀκμαῖ-ος, *a, on*, in full bloom, in the flower of youth; vigorous.

ἀκολουθε-ω, to follow or go with a person, accompany.

ἀκόντι-ον, *ou, n.* (diminutive from **ἄκων**), a dart, javelin.

ἀκούσι-ος, *on*, unwilling, forced.

ἀκού-ω, *F. ἀκούσσομαι* (**ἀκούσω**, late), *P. ἀκήκοα, P. pass. ἤκουσμαι*, to hear, listen to, obey. (Governs usually the accusative of the thing heard, and the genitive of the person from whom heard; but see *Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon*.)

ἀκριβός, *adv.*, exactly, thoroughly, strictly; from *adj.* **ἀκριβής**, exact, &c.

ἀκύμαντ-ος, ος, ον, waveless, calm.
 ἀκ-ων, ἀκουσα, ἀκον (contracted for ἀέκων), unwilling, against one's will.

ἀλαλ-ος, ος, ον, speechless, dumb; (from ἀ, not, and λαλος, talkative.)

ἀλγ-έω, ήσω, to be pained in body or mind, hence, to be sick, to grieve, to be sorry for.

ἀλεκτρυ-ών, όνος, m., a cock; sometimes f., a hen.

Ἀλέξανδρ-ος, ος, m., Alexander; applied to Paris, son of Priam.

ἀληθεύ-ω, σω, to speak truth; from the following.

ἀληθ-ής, ής, ές (from ἀ, not, and λαθείν, to lie hid), unconcealed, open; true, candid, genuine.

ἀληθώς, adv., truly, in truth, &c.

Ἀλκηστ-ις, ιδος, f., Alceste, daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus.

Ἀλκιβιάδ-ης, ος, m., Alcibiades, a famous Athenian.

Ἀλκμήν-η, ης, f., Alcmæna, mother of Hercules.

ἀλλ', for ἀλλά.

ἀλλά, conj., but, but then, nay.

ἀλλά γάρ (enimvero), but really, however: this combination implies an ellipsis, as explained in the notes.

ἀλλάττ-ω, or ἀλλάσσω, F. ἀλλάξ-ω, F. ἡλλαχα, to make other than it is, to change, alter; to exchange.

ἀλλήλων, gen. pl. (see p. 56), of one another, mutually, reciprocally.

ἄλλ-ος, η, ο (Lat. *alius*), another, other; ἄλλοι, others; but οἱ ἄλλοι, the rest.

ἀλλότρι-ω, α, ον (Lat. *alienus*), belonging to another, foreign, strange; inconsistent with, unsuitable to.

ἄλλως, adv., in another way, otherwise; heedlessly, at random; in vain: from ἄλλος; ἄλλως τε καί, especially.

ἄλο-ος, εος, n., a grove, lawn, wood.

ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκ-ος, f., a fox.

ἄλω, gen. ἄλω, or ἄλωος, f., a threshing-floor.

ἅμα, adv., together, at the same time.

ἄμαθ-ής, ής, ές, unlearned, ignorant; stupid.

ἀμαρτάν-ω, F. ἀμαρτήσομαι, to miss the mark, fail; go wrong, sin, mistake, offend.

ἀμβλυώττ-ω, or ἀμβλυώσω, ἀμβλυώξω, to be dim-sighted, to be purblind; to want power of discrimination.

ἀμβροστ-α, ας, f., ambrosia, the food of the gods.

ἀμείβω, F. ἀμείψω, to exchange, change; mid. to give in return, to recompense, to answer.

ἀμείν-ων, ων, ον, gen. -ονος, better; ἡρ. ἀγαθός, for which see p. 50.

ἀμελ-έω, ήσω, to be careless, to neglect.

Ἀμναι-ος, ας, ον, f., Aminean: as a subst. f., "a cask of Aminean wine." Both Aminea in (Cappania and Aminæum in Thesaly were famed for wine.

ἀμν-ός, ος (the oblique cases are generally borrowed, being ἀρνός, ἀρνί, ἀρνα, &c.), m. or f., a lamb.

ἀμορφ-ος, ος, ον, misshapen, ugly, unseemly.

ἀμύν-ω, F. ἀμύν-ω, to ward off, defend; to help; mid. to defend or avenge one's self.

ἀμφί, prep., with accusative, genitive, and dative, on both sides, around, about; concerning;—used sometimes as an adverb, all round.

Ἀμφιτρίτ-η, ης, f., daughter of Nereus and wife of Poseidon (Neptune).

ἀμφότερ-ος, α, ον, both, (seldom used in singular.)

ἀμφ-ώ, gen. and dat. ἀμφοῖν, both, both parties (whether individuals or aggregates). (Lat. *ambo*.)

ἄν, adv., perchance, haply, &c. It cannot be easily translated by one word, but always implies a

- condition, and so refers to a verb either expressed or understood. It never begins a sentence. (See *Grammar*, and *Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon*.)
- ἀνά, ᾗ. p.**, with accusative, genitive, and dative, up, upon—opposed to *κατά*. Its meaning varies with the case governed by it.
- ἀναβαίν-ω, F. ἀναβήσομαι**, to go up, ascend, climb; to embark.
- ἀναβι-ώω, -ώσομαι, aor. ἀνεβίων, inf. ἀναβιώναι**, to come to life again, revive.
- ἀναγκαῖ-ος, α, ον, also ος, ος, ον**, by force, using force: necessary: *οἱ ἀναγκαῖοι*, relatives. (Lat. *necessarii*.)
- ἀνάγω, F. ἀνάξω**, to lead up; to bring up (from the dead), to raise; to bring back, to withdraw.
- ἀναδίδωμι, F. ἀναδώσω**, to give up, give forth or yield; to distribute; give back.
- ἀναδύω, to come out of, emerge.**
- ἀναδύομαι, F. ἀναδύσομαι, 2 aor. act. ἀνέδυν**, to come up, rise, emerge (as from beneath a surface), to ascend; to embark.
- ἀναιμωτῆ, αἷμ.**, without shedding blood, bloodless.
- ἀναίρῶ, F. ἀναιρήσω, F. ἀνήρηκα, 2 aor. ἀνείλον**, to take up or away, to overturn; destroy, kill: *μιλά*, to gain; i.e., to procure for one's self.
- ἀνακαίω, F. ἀνακαύσω**, to kindle, light up.
- ἀνακόπτω, F. ἀνακόψω**, to beat back, repulse; stop; cut off.
- ἀναλαμβάνω, F. ἀναλήψομαι**, to take up; receive; resume.
- ἀναμνησκω, F. ἀναμνήσω**, to remind one of a thing, to recall to memory, to remember; to suggest; admonish.
- Αναξ, ἀνακτ-ος, m.**, a lord, master; prince, king.
- Ἀναξαγόρ-ας, ου, m.**, Anaxagoras, a philosopher of Clazomenae in Ionia.
- ἀναξιοπαθ-έω, -ήσω**, to suffer undeservedly; to be indignant: from *ἀνδξιος*, unworthy, and *επαθον*.
- ἀναπείθ-ω, F. ἀναπέλω**, to bring over to a different opinion, to persuade; to incite to.
- ἀναπλέω, F. ἀναπλεύσομαι, or ἀναπλευσοῦμαι**, to sail upwards or up the stream; to sail back again.
- ἀνάπλε-ως, ως, ων, gen., ἀνάπλεω** (see p. 22), full to the brim, full.
- ἀναπνέω, F. ἀναπνεύσω**, to breathe again; take breath, breathe, respire.
- ἀναρχί-α, ας, f.**, want of government; lawlessness, anarchy.
- ἀναστρέφω, F. ἀναστρέψω, F. ἀνέστροφά**, to turn upside down; to turn back, turn round, return.
- ἀνατείν-ω, F. ἀνατενῶ**, to stretch or lift up, raise, hold forth.
- ἀνέχωρ-έω, ησω**, to retreat, retire, return to.
- ἀνδράποδ-ον, ον, n.**, a slave (captive in war); from *ἄνδρα ἀποδόσθαι*: or, according to others, from *ἄνδρός* and *πούς*, the captive falling at the feet of his conqueror.
- ἀνδρεί-ος, α, ον (ἀνήρ)**, belonging to a man; manly, courageous.
- ἀνδρείότατα, n., pl.** of superlative of *ἀνδρείος*, used as *adv.*, most manfully, most bravely, &c.
- ἀνδρείως, αἰν.**, in a manly way, manfully.
- ἀνδρώδ-ης, ης, es**, like a man, manly.
- ἀνεμ-ος, ου, m.**, a current of air, wind; from *ἄν*, *δημι*, to blow.
- ἀνέρχομαι, F. ἀνελύσομαι, aor. ἀνῆλθον or ἀνήλυθον, F. ἀνελήλυθα**, to go up; go or come back, return.
- ἀνευ, prep. with gen.**, without, away from, except, besides.
- ἀνέχω** (see *έχω*), to hold up, lift up; maintain, support; endure.
- ἀνῆρ, gen. ἀνδρός, voc. ἀνερ**, a man (as opposed to a woman, like *vir*; whereas *ἄνθρωπος* means a man, as opposed to a beast, like *homo*); a husband, a warrior, &c.

ἀνθ' for ἀντί.

ἀνθ-ος, εος, *n.*, a blossom, flower; shoot.

ἀνθρωπ-ος, ου, *m.*, a man (as opposed to a beast), mankind; sometimes *f.*, when used of a woman (contemptuously).

ἀνιδάω, ἀνιδάσω, to grieve, distress; vex, annoy.

ἀνολγνυμι and ἀνολγω, *F.* ἀνολίζω, *imperf.*, with double augment, ἀνέωγον, *P.* ἀνέωγα, to open, unfold, disclose.

ἀντ' for ἀντί.

ἀντί, *prep.* with *gen.*, over against, opposite; equivalent to, instead of; at the price of, in return for.

*Ἀντίγον-ος, ου, *m.*, Antigonus, king of Asia.

ἀντιλέγω (see λέγω), to speak against, gainsay.

*Ἀντιόπ-η, ης, *f.*, Antiope, mother of Amphiion and Zethus.

ἀντιποιέω, to do in return: in *mid.* to exert one's self about a thing; to lay claim to, pretend to.

*Ἀντισθέ-νης, ους (εος), *m.*, Antisthenes, an Athenian, founder of the sect of Cynic philosophers.

ἀντιτάττω, or ἀντιτάσσω, *F.* ἀντιτάξω, to range in order of battle; *mid.* to strive against, oppose.

ἀντλ-έω, ήσω, to bale out bilgewater, to drain, dry; exhaust.

ἀντρο-ον, ου, *n.* (*antrum*), a cave, cavern, hole.

ἀνυπόδητ-ος, ου, *os* (ἀν, not; ὑπό, under; δέω, to bind), unshod, barefoot.

ἀνω, αἰδο. (ἀνά), up, upwards, above, on high; inland: ἀνω καὶ κάτω, up and down.

ἀνώγει-ον, ου (ἀνω and γαῖα, earth), anything elevated above the ground; the upper storey or floor of a house.

ἀνώγειν, *gen.* ἀνώγειν (see p. 22), *n.*; also ἀνώγειν, *gen.* ἀνώγειν, *m.* and *f.*, same as ἀνώγειον.

ἀνωθεν, αἰν., from above, on high; from the beginning.

ἀξιόπιστ-ος, ος, *en*, worthy of credit, trustworthy.

ἀξι-ος, α, *ον*, worth, worthy (literally, weighing as much; from ἀγω, in the sense, to weigh), deserved, meet, fit.

ἀξιόω, *F.* ἀξιόσω, *imperf.* ήξλου, to deem worthy of, to think fit; require, demand; think, suppose.

ἀξίωμα, *gen.* ἀξιώματ-ος, *n.*, that of which a person is thought worthy, an honour; worth, high character, dignity; an axiom.

ἀπ' for ἀπό.

ἀπαγγέλλω, *F.* ἀπαγγελῶ (see *Liquid Verbs*), to bring tidings, to report, relate, announce.

ἀπαγορεύ-ω, σω, to forbid; to bid farewell to, to renounce; to fail (through fatigue—see ἀπέρηκα).

ἀπάγω (see ἀγω), to lead away, carry off; bring back.

ἀπαιτ-έω, ήσω, to demand back, seek payment of.

ἀπαλλάττ-ω, or ἀπαλλάσσω, *F.* ἀπαλλάξω, to set free, release; to remove: *intrans.* to escape, get off; to give over, cease, &c.

ἀπαξ, αἰν., once, once for all (*semel*).

ἀπαι, ἀπασα, ἀπαν (ἀμα, πᾶς), all together (*cuncti*).

ἀπειθ-έω, ήσω, to be disobedient, to disobey.

ἀπείμι (see εἶμι, *Irregular Verbs*), to go away: *pres.* used as *fut.*, "I shall go away;" depart.

ἀπείπον (2 *aor.*), *F.* ἀπερῶ, *P.* ἀπείρηκα, to speak out, declare; to deny, refuse; but usually it means to fail, to be wearied, to sink from exhaustion.

ἀπέρηκα. (See foregoing word.)

ἀπειρ-α, ας, *f.*, infinity, immensity; it also means, inexperience, ignorance.

ἀπειρ-ος, ος, *ον*, infinite, boundless; also, unused to, ignorant.

ἀπελαύνω (see ἐλαύνω), to drive away, expel, &c.

ἀπεργάζομαι, *F.* ἀπεργάσομαι, *P.*

- ἀπείργασμαι**, to finish off, complete.
- ἀπέρχομαι** (see **ἐρχομαι**), to go away, depart, go out of.
- ἄπέχω**, *v.* **ἀφέξω** (see **ἐξω**), to hold or keep off from: *mid.* **ἀπέχομαι**, to hold one's self off from, to abstain, desist from: *intrans.* to be away or distant from.
- ἀπό**, *prep.*, governing *genitive only*, from, away from, far from; *of time*—from, after, since. It is sometimes used also to express the instrument, the cause, or the material.
- ἀποβάλλω** (see **βάλλω**), to throw off or away, to reject; to lose (*e.g.*, to lose children by death).
- ἀπόβασ-ις**, *ews, f.* (**ἀποβαίνω**), a stepping off, landing, disembarking.
- ἀποδεικνυμι** (see *Verbs in -μι*), to point away from (other objects, to one specially); *hence*, to show forth, exhibit, produce; to declare, appoint, create.
- ἀποδίδωμι** (see *Verbs in -μι*), to give back, return, repay; give away.
- ἀποθνήσκω** (see **θνήσκω**), *v.* **ἀποθανοῦμαι**, 2 *aor.* **ἀπέθανον**, to be put to death, to die.
- ἀποκαλ-έω**, *v.* **ἐ-έσω**, to call back, call away or aside; miscall, to call by a disparaging title.
- ἀποκερδ-αίνω**, *v.* **-αῖνω** and **-ήσω**, to derive benefit or enjoyment from something.
- ἀποκιν-έω**, *v.* **ήσω**, to remove from.
- ἀποκναιω**, or **ἀποκνάω**, to scrape off; to wear (a person) out, to worry, annoy.
- ἀποκρίν-ω**, *v.* **ἀποκρῖνῶ**, to separate, distinguish, choose out; *mid.* **ἀποκρίνομαι**, to give answer, to reply.
- ἀποκρύπτω**, *v.* **ἀποκρύψω**, to hide from, conceal.
- ἀποκτείνω**, *v.* **ἀποκτενῶ**, 1 *aor.* **ἀπέκτεινα**, to slay, condemn.
- ἀπολαύ-ω**, *v.* **-σω**, to benefit from, enjoy.
- ἀπόλλυμι**, **ἀπολέσω**, and **ἀπολῶ**, to destroy utterly, to kill; *mid.* **ἀπόλλυμαι**, to perish, to be undone.
- Ἀπόλλων**, **Ἀπόλλων-ος**, *m.*, Apollo.
- ἀπονενοημένος**, *adv.* (from *perf. part. pass.* of **ἀπονοέομαι**), without regard for life, desperately, foolishly.
- ἀπο-οξύω** (**ἀπό**, **οξύω** from **οξύς**), to bring to a point, to sharpen.
- ἀπόπειρα**, *as, f.*, a trial, venture, risk.
- ἀποπέμπω** (see **πέμπω**), to send away, dismiss; send back, return.
- ἀποπλέω** (see **πλέω**), to sail away, set sail; sail back.
- ἀποπνίγω** (see **πνίγω**), to choke, throttle; *pass.*, to be choked, throttled, drowned.
- ἀπορ-έω**, *v.* **ήσω**, to be in perplexity; to be at a loss for, to be in want.
- ἀπορ-ία**, *as, f.*, perplexity, difficulty, doubt; need, poverty.
- ἀποσιωπ-έω**, *v.* **-ήσω**, *trans.* to keep secret; *intrans.* to be silent (after speaking).
- ἀποστέλλω** (see **στέλλω**), to send off or away, despatch; 2 *aor. pass.* **ἀπεστάλην**.
- ἀποστεφαν-έω**, *ώσω*, to deprive of a crown, or garland.
- ἀποτιθήμι** (see *Verbs in -μι*), to put away, or stow away; *mid.* to put away from one's self, to put off (as clothes), to lay past for one's self.
- ἀποφεύγω** (see **φεύγω**), to flee away from, escape.
- ἀποχρᾶω**, *inf.* **ἀποχρῆν**, *imperf.* **ἀπέχρην**, to suffice, be sufficient.
- ἀπόχρη** (3d *sing. pres.* of preceding verb, used impersonally, it is enough, sufficient, &c.
- ἀπράγμων**, *ων, ον, gen. -ονος*, free from occupation, disengaged; *hence*, free from trouble, easy, quiet; lazy.
- ἀπρεπ-ής**, *ής, ές*, unbecoming, unseemly.
- ἄπτερος**, *ος, ον*, without wings, unfledged, callow.
- ἄπτω**, *v.* **ἄψω**, to fasten, bind, tie; to kindle or set fire to: *more usual in mid.* **ἄπτομαι**; *perf.*

- pass.* ἡμμαι, to fasten one's self to, cling to, to grasp; set upon, attack; to overtake, gain. •
- **Ἀργ-ος, ου, m.*, Argus, son of Agenor, called the "hundred-eyed."
- **Ἀργ-ος, ους (cos), n.*, Argos, a town in the Peloponnese.
- ἀργύρεος*, contracted *ἀργυροῦς*, *ἀ, ουν*, (made) of silver.
- ἀρετ-ή, ἥς, f.*, excellence, merit (of any kind); bravery, (moral) virtue; skill. •
- ἀριστ-άω, ἦσω*, to take the *ἀριστον*, or mid day meal; to lunch, to dine.
- **Ἀρίστιππ-ος, ου, m.*, Aristippus, a philosopher from Cyrene.
- ἀριστ-ος, η, ον*, best. (See *irregular comparison*, p. 50, under *ἀγαθός*.)
- **Ἀριστοτέλ-ης, εος, m.*, Aristotle, tutor of Alexander the Great.
- ἀρκ-έω, ρ. -έσω* (Lat. *arceo*) to ward off; to assist, to be of service, to avail; to suffice: *impersonal*, *ἀρκεῖ*, it is sufficient, I am content.
- ἄρμα, ἄρματος, n.*, a chariot (especially war-chariot), car.
- ἀρμύζω*, Attic, *ἀρμύττω, ρ. ἀρμύσω*, to fit together, join, arrange, suit; *intrans.* to fit, suit, be adapted for.
- ἀρότης, ου, m.*, a ploughman.
- ἀρούρα, ας, f.*, a field.
- ἀρουραί-ος, α, ον*, from the country, rustic.
- ἀρπάζω, ρ. ἀρπάσσομαι* [*ἀρπάζω*], to snatch away, carry off; to seize greedily, to plunder. •
- Ἀρταξέρξης, ου, m.*, Artaxerxes, king of Persia.
- ἀρτι, adv.*, just, exactly; just now.
- ἄρτ-ος, ου, m.*, bread, a loaf (wheaten); in *pl.*, loaves, bread (generally). Barley bread is *μάζα*.
- **Ἀρχέλα-ος, ου, m.*, Archelaus, king of Macedonia.
- ἀρχή, ἥς, f.*, beginning, origin; first place or power, dominion, sovereignty, magistracy.
- ἀρχηγ-ός, ός, όν*, used substantively, leader, founder; prince, chief, general.
- ἀρχ-ω, ἀρξω*, to be first, to begin (usually *mid. in this sense*); to lead, govern, command.
- ἀρχων, ἀρχοντ-ος, m.* (*ἡγεμῶν*), *ἀρχω*, used as a *subst.*, a ruler, commander, chief magistrate.
- ἀσθεν-έω, ἦσω*, to be *ἀσθενής*,—i.e., weak, feeble, sickly.
- ἀσθεν-ής, ἥς, ές (ἀ, σθένος)*, without strength, weak, sickly; insignificant.
- **Ἀσκληπι-ός, οὔ, m.*, Æsculapius, son of Apollo, and god of medicine.
- ἀσμένως, adv.*, willingly, gladly.
- ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, f.*, a round shield.
- **Ἀσσύρι-οι, ων, m. pl.*, the Assyrians.
- ἀστεί-ος, ος, ον*, and *ος, α, ον* (from *ἀστυ*), of the town, polite (*urbanus*), comical.
- ἀστικ-ός, ή, όν*, of the city, or town.
- ἀστυ, εος, η, α*, a city, town.
- ἀσφαλ-ής, ἥς, ές*, not tottering; safe, secure, sure, steadfast.
- ἄτε, conj.*, inasmuch as, seeing that, because.
- ἄτεκν-ος, ος, ον*, without children, childless.
- **Ἀτλαντ-ίς, -ίδος, f.*, a daughter of Atlas.
- **Ἄτλας, Ἀτλαντ-ος, m.*, Atlas (who bears heaven on his shoulders).
- ἄτοπ-ος, ος, ον*, out of place, extraordinary, strange; absurd, monstrous.
- αὖθις, adv.*, back, back again, again, afresh, hereafter.
- αὐλ-έω, ἦσω* (*αὐλός*), to play on the flute, to pipe.
- αὐλ-ή, ἥς, f.*, the open court-yard, a court or hall; palace, dwelling, country house (*villa*).
- αὐξάω, or αὐξω, ρ. αὐξήσω* (Lat. *augeo*), to make large, increase; honour, extol.
- δύπν-ος, ος, ον*, sleepless, wakeful.
- αὐτίκα, adv.*, immediately, forthwith, presently, at once.
- αὐτόθι, adv.*, on the spot, here, there.

αὐτ-ός, ἡ, ο, reflexive pronoun, self; but in oblique cases often used for personal pronoun (see p. 55), myself, thyself, &c.: ὁ αὐτός, the very one, the same (contracted αὐτός).

αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ, for ἐαυτοῦ, &c. (see p. 56), himself, herself, itself.

αὐχ-έω, ἤσω, to boast, plume one's self; declare, avow.

αὐχήν, αὐχέν-ος, *m.*, the neck, throat.

ἀφαιρέω (see ἀπρέω), to take away from, remove, deprive; *mid. more usual*, to take for one's self, carry off.

ἀφάρμακτ-ος, *os, ov*, unmixed with drugs, free from poison.

ἀφίημι (see ἵημι, and Verbs in -μι), to send forth or away, let go, set free, give up.

ἀφικνέομαι, *f.* ἀφίξομαι, *f. pass.* ἀφίγμαι, to arrive at, come to, reach.

ἀφίστημι (see ἵστημι, and Verbs in -μι), *f.* ἀποστήσω, *f.* ἀφέστηκα, to make to stand off from, to put away, remove; *mid.* and *intrans. tenses of act.*, to stand aloof from, shun, revolt.

Ἀφροδίτη-η, *ης, f.*, Aphrodité (*ἱε-σίδος* of Io).

ἀφροντ-ις, *is, gen.* ἀφρόντιδ-ος, free from care (*securus*).

Ἀχαι-ός, *δ, ον*, Achaian; *pl.* of Ἀχαιοί, the Achaeans.

Ἀχίλλ-εύς, *έως, m.*, Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis.

ἄχρι, or ἄχρις (before a vowel), *prep. governing gen.*, until, up to, as far as; *us conj.*, until.

B

βαδίζω, *f.* (βαδίσω), βαδιοῦμαι, and βαδισομαι, to go; to walk, of go slowly.

βαθ-ός, *eos (ous), n.*, depth, height deep place, valley.

— βά-θ-ος, *εία, υ*, deep, high (like *altus*).

βαίνω, *f.* βήσομαι, *f.* βέβηκα (*f.* βήσω, will cause to go), 2 *aor.* ἔβην, *inf.* βῆναι, to go, walk, advance.

βακτηρί-α, *as, f.*, a staff, cane, walking stick, sceptre.

βάλλω, *f.* βαλῶ or βαλλήσω, *f.* βέβληκα, 2 *aor.* ἔβαλον, to throw at, or hit (opposed to τύπτω, to strike), to throw, cast, fling.

βάρβαρ-ος, *os, ov*, barbarous (*i.e.*, not Greek), strange, foreign; outlandish, rude, boorish, uncivilized.

βαρ-έω, ἤσω, to weigh down, oppress. βαρ-ύς, *εία, υ*, heavy, weighty; oppressive, troublesome.

βασιλει-ά, *as, f.*, a queen, a princess.

βασιλει-ά, *as, f.*, sovereign power, kingdom, dominion.

βασιλ-εύς, *έως, m.*, a king, chief, sovereign, prince. (See p. 37.)

βασιλεύ-ω, to be king, to rule.

βαστάζω, *f.* βαστάσω, to lift, exalt, support; carry off.

βάτραχ-ος, *ου, m.*, a frog.

βέλ-ος, *eos, n.*, a missile; a dart, arrow; a weapon.

βέλτιστος, *η, ον*, the best; *irregular superlative of αγαθός*.

βῆμα, βήματ-ος, *n.*, a step, pace; a platform or tribunal (to speak from).

βίαι-ος, *α, ον*, forcible, violent.

βιαστρον, *adv., compar.* of foregoing, more forcible, with considerable force or violence.

βιβλι-ον, *ου, n.*, a paper, letter; a little book.

βιβρώσκω, *f.* βρώσομαι, *f.* βέβρωκα, to eat, eat up.

βίος, *ου, m.*, life (*Lat. vita*); way of life, livelihood; common life.

βίωω, ὥσομαι, 2 aor. ἐβίων, inf. βιῶναι, part. βιούς, to live.

βλέπω, F. (βλέψω) βλέψομαι, to have the power of sight, see; to look on or towards.

βοάω, ἡσομαι, to cry aloud, to shout; to call on (a person).

βοηθέω, ἡσω, to succour, assist, help, come to the rescue.

Βοιωτία, as, f., Boeotia, a district of Greece.

βότρυς, os, m., a bunch of grapes.

βουκολέω, to act as a shepherd, to tend cattle; to guard.

βουκόλος, ou, m., a cow-herd, herdsman.

βουλευ-ω, σω, to take counsel, deliberate; to decide; to plan; to give counsel, advise.

βουλ-ή, ἡς, f., will, determination; purpose, plan, counsel; a council.

βούλομαι, F. βουλήσομαι, to will, be willing, wish. It sometimes takes η as augment; e.g., **ἡβουλήθην**, as well as **ἐβουλήθην**.

βοῦς, βοός, m. and f., an ox or cow; in pl. cattle (generally).

βραδύνω, F. βραδυνῶ, to make slow, delay; *intrans.* to loiter, be tardy.

βραδ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ (tardus), slow, heavy; sluggish.

βραχ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ (brevis), short, little, petty.

βρέφ-ος, εὖς, n., an infant, babe.

βρέχω, F. βρέξω, to wet (on the surface), moisten, soak.

βροντ-άω, ἡσω, to thunder.

βρυχάομαι, βρυχήσομαι, to roar or bellow.

βρυχηθ-ός, οὔ, m., a roar, bellow.

βρώσκω. (See βιβρώσκω.)

βωμ-ός, οὔ, a raised place; a stand, altar.

Γ

γαῖ-α, as, f., the earth; a land, or country.

γάλα, γάλακ-ος, n., milk.

γαλήν-η, ἡς, f., stillness of sea, a calm.

γάρ, conj., for, (introducing the reason why). It is sometimes used, like *nam* in Latin, to strengthen a question, as, **τίς γάρ;** why, who? (See *ἀλλὰ*.)

γαστήρ, γαστρός, f., the paunch, belly, womb.

γέ, a limiting particle, at least; used also to call special attention to something; even.

γείτων, γείτον-ος, m. and f., a neighbour, borderer.

γελάω, γελάσομαι, to laugh, to laugh at (one).

γενναίως, adv., nobly, magnanimously, generously; bravely.

γενν-άω, ἡσω, to beget (*trans.*); to bring forth; to grow.

γέν-ος, εὖς. n., race, descent; off-

spring, descendant; lineage; class, kind.

γέραν-ος, οὔ, m., a crane.

γέρων, γέροντ-ος, m., an old man.

γεῖω, γεύσω, to give one *to taste*, *mid.* γεῖομαι, to taste.

γεφύρ-α, as, f., a bridge.

γεωργ-ός, οὔ, m., a husbandman, farmer, labourer.

γηραι-ός, δ, δν, or -ός, δς, δν, aged, old.

γῆρας, γήραος, n., contracted γῆρως, old age.

γίγας, γίγαντ-ος, m., a giant: *in pl., as proper name,* The Giants.

γίγνομαι, or γίνομαι, F. γενήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, to come into being, to be born; to be, to arise, happen, occur.

γιγνώσκω, F. γινώσομαι, aor. ἔγνων, opt. γνῶιμι, imperat. γνῶθι, inf.

γινῶναι, part. γνούς, F. ἔγνωνκα, to begin or learn to know; to perceive, distinguish; to form or give an opinion, judge, decide.

γλαυκ-ός, ἡ, ὄν, gleaming, glancing, glaring; (*with idea of colour*), grey, pale blue, light blue.

γλαυκῶπις, γλαυκῶπιδ-ος, epithet of Athena (*Minerva*), fierce-eyed; 'blue-eyed, azure-eyed; (γλαυκός, and ὤψ, the eye).

γλυκ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, sweet; delightful, dear (beloved).

γλῶττ-α, or γλῶσσ-α, ἡς, f., the tongue; a language.

γνάθ-ος, οὐ, f., a jaw; month.

γναφεῖ-ον, οὐ, or κραφεῖον, n., a fuller's shop, a fulling mill.

γον-εύς, ἑως, m., a father: *in pl.*, parents, ancestors.

Γοργί-ας, α, m., Gorgias, an orator and philosopher of Leontini in Sicily.

γούν, *adv.*, at least then, accordingly; at all events.

γράμμα, γράμματ-ος, n., a thing written, a character, i.e., letter of

the alphabet: *in pl.*, letters, the alphabet; a letter (epistle); documents, writings; learning.

γραῦς, γραῖς, f., an old woman.

γράφω, γράψω, to scratch, scrape; sketch, write, inscribe, engrave.

Γρύλλ-ος, οὐ, m., Gryllus, son of Xenophon.

γυμνάζω, F. γυμνάσω, to train in gymnastic exercises, to accustom (a person) to (a thing): *mid.* and *pass.*, to practise one's self, to exercise.

γυμν-ός, ἡ, ὄν, naked, unclad, uncovered.

γυμνῶ, ὥσω, to strip naked, to bare; to spoil, bereave.

γυνή, γυναικ-ός, voc. γυναί, a woman (*Lat. femina*): *in voc.* a term of respect, mistress, lady; wife, spouse.

γύψ, γυψός, m., a vulture.

δ' for δέ.

δαίμων, δαίμον-ος, m. and f., a god, goddess; providence; lot, fortune, chance; genius.

δάκνω, F. δήξομαι, 2 aor. ἔδακον, to bite, champ (the bit); sting, prick; gall.

δάκρυ-ον, οὐ, n. (*poetic form*, δάκρυ), a tear.

δακρύ-ω, σω, to weep, shed tears; lament.

δάκτυλ-ος, οὐ, m., a finger: μέγας δάκτυλος, the thumb.

δάμαλ-ις, ἑως, f., a young cow, heifer (*juvenca*).

Δανάη, ἡς, f., Dānāē, daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos.

δαπάνημα, δαπάνηματ-ος, n., usually *in pl.*, expense, outlay.

δάρεικ-ός, οὐ, m., a Daric, a Persian gold coin, equal to about a guinea, English money:—said to be called from king Darius. So the

French have pieces called "Louis d'or" and "Napoleon."

Δαρει-ος, οὐ, m., Darius, king of Persia.

δασ-ύς, εἶα, ὅ, thick, shaggy, rough; of dense foliage.

δάφν-η, ἡς, f., a laurel, a bay-tree.

Δάφνις, Δάφνιδ-ος, m., Daphnis, a Sicilian hero. Also f., a nymph.

δέ, *conj.*, in the second place, on the other hand; but, and: it usually responds to μέν.

δέη-ις, ἑως, f. (δέομαι), an entreating, prayer, petition; want, need.

δεῖ, *impers. verb.*, it is necessary, it behoves, there is need of (*opus est*), one ought: F. δεήσει, 1 aor. ἐδέησε, &c.

δείγμα, δειγματ-ος, n. (δεικνυμι), a sample, specimen, proof.

δεικνυμι (see Verbs in -μι), and δεικνύω, to show, point out; explain

δειλ-ός, ἡ, όν, cowardly; wretched; worthless; miserable.

Δεινί-ας, ου, m., Dinias, an Athenian.

δειν-ός, ἡ, όν, dreadful, terrible, calamitous; mighty, powerful; clever, skilful.

δεῖπν-ον, ου, n., a meal; the chief meal, dinner. (Lat. *cæna*.)

δέκα, indecl. numeral, ten.

δένδρ-ον, ου, n., a tree.

δεξι-ά, ἄς, f., the right hand: ἐν δεξιᾷ, on the right.

δεξι-ός, ἄ, όν, on the right hand; hence, fortunate, lucky, favourable.

δέομαι, v. δεήσομαι, to need, be in want of; beg, ask.

δέρω, v. δερῶ, 1 aor. ἔδευρα. 2 aor. pass. ἐδάην, with inf. δαρῆναι, to take off the skin, flay; to beat, cudgel (like our phrases, to tan, and to hide).

δεσπότης, ου, m., a lord, master, autocrat; owner.

δεύτερος, α, ου, the second, latter of two (as to time); inferior (as to rank and position): ἐκ δευτέρου, a second time.

δέω, v. δῶω, v. δέδεκα, v. pass. δέδεμαι, 1 aor. pass. ἐδέθην, to bind, tie; fetter, imprison.

δή (shortened from ἤδη), adv., now; already: in narrative, well now.

δηλονότι (δῆλον ὅτι), adv., clearly, evidently.

δηλ-ός, ἡ, όν, also ός, ός, όν, clear, evident, conspicuous.

δηλ-όω, ὥω, to make clear, make evident, &c.; to declare.

Δημήτηρ, Δημητρός, f., Demeter (Ceres), goddess of corn and of agriculture.

δι' for διὰ.

διὰ, prep. governing the gen. and accus. (1.) With the gen., through and through, quite through; (of time), through, during; (of cause), arising through, by means of. (2.) With the accus. (1 and 2 *poetic*), with the same meanings. διὰ παντός, always.

διαβαίνω (see βαίνω), to pass over or through, to cross.

διαγιγνώσκω (see γιγνώσκω), to distinguish; resolve, decide; give judgment.

διάδημα, δαδήματ-ος, n., a band or fillet (for the head), a diadem.

διαθήκη, ης, f. (διατίθημι), a disposition (of property), will, testament; a covenant.

διαίρ-έω, ἥσω (see αἰρέω), to take one from another, separate; divide, cut in two, distribute; distinguish.

διαίτ-α, ης, f., life, way of life; food; dress; maintenance.

διαίτη-ής, οὔ, m., an arbitrator, umpire.

διάκον-έω, ἥσω, to be a διάκονος, — i.e., to wait on, serve; to supply, administer.

διακόσιοι, αι, α, two hundred.

διαλανθάνω (see λανθάνω), to escape notice, lie hid.

διγλέγω (see λέγω), to pick out, choose, distinguish; mid. to converse with, to discourse; argue.

διαλύω (see λύω), to loose from one another, unravel; break up; dismiss; put an end to, destroy.

διαπαντός, i.e., διὰ παντός, throughout, always.

διαπορθμεύω, to ferry over, to transport; διασπ-άω, άσμαι, v. διάσπακα, to tear in pieces; to distract.

διαστρώννυμι, and -νω, v. διαστρώσω, to spread, lay out (as couches, or chairs).

διατελέω, to finish, accomplish.

διατέμνω, διατεμῶ, to cut through, to cut in twain, sever.

διὰ τί (i.e., διὰ τί), wherefore. (Lat. *quomobrem*).

διατριβ-ή, ης, f., a wearing away; waste of time, delay.

διαφέρω (see φέρω), to carry across; bring to an end; carry different ways: *intrans.* to differ; excel.

διαφείγω, to flee through, escape.

διαφθείρω, διαφθερῶ, διέφθαγκα, to destroy utterly.

διδάσκαλ-ος, ου, m. and f., a teacher.

διδάσκω, *F.* διδάξω, to teach: *mid.* to have one taught for one's self; e.g., to get one's children taught.

δίδυμος, *η, ου, also os, ου,* double, twofold, twin.

δίδωμι (see *Verbs* in -μι), to give, grant, offer.

διερευνάω, *ησώ,* to search through, examine minutely.

διήγημα, διηγήματος, *ης,* a tale, narrative.

διστήμι (see *Verbs* in -μι). *F.* διαστήσω, to divide, cause disunion: in *pass.* to stand apart, to differ. disagree; to stand at intervals.

δικάζω, δικάσω, to judge, determine.

δικαίος, *α, ου,* attentive to rules; upright; scrupulous, honest, just; well merited.

δικαστήριον, *ου, ης,* a court of justice; judgment-seat.

Διογένης, *ος, ης, m.,* Diogenes, the famous Cynic philosopher.

Διονύσιος, *ου, ης, m.,* Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.

διότι, *conj., = διὰ [τοῦτο] ὅτι,* because that, since; wherefore, (in indirect sentences.)

δίπους, δίποδος, two-footed; two feet long.

δίσ, *adv., twice.*

διψάω (contracts *αε, &c.* into *η, not α*): *inf.* διψήν, to thirst, to be parched.

διώκω, διώξω, διώξομαι, to pursue, hunt; drive away.

δμῶς, δμῶς, *m.,* a slave taken in war; a slave, attendant, domestic.

δοκέω, *F.* δόξω, to think, expect, imagine: *intrans.* to seem, appear: *impers.* δοκεῖ, it seems good, it pleases

δολιχόδαιρος, *ος, ου,* long-necked, having long necks.

δόμος, *ου, ης, m., (domus,)* a building, house.

δόναξ, δονακ-ος, *ης, m.,* a reed; dart; writing reed (*pen*).

δόξ-α, *ης, f.,* an opinion; estimation, good report; honour, glory.

δορ-ά, *ας, f.,* a hide of a beast, (when taken off.)

δῶρον, *gen. δόρατ-ος,* a stem; tree; hence, the shaft of a spear; a spear.

δοιλεῦ-ω, *σω,* to act the slave; be subject to; obey.

δοῦλος, *ου, ης, m.,* a slave, bondman.

δραχμή, *ης, f.,* a drachma, a silver coin worth about 93d.

δράω, *F.* δράσω, to do, fulfil, perform.

δύναμαι, *F.* δυνήσομαι (see *ἵσταμαι, Verbs* in -μι), to be strong, to be able; to be equivalent to; to signify (mean).

δύναμις, *εως, f.,* power, strength, ability.

δυνατός, *ή, ου,* mighty, able, strong; (of things) possible.

δύο, *gen. and dat. δυοῖν* (see p. 53), two.

Δύσπαρις, *ιδος, m.,* unlucky Paris (*Alexander*).

δύστηνος, *ος, ου,* wretched, unhappy; unfortunate.

δύω, *F.* δύσω, 2 *aor.* ἔδυν, to put on, (as clothes, armour, &c.); to enter (a house, country).

δώδεκα, twelve.

δῶμα, δώματος, *ης, n.,* a house; chief room, hall.

δῶρον, *ου, ης, n.,* a gift, present.

E

ἐάν, *conj.* (contracted into *ἤν*, and in Attic, *άν*), if, if perchance. In good writers it is always joined with the subjunctive mood.

ἐαυτ-οῦ, *ης, οῦ,* of himself, her-

self, itself: *reflex. pron.,* for which see p. 56, (contracted into *αὐτοῦ*).

ἐάω, *F.* ἐάσω, *P.* ἐλάκα, to allow, permit; let alone, let pass.

ἐγγυ-άω, *r. -ήσω*, to give over as a pledge; to plight, betroth.

ἐγγύς, *adv.*, near. at hand.

ἐγκαυμα, ἐγκαύματ-ος, *n.*, a mark made by burning into (the flesh, &c.), a brand; a sore from burning.

ἐγκέφαλ-ος, *ov, m.*, within the head (κεφαλή): hence, the brain.

ἐγχέω, *r. ἐγχέω*, *aor. ἐνέχεα*, to pour in, (as water, wine, &c.)

ἐγχ-ος, *eos, n.*, a spear, lance, pike; sometimes even a sword.

ἐγώ, *gen. ἐμοῦ*, I (see p. 54). *Lat. ego.*

ἐγωγε (*Lat. equidem*), I at least, I for my part.

ἐθέλω (or θέλω), *r. ἐθελήσω*, to will, be willing; to wish, desire.

εἰ, *conj.*, if; whether (in questions). Used with indicative and optative moods.

εἰδέναι. (See οἶδα in Vocabulary and in *Irregular Verbs*.)

εἶδω, used as 2 *aor.* of ὁράω (which see); *subj. ἴδω*, *opt. ἴδουμι*, *imperat. ἴδε*, *part. ἰδών*, *inf. ἰδεῖν*, to see, behold; to look at.

εἴθε (*Lat. utinam*), *interjection*, O that, would that.

εἰκάω, *r. εἰκάσω*, *r. pass. ἤκασμαι*, to make like, liken; compare; conjecture.

εἰκός, *gen. εἰκότος*, *neuter of perf. particip.* of εἶκα (εἴκα), likely, probable, reasonable: as a *subst.* τὸ εἰκός, probability, likelihood.

εἰκοσι (indeclinable numeral), twenty. (See p. 54.)

εἰκότως, *adv.*, in likelihood, naturally; reasonably, with good reason.

ἐν-α
of birth.

εἶμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to be.

εἴμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to go; *pres.* used by Attics as *ful.* I shall go.

εἶπον, used as *aor.* of φημί. (See *Irregular Verbs*.)

εἰρήνη, *ης, f.*, peace, time of peace.

εἷς, μία, ἓν, *numeral adj.* (see p. 58), one.

εἰς or ἐς, *prep. governing accus. only*, into, to, towards.

εἰσεῖμι, to go into. (See εἴμι.)

εἰσερχομαι (see ἐρχομαι), to go into, enter.

εἰσομαι (from obsolete verb εἰδέω, or εἶδω), *r. of οἶδα* (which see, *Irregular Verbs*), I shall know. (See also εἶδον.)

εἰσπτρίζομαι, to look into a mirror. εἰσφέρω (see φέρω) εἰσολίσω, &c., to bring or carry into; to contribute; to introduce, propose.

εἴτα (*deinde*), *adv.*, then, next, in the next place; then, therefore (*ita*.)

εἴτε (εἰ τὲ), *conj.*, whether.

ἐκ (before a vowel ἐξ), from out of, away from out of, forth from; from.

ἐκαστ-ος, *η, ov*, every, every one; each (*quisque*).

ἐκάτερ-ος, *α, ov*, each of two; each by himself.

Ἑκάτ-η, *ης, f.*, Hecate, goddess of the lower world and of magic.

ἐκβάλλω (see βάλλω), to throw out, to throw away; banish, cast out or away, reject.

ἐκδιδάσκω (see διδάσκω), to teach thoroughly; inform *thoroughly* (*edocere*.)

ἐκδιώκω (see διώκω), to chase away; to banish.

ἐκεῖ, *adv.*, there, in that place (*illuc*).

ἐκεῖθεν, *adv.*, from that place, thence (*illinc*).

ἐκεῖν-ος, *η, o*, that person there; that well-known person (like *Lat. ille*.)

ἐκθερμ-αίνω, -ανῶ, to warm thoroughly.

ἐκθρόσκω, *r. ἐκθοροῦμαι*, *aor. ἐξέθορον*, to leap out of, or forth.

ἐκκαθ-αίρω, *r. -αρώ*, to cleanse out, purify thoroughly.

ἐκκλησί-α, *ας, f.*, an assembly, or public meeting; also, the place of meeting, assembly hall.

ἐκκολάπτω, -ψω, to scrape out, erase; peck out; hatch.

- ἐκλανθάνω (see λανθάνω), to escape notice entirely: *in nihil*. to forget utterly.
- ἐκπέμπω (see πέμπω), to send forth, or out, or away.
- ἐκπετάννυμι, *F.* ἐκπετάσω, to stretch forth; spread out, unfold, display.
- ἐκρίπτω (see κρίπτω), to throw out or away, cast forth.
- ἐκτάδην (ἐκτείνω), *adv.*, stretched out at full length.
- ἐκτίθημι (see τίθημι), to set forth, put out; expose, exhibit.
- ἐκτυφλ-όω, *F.* -ώσω, to render entirely blind.
- Ἔκτωρ, Ἔκτορ-ος, *m.*, Hector, son of Priam, king of Troy.
- ἐκφοβ-έω, ἤσω, to frighten away, terrify: *pass.* to be afraid.
- ἐλαττ-όω, ὥσω (or ἐλασσόω, from ἐλάσσω, smaller), to make less, diminish: *pass.* to come worst off, be defeated; be diminished.
- ἐλαύνω, *F.* ἐλάσω, *Attic* ἐλῶ, to drive, set in motion; ride; advance, (as an army on march.)
- ἐλαφ-ος, *ov, m. and f.*, a deer, (sag or hind.)
- ἐλε-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to pity, feel compassion for; show mercy to.
- ἐλεημοσύνη, *ης, f.*, pity, mercy; alms.
- Ἑλέν-η, *ης, f.*, Helen, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris.
- ἐλε-ος, *ov, m.*, pity, mercy, compassion.
- ἐλεύθερ-ος, *a, ov*, free, free-spirited; liberal, generous.
- ἐλευθερ-όω, *F.* ὥσω, to free, set free, release.
- ἐλθεῖν, ἐλθών, &c., 2 *aor.* of ἔρχομαι, to come; go.
- Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδ-ος, *f.*, Greece.
- Ἕλλην, Ἑλλην-ος, *m.*, a Greek: Ἕλληνες, the Greeks.
- Ἑλληνικ-ός, *ή, ov*, Hellenic, Greek.
- ἐλπίζω, *F.* ἐλπίσω, *Attic* ἐλπῶ, to hope; expect; think, suppose.
- ἐμ-αυτ-οῦ, *ής, οῦ*, myself. (See p. 56.)
- ἐμβαίνω (see βαίνω), to go into, enter; embark.
- ἐμβάλλω (see βάλλω), to throw into; put in; to excite, inspire; introduce; to fall upon, attack.
- ἐμβρόντητ-ος, *os, ov*, thunderstruck (*attonitus*); as a *subst.* crazy (fool).
- ἐμ-ός, *ή, ov*, my, or mine: *possessive pronoun* from (ἐγώ) ἐμοῦ.
- ἐμπύρρηνι, *aor.* ἐνέπρησα, to kindle, set on fire, burn. The *pres.* ought to be ἐμπύρρηνι, but the second *μ* is omitted to avoid the recurrence of the *μ* sound. So ἐμπύρρηνι, and not ἐμπύμπρηνι.
- ἐμπίπτω (see πίπτω), to fall into; to light upon; fall in with; happen.
- ἐμπλέκω, *F.* ἐμπλέξω, to weave or plait in, to intertwine; entangle.
- ἐμπροσθεν, or ἐμπροσθε (before cons., *ants*). *adv.*, before, in front of; earlier, sooner. Sometimes it is a *prep.* and governs *gen.*,—before. (*Lat. ante*.)
- ἐμφαγεῖν, *inf.* of 2 *aor.* *ind.* ἐνέφαγον (the used *pres.* being ἐσθίω, which see), to take some food; feed upon, eat, devour.
- ἐν, *prep.*, governing the *dative only*, in (*i.e.*, being within); on; at or by, (near): ἐν δείπνῳ, at dinner: ἐν οἶνῳ (*inter pocula*), at wine.
- ἐναλλάττω, or ἐναλλάσσω, *F.* -ξω, to give one thing in exchange for another, to barter, to change.
- ἐνάλλομαι, *F.* ἐναλοῦμαι, *aor.* ἐνήλαμην, to leap on, (and so like *insultare*, in *Lat.*) to leap on contemptuously; to rush at.
- ἐναντία, *adv.* (*pl.* of ἐναντίας, *a, ov*), over against, opposite; to the face, in the presence of.
- ἐναύω, to kindle, set fire to.
- ἐνδον, *adv.*, within, in; in the house, at home (*domū*).
- ἐνδοξ-ος, *os, ov*, of high fame; honoured; glorious.
- ἐνδύω, and ἐνδύω, *F.* ἐνδύσομαι (see δύω), to put on, clothe; enter.
- ἐνεμῖ (see εἰμῖ), to be in or at:

- ἔνεστι** (used impersonally), it is possible; it is in one's power.
- ἐνεκα**, *prep. with gen.*, on account of; for the sake of (like *causā* and *gratiā* in Lat.); because of.
- ἐνθα**, *adv.*, then; thereupon; just then: as *relative*, where.
- ἐνθάδε**, *adv.*, thither; here; there; now.
- ἐνθουσι-άζω**, *άω* (ἐνθεός), to be inspired, possessed by a god; to be in ecstasy.
- ἐνιαυτ-ός**, *οὔ, m.*, a year.
- ἐνι-οι**, *αι, a, pl.*, some.
- ἐνίοτε**, *adv.*, sometimes.
- ἐνοικ-έω**, *ήσω*, to dwell in.
- ἐνοπλ-ος**, *ος, ον*, in armour. armed.
- ἐνοχλ-έω**, *ήσω*, *impertf.* *ήνώχλουν* (with double augment), to give annoyance to; trouble, annoy, pester.
- ἐνταῦθα**, *adv.*, here; there; at the very time; then.
- ἐντέλλω** (the *active* seldom used, the *midl.* *ἐντέλλομαι*, being almost always employed), to enjoin, command.
- ἐντροφ-άω**, *ήσω*, to luxuriate or revel in; to make sport of, mock.
- ἐξ**, *prep. with gen.*, used instead of *ἐκ* before vowels, out of; without, &c. (See *ἐκ*.)
- ἐξαιρ-έω**, *ήσω*, 2 *aor.* *ἐξέιλον*, to take out or away, remove.
- ἐξαιτ-έω**, *ήσω*, to demand from another: to beg (a person) off; to obtain by asking.
- ἐξανίστημι** (see *ἵστημι*, in Vocabulary), and *Irregular Verbs*), to raise up, rouse; excite: *midl.* to change one's abode or residence.
- ἐξειμι**, to go out; come out.
- ἐξεμι**, impersonal forms only used; e.g., *ἐξεστν*, it is allowed.
- ἐξελαίνω**, *ἐξελάσω*, to drive forth.
- ἐξελέγ-χω**, *ήσω*, to search out; try; convict and confute.
- ἐξεπίτηδ-ες**, *αὐτοί*, on set purpose hence, maliciously.
- ἐξέρχομαι** (see *έρχομαι*), to go or come forth.
- ἐξέτασ-ις**, *εὖς, f.*, a drawing out in line; scrutiny; review.
- ἐξευρίσκω**, *ἐξευρήσω*, *aor.* *ἐξεύρον*, to find out, discover; win.
- ἐξοιδ-έω**, *ήσω*, to be swollen up: *ἐξωδηκώς*, *perf. part.*
- ἐξονειδ-ίζω**, *ήσω*, *Attic* *ιδώ*, to cast up to a person, taunt with, reproach.
- ἐξουσι-α**, *ας, f.* (*ἐξεστι*), power; permission, authority.
- ἐξω**, *adv.*, on the outside, without; beyond.
- εἰκα**, 2 *perf.* from old stem. *εἰκω*, to be like: *particp.* *εἰκώς*, shortened into *εἰκός*, *εἰκυῖα*, *εἰκός*, (see *εἰκός*, in Vocabulary,) to be, or to look like; to be probable, to seem.
- ἐπ'** for *ἐπεί*.
- ἐπ'άδω** (see *ᾄδω*), to sing to or over; to harp upon; inculcate.
- ἐπαιν-έω**, *ήσω*, *midl.* *ἐσομαι*, to approve; praise, commend.
- ἐπαιν-ος**, *ου, m.*, approval, praise, panegyric.
- ἐπαίρω**, *ήσω*, *ἐπαρῶ*, to lift up, raise, exalt, exalt; rouse.
- Ἐπαμινώνδ-ας**, *-ου, m.*, Epaminondas, a famous Theban general.
- ἐπανέρχμαι** (see *έρχομαι*), to come or go back; return.
- ἐπαρκ-έω**, *ήσω*, to ward off, defend; hinder; be enough for.
- ἐπαχθίζω**, to load, burden with.
- ἐπεί**, *conj.*, since; seeing that.
- ἐπειδάν** (*ἐπειδή* *αν*), *conj.*, as soon as, whenever.
- ἐπειδή** (*ἐπεὶ* *δή*), *conj.*, since; seeing that.
- ἐπειτα** (*ἐπὶ* *εἰτα*), thereupon; in the next place; then; therefore.
- ἐπενδύω**, or *-δύω*, to put on (one part of dress or armour) over (another).
- ἐπερείδω**, *ήσω*, *ἐπερῶ*, to press, or drive against: *pass.* to lean on, press against.
- ἐπὶ**, *prep.*, governing accusative, genitive, and dative. (1.) With accus. it indicates motion towards or

- against, — *to, towards, against.*
 (2.) With *gen.*, rest or motion, —
upon, at, near. (3.) With *dat.*,
 nearness to, — *in or at* (a time or
 place), *for* (a purpose.)
ἐπιβαίνω, (see *βαίνω*), to go upon,
 tread upon; arrive at; to mount
 upon; embark.
ἐπιβάλλω (see *βάλλω*), to throw
 upon; add to; attack.
ἐπιβάτ-ης, ου, m., one who mounts;
 a rider; a passenger; a marine
 (soldier).
ἐπιβοάω, F. ἐπιβοήσομαι, to call
 upon, shout to: cry out against;
 invoke.
ἐπιβουλεύω, F. -σω, to devise plans
 against one, to plot; lay snares
 for.
ἐπίβουλ-ος, os, ου, plotting; treach-
 erous, stealthily; designing.
ἐπιγελᾶ-ω, -σομαι, to laugh at, de-
 ride; smile to.
ἐπιγίγνομαι (see *γίγνομαι*), to come
 after, happen after; accrue to.
ἐπιγράφω (see *γράφω*), to graze,
 scratch; write upon; mark; in-
 scribe, engrave; write down, enroll.
ἐπιδείκνυμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to
 exhibit, show off, display.
ἐπιδίδωμι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to
 give in addition; to give freely;
 to give one's self up to, devote to.
ἐπιεικῶς, fairly; tolerably; pretty
 well; pretty much.
ἐπιζητ-έω, ήσω, to seek after; wish
 for, desiderate.
ἐπίθεσις, ewς, f., application.
ἐπικαθίζω, to set upon: *intrans.* to
 sit upon.
ἐπικαλ-έω, -έσω, to call on or to;
 appeal to; invite; invoke; to call
 by a surname.
ἐπικλᾶθω, F. ἐπικλώσω, to spin to
 one, (as the Fates;) to allot, de-
 cree, destine.
ἐπιλαμβάνω (see *λαμβάνω*), to re-
 ceive in addition; to attain: *in*
mid. to hold on by; seize; to at-
 tack, (as of battle or disease.)
ἐπιλανθάνω (see *λανθάνω*), to make
 to forget: *mid.* to forget, lose
 thought of.
ἐπιλέγω (see *λέγω*), to say in ad-
 dition; to choose, select.
ἐπιμελῶς, adv., carefully.
ἐπιμηχανάομαι, to devise plans
 against, plot.
ἐπιπέμπω, to send after or again;
 send against; let loose.
ἐπιπλάττω (or *πλάσσω*), *F. ἐπι-*
πλάσω, to spread a plaster on.
ἐπισκέπτομαι (better *ἐπισκοπέω*), *F.*
ἐπισκέψομαι, F. ἐπέσκεμμαι, to
 look upon, visit, examine.
ἐπισκώπτω, F. -ψω, to laugh at,
 jest, make game of.
ἐπιστέλλω, F. ἐπιστελῶ, to send to;
 tell; enjoin, command; give in
 charge to.
ἐπιστολή, ής, f., a commission;
 a letter, epistle.
ἐπιστρέφω, F. ψω, to turn towards;
 turn: *mid. and pass.* to turn one's
 self towards; to turn round; to
 care for.
ἐπιταράττω (or *-σσω*), *F. -ξω*, to
 trouble yet more, give additional
 (extra) annoyance.
ἐπιτείνω, F. ἐπιτενῶ, to stretch out
 upon (as on a frame); to tighten;
 to increase; to urge on, excite;
 to strain after.
ἐπιτίθημι, to lay by or upon; to put
 to, add; suggest; attack.
ἐπίτομος, os, ου, cut off; shortened:
ή ἐπίτομος (scil. ὁδός), the short
road.
ἐπιτρέχω, F. ἐπιτρέξομαι, or ἐπι-
δρακῶμαι, to run to or after; fol-
 low; attack.
ἐπιφων-έω, -ήσω, to mention by
 name; to add, subjoin.
ἐπιχειρ-έω, -ήσω, to put one's hand
 to; attempt, endeavour.
ἐπόμενυμι, and -νω, F. ἐπομῶμαι, to
 swear to (do a thing); to swear in
 confirmation.
ἐρᾶω, to love.
ἐργάζομαι, F. -άσομαι, F. ἐργασμαι,
 to work, labour; do, perform;
 effect.

ἐργ-ον, *ον*, *n.*, a work; deed; thing; matter.

ἐρίζω, *φ.* ἐρίσω, to strive; quarrel; vie with.

ἐρι-ον, *ου*, *n.*, wool.

ἐρις, *ε*ριδος, *f.* (*accus.* ἐριδα, or ἐριν,) strife, rivalry; quarrel. As a proper name, The Goddess of Contention.

ἐριφ-ος, *ου*, *m.* and *f.*, a young goat, a kid.

Ἑρμῆς, *ου*, *m.*, Hermes (*Mercurius*), messenger of the gods.

(ἑρομαι), for which ἐρωτάω is used by the Attics as *pres.*; *fut.* ἐρήσομαι. *aor.* ἠρόμην, to ask, inquire. (See ἐρώ.)

(ἐρπύζω), *aor.* ἐρπυσσα, (the only part used by Attics, who preferred ἐρπω,) to creep, crawl.

ἐρπω, *imperf.* ἐρπον, to go slowly; creep, crawl.

ἐρχομαι, *φ.* ἐλεύσομαι, *φ.* ἐλθῶ, *aor.* ἦλθον (for ἔλθον), to come; go, go away.

ἐρῶ (*fut.* of old *pres.* ἐρῶ), to be about to speak; proclaim; say; promise, &c.: to the *perf.* is ἐρήκα, *φ. pass.* ἐρημαι.

ἔρως, ἔρωτ-ος, *m.*, love, affection. As a proper name, Eros (*Cupid*), god of love.

ἐρωτ-άω, -ήσω (see ἑρομαι), to ask, inquire.

ἐρωτικ-ός, *ή*, *όν*, of or belonging to love; amorous; amatory.

εἰς, or εἰς, *prep.* with *accus.* only. into; unto, towards.

ἐσθίω, *φ.* ἔδομαι, *φ.* ἔδωκα, *φ. pass.* ἐδήδεσμαι, 2 *aor.* ἔφαγον, to eat.

ἐταῖρ-ος, *ου*, *m.*, a companion.

ἐτερ-ός, *α*, *ον* (*adv.*), the other; one of two; the second; different.

ἔτι, *adv.*, yet, still; henceforth.

ἐτοίμ-ος, *η*, *ον*, or *ος*, *ος*, *ον*, ready, prepared; certain, sure.

ἐτ-ος, *ε*ος, *n.*, a year.

εὖ, *adv.* (*bene*), well.

εὖγε (εὖ, γέ *adv.*), well; well done; bravo.

εὐγνώμ-ων, *ων*, *ον*, of good feeling; fair; charitable; reasonable.

εὐδοκιμ-έω, *φ.* -ήσω, to be in good estimation; to be honoured, respected; famous.

εὐεργετ-έω, *φ.* -ήσω, to be a benefactor; do well; do good to, show kindness to.

εὐεργέτ-ης, *ου*, *m.*, one who does well to others, a benefactor.

εὐήθει-α, *ας*, *f.*, goodness of heart; simplicity; honesty; also, folly.

εὐθαρσ-ής, *ής*, *ές*, of good courage; daring.

εὐθετ-έω, *φ.* -ήσω, to set in order, arrange duly or well.

εὐθύμ-ος, *ος*, *ον*, cheerful; spirited, of good spirits.

εὐθυμότερ-ον, *adv.*, *n.* of compar. of preceding, more cheerfully.

εὖθ ὅς, εἴα, ὅ, straight, direct: as *adv.* εὐθός, directly, straightway;

straight towards. εὐθός (*adv.*) properly refers to time, and εὐθύ (*adv.*) to place.

εὐμεγέθ-ης, *ής*, *ες*, of good size; large, great.

εὐμήκ-ης, *ής*, *ες*, of good length; tall, long.

εὐμορφ-ος, *ος*, *ον*, of good form, well made; comely.

εὐοσμ-ος, *ος*, *ον*, of good smell; fragrant.

εὐπορ-ος, *ος*, *ον*, easily passed through; easy; steady; ingenious; inventive.

εὐπράγϊ-α, *ας*, well-doing; welfare, success.

εὐρίσκω, *φ.* εὐρήσω, *aor.* εὗρον, to find, discover; invent; obtain.

Εὐρυβιάδ-ης, *ου*, *m.*, Eurybiades, commander of the Spartan fleet at Salamis.

Εὐρυδίκ-η, *ης*, *f.*, Eurydice, wife of Orpheus.

εὐρύς, εἴα, ὅ, wide, broad; extensive.

εὐτέλει-α, *ας*, *f.*, cheapness; economy; frugality; shabbiness.

εὐτυχέω, to be successful, have good luck, turn out well.

εὐφραίνω, F. εὐφρανῶ, to inspirit; gladden: *pass.* and *mid.* to make merry; enjoy one's self.

εὐφυῶς, ingeniously; cleverly.

εὐχομαι, F. εὐξομαι, to pray; vow; pay one's vows; boast, speak proudly; profess.

εὐνῶν-ος, os, ov, of good name; of good omen, lucky, fortunate; (in reference to omens), on the left hand.

εὐωχέω, to entertain sumptuously: in *mid.* and *pass.* to fare sumptuously, feast; relish, enjoy.

ἐφιπν-ος, os, ov, on horseback; riding.

ἐπίσθημι, F. ἐπιστήσω (see ἵστημι), to place upon; to set over, by, or near: *intrans.* to stand upon, by, or near; to impend; to stand still, halt.

ἐχθρός, rd, ρόν, hateful; hostile: as a *subst.*, an enemy.

ἐχω, F. ἔξω, or σχήσω, P. ἐσχηκα, 2 *aor.* ἐσχον, with *inf.* σχεῖν, *subj.* σχῶ, *opt.* σχοίην, *part.* σχών, to, have; hold; keep; know: *mid.* to cling to, with *gen.*

ἐωθεν, adv., from the morning; in the morning; at dawn.

Z

ζάω, contracted ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ: *inf.* ζῆν: *imperf.* ζῶν, F. ζήσω (rare), to live; to be strong, be fresh and vigorous.

Ζεὺς, voc. Ζεῦ, *gen.* Διός, *accus.* Δία, Zeus (*Jupiter*, i.e., Ζεὺς πατήρ).

ζηλοτυπέω, to be jealous of; to emulate; to envy.

ζηλ-όω, F. -ώσω, to envy; imitate; rival.

ζημι-όω, F. -ώσω, to cause damage to ———, to punish, fine.

Ζηνοφειντ-ος, os, m., Zenophantus.

Ζήνων, Ζήνωνος, m., Zeno, founder of the Stoic school of philosophy.

ζητ-έω, F. ήσω, to seek, ask, search for, ζωογονέω, to produce; propagate (animals).

ζῷ-ον, os, n., a living creature, animal.

ζωρ-ός, ός, όν, pure; unadulterated, (of wine.)

ζωρότερ-ος, a, os, *compar.* of *foregoing*.

H

ή, (1.) *advers. conj.* (aut), or: (2.) *interrog.* whether, (in indirect questions): (3.) *compar.* as, than, (like *quam*, in Lat.)

ή, adv., truly, verily, certainly: *interrog.* (like *an* and *num*), pray, is it really so?

ηγέομαι, F. ηγήσομαι, to lead the way, act as guide; take the command of (troops); to suppose, imagine, (like *ducere*.)

ήδευ, ήδεις, &c. (See οἶδα, and *Irregular Verbs*.)

ήδέως (ήδύς), gladly, with pleasure.

ήδη, adv. (*jam*), already; before now; forthwith.

ήδη, ήδης, &c., Attic for ήδευ.

ήδλ-ων, os, ov, *compar.* of ήδύς.

ήδον-ή, ής, f., pleasure, enjoyment.

ήδ-ύς, εἶα, ύ, sweet; pleasant; (of men), kind, dear.

ήκω, F. ήξω, I am come; i.e., I have come, I am here, (used as a *perf.*)

ήλικ-ος, ή, os, of what size; how great, as great as. (Lat. *quantus*.)

ήλος, os, m., a nail; stud; wart; knot.

ἡμέρ-α, *as, f.*, a day.

ἡμεροδρομέ-ω, to be a ἡμεροδρόμος, *i.e.* a day runner, or courier; to post.

ἡμερ-ος, *ος, ον, or α, ον*, tame, (of animals;) cultivated, civilized.

ἡμέτερ-ος, *α, ον*, our (*nostr*).

ἡμ-ην, *imperf. mid.* of εἶμι, to be.

ἡμιτέλ-ης, *ής, ἐς*, half-finished, (applied to a house which has lost its head; or, perhaps, which is childless.)

ἡμιφλεκτ-ος, *ος, ον*, half-burnt, scorched, singed.

ἤν, *conj.*, with *subj.* (for ἐάν), if, in case that.

ἦνυκε. See (φέρω.)

ἦπου, *adv.*, of a truth; beyond a doubt; certainly.

Ἥρα, *as, f.*, Hera (*Juno*), sister and wife of Zeus.

Ἡρακλ-ής, contracted for Ἡρακλέης: *voc.* Ἡράκλεις, contracted for Ἡράκλεες,) and a shorter form, Ἡρακλ-ες: *gen.* Ἡρακλέος, contracted Ἡρακλέους, *m.*; Hercules (*Heracles*.)

ἦρω-ς, ἦρω-ος, *m.*, a hero, demi-god; a free-man; warrior.

ἥττ-ων, *ων, ον, or ἥσσων*, (*irregular compar.* of κακός,) less; lower; weaker; inferior; unequal to.

Ἡφαιστ-ος, *ου, m.*, Hephaestus (*Vulcan*), god of fire.

()

θάλαμ-ος, *ου, m.*, an inner room; bed room; store-room.

θάλαττ-α (θάλασσα), *ης, f.*, the sea.

θάνατ-ος, *ου, m.*, death. *As a proper name*, Death.

θαρρέω, or θαρσέω, to be of good courage; to be audacious; to be daring, bold.

θαρρύνω, or θαρσύνω, or θαρσύνω, to encourage, cheer on: *intrins.*

take courage.

θαρσύς, *εἶα, ὅ*. (See θαρσύς.)

θαυμάζω (άσω), θαυμάσμαι, to wonder, be astonished, marvel at, to admire; esteem.

θαυμαστ-ός, *ή, όν*, wonderful, marvelous, strange.

θε-ά, *as, f.*, a goddess; (but θέα, a sight.)

θεάσμαι, θεάσομαι, to view, behold, look at; contemplate.

θέλω, θελήσω, shortened form of ἐθέλω, to will, be willing.

θέμις, θέμιτος, or θέμιδος, *accus.* θέμιν, law (of usage, like *ius* and *fas* in Lat.), right.

Θεμιστοκλ-ής, *έους, m.*, Themistocles, a famous Athenian.

θεός, *ου, m.*, God; a deity: and so *f.* ἡ θεός.

θεράπειν-α, *ης, f.*, a waiting-maid, maid-servant.

θεραπεύ-ω, *-σω*, to act as attendant; pay court to: *law* on; flatter; "dance attendance to."

θερμ-αίνω, *-ανώ*, to warm, heat: *pass.* be heated.

θερμ-ός, *ή, όν*, warm, hot; hasty (in temper.)

θέρμ-ος, *ου, m.*, a kind of lupine.

θέρ-ος, *eos, n.*, summer.

Θέτις, Θέτιδος, *f.*, Thetis, mother of Achilles.

Θετταλ-α, *as, f.*, Thessaly a district of Greece.

θέω, *v.* θεύσομαι, to run; move quickly.

Θηβαί-ος, *α, ον*, Theban, belonging to Thebes (in Boeotia).

θήγω, θήξω, to sharpen, whet; provoke.

θήκη-η, *ης, f.*, a case, box, chest.

θήρ, θηρ-ός, *m.*, a wild beast, beast of prey; a monster.

θήρ-α, *as, f.*, the chase; eager pursuit.

θηρ-άω, θηράσω, *mid.* θηράσομαι, to take part in the chase, hunt; to pursue eagerly.

θηρευτικ-ός, *ή, όν*, of or belonging to hunting; fond of the chase.

θηρεύω, *tō* hunt, chase; catch in hunting.

θηρίον, *ov*, from **θήρ**, (a diminutive in formation, but not in use,) beast, animal; wild beast.

θηριώδης, *es*, full of wild beasts; brutal, savage, ferocious.

θησαυρός, *ov*, *m.*, a store, treasure; store house; chest.

θνήσκω (from stem **θαν-**), **. θανούμαι*, *aor.* **έθανον**, to die; perish.

θνήτς, *ος*, *ον*, or *ή*, *ον*, subject to death, mortal, human.

θόρυβος, *ος*, *m.*, noise, din, uproar, clamour.

θρασύνω (see **θαρρύνω**), to encourage, embolden; *pass.* to be bold; be confident in.

θρασύς, *εία*, *ύ*, bold, spirited; fool-hardy (*αυθάδης*); arrogant.

θρηνώ, *-ήσω*, to wail, lament.

θυγάτηρ, **θυγατήρς** (for **θυγατέρος**), a daughter.

θύμς, *ov*, *m.*, the soul; life; breath; spirit; courage; passion; heart, (of the kindly feelings;) mind, (intellectually.)

θύρα, *α*, *f.*, door, entrance, gate.

θύσις, *α*, *f.*, a sacrifice; vic-tim.

θυσιάζω, to sacrifice, offer a victim, or gift.

θύω, *φ.* **θύσω**, *φ.* **τέθυκα**, *aor.* *pass.* **έτύθην**, to make sacred offerings; sacrifice; celebrate.

θώς, **θωός**, *m.* or *f.*, a jackal.

I

ιάσμαι, **ιάσομαι**, to heal, cure.

ιατρική (*scil.* **τέχνη**), properly the *fem.* of **ιατρικός**, *ή*, *ον*, the medical art, surgery; medicine.

ιατρός, *ov*, *m.*, a surgeon, physician, doctor.

Ιδη, *ης*, *f.*, Mount Ida, near Troy.

ιδιος, *α*, *ov* (also *-ος*, *-ος*, *-ov*), one's own; private; peculiar.

ιδών, *ωξίν*, &c., 2 *aor. part.* and *inf.* of **είδον**. (See also **οράω**.)

ιερεύς, *έως*, *m.*, a priest; sacrificer.

ιερός, *α*, *ov* (also *-ός*, *-ός*, *-ον*), sacred, consecrated, holy; **τά ιερά**, *pl. subst.* the victims; the internal parts of the victims; and hence, the auspices.

Ιθακήσιος, *α*, *ov*, of or belonging to Ithaca (*e.g.*, Ulysses.)

ικανός, *ή*, *ον* (**ίκω** or **ικάνω**), becoming, suitable; sufficient for;

*satisfactory; (of time,) considerable, pretty long.

Ιλιος, *ov*, *f.*, and **Ιλίων**, *ov*, *m.*, Ilium, Troy.

ίνα, *conj.*, that; in order that: as an *adv.* (of place,) in what place, where; to what place, whither.

Ιναχός, *ov*, *m.*, Inachus, a river of Argolis.

Ινδός, *ov*, *m.*, an Indian.

ίππεύς, *έως*, *m.*, a horseman, rider; knight.

ίπποκόμος, *ov*, *m.*, a horse-tender, groom. It is properly an *adjective* of two terminations, *-ος*, *-ος*, *-ov*, horse-tending.

ίππος, *ος*, *ov*, *m.*, a horse: *when f.* it means either a mare, or a body of cavalry (*equitatus*).

Ισις, **Ίσιδος**, *f.*, Isis, an Egyptian goddess.

ίσις, *ος*, *η*, *ov*, equal, fair, impartial; level, flat, (of ground.)

ίστημι, * (see *Irregular Verbs*), to cause to stand, set up, or erect; to set in order, or arrange; to check, stop; rouse, excite; establish. The *pres.*, *imperf.*, *fut.*, and 1 *aor. active*, are *transitive*; the other tenses *intransitive*: the *pres.*, *imperf.*, *fut.*, and 1 *aor. mid.*, are also sometimes *transitive*.

ιστίον, *ov*, *n.*, a web; cloth; sheet; sail.

ισχυρώς, *adv.*, strongly; very much; exceedingly.

ἴσως, *adv.*, (from *ἴσος*), equally, fairly; probably (the chances being *equal*), perhaps.

Ἴφικλ-ος, *ου*, or *Ἴφικλ-ῆς*, *έους*, *m.*, Iphiclus, or Iphicles, father of Protesilaus.

ἰχθύ-ς, *ος*, *η*, a fish.

ἵχν-ος, *εος*, *η*, a track, footstep; trace, mark.

Ἰώ, *Ἰούς*, *f.*, Io, daughter of Ina-

K

κἀγώ, for *καί ἐγώ*, and I.

Κάδμος, *ου*, *m.*, Cadmus, a Phœnician, son of king Agenor, and brother of Europa.

καθ', for *κατά*, before an aspirated vowel.

καθαίρω, *φ.* *καθαρώ*, to make clean, purify, cleanse, purge.

κάθαρμα, *καθάρμα-ος*, *n.*, that which is removed by cleaning, off-scourings; a castaway, outcast, worthless fellow.

καθέζομαι, *φ.* *καθεδοῦμαι*, to set one's self down; sit down; sit still; encamp.

καθεύδω, *φ.* *καθευδήσω*, *imperf.* *καθηῦδον*, or *ἐκάθευδον*, to lie down to sleep; to sleep, rest, be still.

καθίζω, *φ.* *καθίσω*, *Att.* *καθιῶ*, to cause to sit down, seat, set: *intrans.* to sit down, be seated.

καθίημι (*κατά*, *ἔημι*—see *ἔημι*, *Irregular Verbs*), *καθήσω*, *φ.* *καθεῖκα*, to send or let down; to reach.

κακνέομαι, *φ.* *καθίζομαι*, to come down, reach to, touch; strike.

καθίπτamai, and *καταπέτμαι*, *φ.* *καταπτήσομαι*, *αορ.* *κατεπτάμην*, to fly down.

καθίστημι (see *ἵστημι*, *Irregular Verbs*), to set down; set in order, arrange, (as soldiers;) station, appoint; establish, confirm: *intrans.* to settle.

καί, *conj.*, and, also.

και-ός, *ή*, *όν*, fresh, new; newly discovered; strange.

καιρ-ός, *οῦ*, *m.*, due proportion (of one thing to another); due mea-

sure (of time); and hence, right time, crisis, season, occasion, opportunity.

καίτοι, *adverbial conj.*, and yet, yet.

καίω, or *κάω*, *φ.* *καύσω*, and *καύσομαι*, to kindle; burn, scorch; (of cold.) pinch.

κάκεις, and he; for *καί ἐκείνος*.

κακοδαίμων, *ων*, *ον*, ill-fated; unhappy, wretched.

κακ-ός, *ή*, *όν*, bad; ugly; cowardly; base, wicked, &c.

κακῶς, *adv.*, badly, ill; like a coward.

καλέω, *φ.* *καλέσω*, (*mid.* *καλέσομαι*), *Att.* *καλῶ*, to call, invite, summon; call by name.

Καλλιδημίδ-ης, *ου*, *m.*, Callidemides. *καλλί-ων*, *ων*, *ον*, *compar. of καλός*, more beautiful, &c.

κάλλ-ος, *εος*, *n.*, beauty, comeliness.

καλ-ός, *ή*, *όν*, beautiful; seemly; honourable; good.

καλώδι-ον, *ου*, *n.* (from *κάλως*), a small cord.

κάλ-ως, *ω*, *m.*, a rope, sail-rope, cable.

καλῶς, *adv.*, beautifully; well.

κάμέ, for *καί ἐμέ*, and me.

καμν-ύω, for *καταμύω*, *φ.* *ύσω*, to close the eyes; nod, doze.

κάμνω, *φ.* *καμοῦμαι*, *αορ.* *ἐκαμον*, *intrans.* to be weary, tired; to be sick; afflicted: *trans.* to labour, work.

κάπν, for *καί ἐάν*, and if.

κάπειδή, for *καί ἐπειδή*, and when; and as soon as.

κάπῃ, for *καί ἐπῇ*, and upon.

κράϋ, *n.*, used only in the *nom.* and *accus. sing.*, the head, top, summit.

Καστωλ-ός, *οῦ, m.*, Castolus, a city of Lydia.

κατ', for κατά.

κατά, *prep. governing gen. and accus.*, down, or downwards. (1.)

With *gen.*, down from; down over; towards; against; concerning. (2.) With *accus.*, down to, or along (opposed to ἀνὰ); throughout; in; over; at; according to.

καταβαίνω (see βαίνω), to go down, descend.

καταβάλλω (see βάλλω), to throw down, strike down; lay down, pay down.

καταγελᾶω, *F. καταγελᾶσθαι*, to laugh down or at, deride, mock, jeer.

κατάγνυμι, *F. κατάξω, aor. κατέαξα*, to break down or in pieces, shatter; weaken.

καταγωνίζομαι, καταγωνίσσομαι, καταγωνιῶμαι, to struggle against; overpower, conquer.

καταδιώ-κω, *F. -ξω, or -ξομαι*, to hunt down; pursue hard; overtake; capture.

κατ-άδω, *F. -άσω, and -άσομαι*, to sing to; to ~~be~~ sing by singing; to sing in ~~the~~ vision of one.

κατακλίνω, *F. κατακλινῶ*, to lay down; cause to lie down; in *pass.* to recline at table.

καταλαμβάνω, καταλήφομαι, to seize upon; hold down; check; overtake, catch.

καταλείπω, *F. -ψω*, to leave behind, forsake, abandon; allow.

καταμύ-ω, -σω, to close the eyes; drop asleep; nod, doze.

καταπέμ-πω, *F. -ψω*, to send down. καταπηδάω, to leap down from.

καταπλήττω (or -πλήσσω), *F. -ξω*, to strike down; astound; terrify.

καταπλουτίζω, *F. -ίσω, Att. -ιῶ*, to make very rich, enrich.

κατέρρα-ος, *ος, ον*, accursed; abominable.

κατασκευ-άζω, *F. δώω*, to prepare, furnish; finish; adorn.

κατασοφίζομαι, to overpower by fallacies; outwit, wheedle.

κατασπ-άω, *F. -άσω*, to draw or drag down.

καταστέρω, to pull down; ravage, plunder.

κατατίθημι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to put or lay down; lay by, deposit; lay aside; *mid.* pay down.

καταφέρω, *F. κατόλσω*, to carry or bring down; overthrow, destroy.

καταφεύ-γω, *F. -ξομαι*, to flee for refuge, take refuge; escape.

καταφλέ-γω, *F. -ξω*, to burn down, consume.

καταφρον-έω, *F. -ήσω*, to think down upon; *i.e.*, to think little of, despise.

καταφρόνησ-ις, *ews, f.*, contempt; overweening self-conceit.

κατέσθίω (see ἐσθίω), to eat up, (*literally*, eat down,) devour.

κατέχω (see ἔχω), to hold down or back, restrain; possess, occupy; seize, arrest.

κάτω (κατά), *adv.*, underneath, (opposed to ἀνω,) below; (of time,) afterwards.

κάτωθε, or, before a vowel, κάτωθεν, from below; below, beneath.

καυχ-άομαι, *F. -ήσομαι*, to speak loud; vaunt, boast, brag.

κείμαι, *2d sing. κείσαι, 3d, κείται*, *F. κείσομαι*, to be laid; to lie, be inactive.

κείρω, *F. κερῶ*, to cut short, crop, clip, shave.

κελεύ-ω, *F. -σω*, to drive on, urge, impel; order, command.

κεν-ός, *ή, ον*, empty; fruitless, vain; bereft of.

κεράννυμι, and -ύω, *F. κερᾶσθω, Att. κερῶ*, to mix, mingle.

κέρας, κέρατος (κέρας), *n.*, a horn; bow; wing of an army.

κεραυν-όω, *F. -ώσω*, to strike with a thunderbolt, to blast.

κερδῶ-ος, *α, ον*, bringing gain; wily, crafty.

- κέρκ-ος, ου, *f.*, the tail of a beast, (οὐρά is the more general term, applicable to birds also.)
- κεφαλ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, the head.
- κήπ-ος, ου, *m.*, a garden.
- κηρ-ός, ου, *m.*, bee's wax; wax.
- κηρύττω, or -σω, *F.* κηρύξω, to act as herald; make proclamation, announce.
- κιθαρι-ίζω, *F.* -ισω, to play on the cithara or harp.
- κινδυνεύ-ω, -σω, to incur danger, run a risk.
- κίνδυν-ος, ου, *m.*, danger, risk, hazard.
- κιν-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to move, excite, stir.
- κίων, κίον-ος, *m.*, a pillar; sometimes, like στήλη, a grave-stone.
- κλαίω, *Att.* κλάω, *F.* κλαύσομαι, to weep, lament, wail; to weep for, deplore.
- Κλέαρχος, ου, *m.*, Clearchus, a Greek general.
- κλεινός, ὁς, ὄν, glorious, famous, illustrious.
- κλέπτ-ης, ου, *m.*, a thief.
- κλέπτω, *F.* κλέψω, or -ομαι, to steal; cheat, beguile; conceal; do (a thing) in an underhand way.
- κληρ-ος, ου, *m.*, a lot; drawing of lots; the thing allotted.
- κλίν-ω, *F.* κλινῶ, to incline,—*i.e.*, make to bend; lay down, to recline, lean; draw to a close.
- κλισί-α, *as, f.*, a tent, hut; a reclining place, couch.
- κλοπ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, theft, fraud.
- κοίλος, ἡ, ου, hollow, hollowed, concave.
- κοιμ-άω, -ήσω, to lull to rest or sleep; in *pass.* to fall asleep; lie a-bed, rest; die.
- κοιν-ός, ἡ, ὄν, common, public, general.
- κοινωνί-α, *as, f.*, communion, intercourse, fellowship.
- κολάζω, *F.* κολάσσομαι, to chastise, punish.
- κόλαξ, κόλακ-ος, *m.*, a flatterer, fawner, parasite.
- κολοι-ός, ου, *m.*, a jackdaw (*graculus*).
- κόλπ-ος, ου, *m.* (*genuis*), the bosom; the fold or lap of a robe; a bay.
- κολυμβ-άω, -ήσω, to dive; to jump in and swim.
- κόμ-η, ἡς, *f.*, the hair; foliage of trees.
- κομίζω, *F.* κομίσω, *Att.* κομιῶ, to take care of, tend, provide for; to carry, bear; bring.
- κονίζω, *F.* κονίσω, to render dusty; cover with dust.
- κοπρί-α, *as, f.*, a dunghill.
- κόπτω, κόψω, to strike, smite; chop off; hammer, forge.
- κόραξ, κόρακ-ος, *m.*, a raven, or crow.
- κόρη, ἡς, *f.*, a maiden, girl (*puella*); a daughter; a doll; a pupil of the eye.
- κόρυς, κόρυθ-ος, *f.*, a helmet: *accus.* κόρυθα, and κόρυν.
- κορυφή, ἡς, *f.*, the head, top, summit.
- κοσμ-έω, -ήσω (κόσμος), to arrange, set in order; adorn; set off.
- κόσμ-ος, ου, *m.*, order, decency; ornament, honour; the world.
- κοτύλ-η, ἡς, *f.*, a hollow vessel, cup; the socket of a joint; an Athenian liquid measure = half a pint.
- κοῦδεῖς, for καὶ οὐδεῖς, and no one.
- κουρεύς, έως, *m.*, a barber, hair-dresser; gossip.
- κοχλί-ας, ου, *m.*, a snail with a spiral shell.
- κραῖζω, *F.* κεκραξομαι, *aor.* ἐκραγον, to creak; scream; clamour.
- κρανί-ον, ου, the skull.
- κρατ-έω, ἡσω, to be strong, powerful; to rule; conquer.
- κρέας, κρέατος, *Att.* κρέως, flesh, a carcass.
- κρείττων, ων, ου, *irregular compar.* of ἀγαθός, stronger; braver; better; too great for.
- κρέμαμαι, *pres. pass.* and *mid.* of following.
- κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω, *Att.* κρεμῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, to hang up, suspend.
- κριθή, ἡς, *f.*, barley; generally used in *pl.* κριθαί.

κρίνω, F. κρίνω, *αορ.* ἐκρίνα, to separate, divide; select; judge, decide.
 κρι-ός, οὔ, *μ.*, a ram; battering-ram.
 κριτ-ής, οὔ, *μ.*, a judge, umpire.
 κροτ-έω, -ήσω, to make to rattle; to strike together, clap (hands).
 κρύ-ος, εὐς, *μ.*, cold, chilling cold; frost.
 κρύπτω, F. -ψω, to hide, cover, conceal.
 κτεν-ίζω, -ίσω, to comb, curry.
 κτήμα, κτήματος, *ν.*, a possession, property: *πλ.* wealth, goods.
 κυβερνήτης, *ου, μ.*, a steersman, pilot; guide.
 Κύκλωψ, Κύκλωπ-ος, *μ.*, a Cyclops, or one-eyed monster.
 κυλιθ-έω, F. -ήσω, for κυλίνδω, to roll, roll along.

κύλιξ, κύλικ-ος, *φ.*, a cup, drinking-vessel.
 κύμα, κύματ-ος, *ν.*, the swell of the sea, wave, billow.
 κυνήγ-ός, οὔ, dog-leading; a hunter.
 κύπελλ-ον, *ου, ν.*, a beaker, cup; a bellied drinking-vessel.
 κύρι-ος, *ου, μ.*, a lord, master, ruler; guardian.
 Κύρος, *ου, μ.*, Cyrus.
 κύων, κύως, *μ.* or *φ.*, a dog or bitch.
 κόμ-η, ης, *φ.*, a village, country town.
 κών-ωψ, -ωπος, *μ.*, a gnat, or mosquito.
 κόπ-η, ης, *φ.*, a handle.
 κωφ-ός, ή, όν, blunt, obtuse; dumb; deaf.

Λ

Λάγ-ος, *ου, μ.*, Lagus, a Macedonian, father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.
 λαγ-ός, λαγώ, *μ.*, a hare.
 λάθρα, *αδελ.*, secretly, stealthily, unknown to, treacherously.
 λαί-ά, άς, *φ.*, the left hand. It is properly the *fem.* of λαίος (Larus), and is almost entirely confined to poetry.
 λαμ-ός, οὔ, *μ.*, the throat, gullet.
 Λακεδαιμόνι-ος, *ου, μ.*, a Lacedæmonian, a Spartan.
 λακτίζ-ω, F. λακτίσω, to kick with the heel; trample on; knock, beat.
 λαλ-έω, F. ήσω, to talk, babble, chatter; to indulge in incessant trifling talk.
 λάλ-ος, *ος, ου*, talkative, babbling.
 λαμβάνω, F. λήγομαι, *ν.* εἰληφα, *αορ.* ἔλαβον, to take; receive; catch, overtake, get; apprehend.
 λαμπ-άς, λαμπάδ-ος, *φ.*, a torch, lamp.
 λαμπρ-ός, *ς, ου*, bright, brilliant, gleaming, glancing.
 λανθ-άνω, F. λήσω, *αορ.* ἔλαθον (Lat. *latere*), F. λέλθηθα, to escape no-

tice, to be unseen, unknown, be concealed.
 λαός, *ου, μ.* (Att. λεώς, λεώ), the people at large; a people, tribe, or nation.
 λαιώ-α, ης, *φ.*, a lioness.
 λέβης, λέβητος, *μ.*, a caldron, or kettle; urn; vase.
 λέγω, F. λέξω, to lay; lay in order, arrange; choose, pick out; count, tell; say, speak: λέγεται, *imperf.*, it is said.
 λειμών, λειμών-ος, *μ.*, a meadow; holm.
 λεί-ος, *ς, ου*, also -ος, -ον, smooth (Lat. *levis*, or *liris*), level.
 λείπω, F. λείψω, *αορ.* ἔλιπον, *ν.* ἔλειπα, to leave; fail; be deficient.
 Λεοντίν-ος, *ου, μ.*, a native of Leontium, in Sicily.
 λεπτ-ός, ή, όν (λέπω, to peel), peeled off; hence, fine, thin, lean.
 λευκός, ή, όν, light, bright, clear, white.
 λέων, λέοντ-ος, *μ.*, a lion.
 λεώς, λεώ, Attic form of λαός, the people.

λεωφόρος, *ος, ον*, bearing people; crowded: as *subst.* a highway, a thoroughfare.

Λήδα, *-ας, (ος -ης) f.*, Leda, mother of Helen, Castor, and Pollux.

Λήθη, *ης, f.*, Lethe, the river of oblivion in the lower world. As a *common noun*, forgetfulness, oblivion.

ληστ-ής, *οὔ, m.*, a robber, pirate.

λίαν, *adv.*, very, very much, excessively.

λίθος, *ου, m.*, a stone; gem.

λίμην, **λιμένος**, *m.*, a harbour, haven, place of refuge.

λίμνη, *ης, f.*, a lake, pool; marsh.

λιμός, *οὔ, m.*, hunger; famine.

λιμώττω, or **λιμώσσω**, to be hungry; to be starved, to famish.

λογίζομαι, *v.* **λογίσσομαι**, or **λογιόμαι**, to calculate; consider; conclude.

λογισμός, *οὔ, m.*, a calculation, reckoning, account.

λόγος, *ου, m.*, a word; speech; reason; account; praise.

λοιδορ-έω, *ήσω*, to rail at, revile, reproach.

λοιμός, *οὔ, m.*, a plague, pestilence.

λοιπός, *ή, όν*, remaining, the rest.

λούω, *-σω*, to wash, cleanse; bathe.

Λυδία, *ας, f.*, Lydia, a district of Asia Minor.

Λυδός, *ου, m.*, a Lydian.

λύκος, *ου, m.*, a wolf.

Λυκοῦργος, *ου, m.*, Lycurgus.

λυμαίνομαι, *v.* **miss.** **λελύμασμαι**, to cleanse one's self; also, to outrage, maltreat, injure.

λυπ-έω, *-ήσω*, to cause pain, grieve, distress.

λύπη, *ης, f.*, pain, grief.

λυπηρός, *ά, όν*, painful; grievous; troublesome.

λυσιτελ-έω, *ήσω*, to benefit, profit.

λύω, *v.* **λύσω**, *v.* **λελύκα**, to loose, unbind, set free, release, dismiss.

λύσιτος, *ή, όν* (**λίσσιτος**), *super.* of **άγαθός**, (**λίσσιων**, **λίσσιος**), more desirable, better.

M

μάζα, or **μάζα**, *ης, f.*, a cake (of barley meal.) (See **άρτος**.)

μαθητής, *οὔ, m.*, a learner, pupil, disciple.

Μαία, *ας, f.* (**Μαία**), daughter of Atlas, and mother of Hermes.

μαίνομαι, or **μανούμαι**, *v.* **μέμνη** (*us pres.*), to rage, be angry.

μαιδόμαι, *v.* **ώσομαι**, to act as a midwife, deliver.

μαίωρα, *α, -ων, n. pl.*, midwife's wages or fee.

μακαρίζω, to pronounce happy; to bless, congratulate.

μακρός, *α, ον*, long; deep; broad; extensive, large.

μάλα, *adv.*, very, very much.

μαλακός, *ή, όν*, soft, gently, light; tender, delicate.

μάλιστα, *adv.*, most of all, especially, (*superl.* of **μάλα**.)

μᾶλλον, *adv.*, more especially (*compar.* of **μάλα**.)

μανθάνω, *v.* **μαθήσομαι**, *oor.* **εμπέθον**, to learn, understand; notice, perceive.

Μαντινεία, *ας, f.*, Mantinea, a town in Arcadia.

μάντις, **μαντ εως**, *m.*, a diviner, seer, prophet.

μαστιγ-έω, *v.* **ώσω**, to whip, flog.

μάταιος, *α, ον*, also -ος, -ος, -ος, foolish; idle; trifling.

μάτην, *adv.* (*frustra*), in vain, fruitlessly; at random.

μάχαιρα, *ας, f.*, a large knife; a short sword; dagger.

μάχη, *ης, f.*, battle, fight, combat.

μάχομαι, **μαχέσομαι**, to engage in battle, to fight; quarrel.

μέγα, *adv.*, greatly; *neuter* of **μέγας**.

μεγάλως, *adv.*, greatly, exceedingly.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (see p. 46), great, large.

μεθίστημι, to change the position of; to remove (from one place to another), to flit.

μεθύσκω, ῥ. μεθύσω, to make drunk, intoxicate.

μεῖζ-ων, ὦν, ον, compar. of μέγας, greater, larger.

μειράκι-ον, ου, n., dimin. from μείραξ, a boy, lad, stripling.

μειρακίσκ-ος, ου, n., a lad, boy, youth.

μείρομαι, aor. ἔμμορον, ῥ. ἔμμορα, to receive as one's due; be allotted. In *perf.* and *pluperf. pass.* **εἵμαρται**, and **εἵμαρτο**, it is allotted, destined, fated.

μελαγχολάω, to be melancholy-mad. **μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν**, black, dark, obscure.

μέλει, impers., it is for a care; it concerns (*est cura mihi*.)

μέλι, μέλιτ-ος, n., honey

μέλιττ-α, (or -σσα), ης, f., a bee (*apis*.)

Μελιταῖ-ος, α, ον, Maltese: from Μελίτη, Malta.

μέλλω, ῥ. μελλήσω, aor. with double augment, ἡμέλλησα, to be about to do, purpose; to delay, loiter.

μέλ-ος, εός, n., a limb, member; also a song, strain, music.

μέμνημαι, ῥ. pass. of μμνήσκω, to remember, (which see.)

μέμφομαι, ῥ. μέμφομαι, to blame, find fault with, complain of.

μέν, conj. adv., (responded to by δέ.) in the first place, on the one hand: **ὁ μὲν**, the one; **ὁ δέ**, the other: **οἱ μὲν**, some; **οἱ δέ**, others.

Μενέλα-ος, ου, n., Menelaus, husband of Helen, and king of Lacedæmon.

Μένιππ-ος, ου, m., Menippus, a Cynic philosopher.

μέντοι, adv., certainly, indeed, assuredly for that matter.

μένω, ῥ. μενῶ, aor. ἔμεινα (Lat. *maneo*), to stand fast, remain, abide.

Μένων, Μένωνος, m., Menon, a Thessalian, one of the leaders of the Greeks in the expedition of Cyrus the younger.

μέρ-ος, εος, n., a part, share, portion, division.

μερ-ίζω, ῥ. ἰζω, Att. -ιῶ, to divide, share, distribute, apportion.

μέσ-ος, η, ον (medius), middle; in the middle; middling, moderate.

μεστ-ός, ἥ, ον, full, filled with, -sated; wearied.

μετά, prep., governing accus., gen., and dat., in the midst of, among, between; into the midst of; after.

It governs the *dat.* in poetry only. **μεταβάλλω**, to throw round; change, alter; turn back.

μεταλαμβάνω (see λαμβάνω), to receive a share of, partake; assume.

μεταξύ, adv. (μετά), in the midst of, between; meanwhile, whilst.

μεταπέμπω, to send one after another: *mid.* to send for one, summon.

μετοικέω, to change one's residence, remove.

μετριότης, μετριότη-ος, f., moderation, the middle course, temperance.

μετρίως, adv., moderately, temperately; enough.

μή, adv., not (in *dependent* clauses, and in *independent* clauses giving a command; hence, with *imperat.* and *subjunct.*;) also a *conj.*—lest, that not, whether.

μηδέ (neque), nor, neither; not even. **μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν (μηδέ, εἰς)**, not even one, no one, none.

μηδέπω, adv., nor as yet; not as yet; by no means.

μήκιστ-ος, η, ον (μήκος, length), *superl.* of μακρός, longest, tallest: as an *adv.*, in the highest degree.

μήλ-ον, ου, n. (malum), an apple; a fruit-tree. **τὰ μήλα (malæ)**, the cheeks.

μήν, adv. (vero), indeed, truly, in sooth, verily.

μήν, μην-ός, m., a month; the moon.

μήνιγξ, *μήνιγγος*, *f.*, a membrane; the membrane of the brain.

μήτηρ, *μητήρ*, *f.* (see p. 28), a mother.

μῦθρ-ός, *ᾶ*, *όν*, stained, defiled, polluted, filthy: as a *subst.*, worthless wretch.

Μίδ-ας, *ου*, *m.*, Midas, a king of Phrygia.

μικρ-ός, *ᾶ*, *όν*, small, little, tiny. *παρά μικρόν*, nearly, almost.

μυμήσκω, *φ.* *μνήσκω*, to remind, recall to one's memory: *mid.* more usual: *φ. pass. as pres.* μέμνημαι. I remember: *subjunct.* μέμνημαι. *οητ.* μεμνήμην, or μεμνήμην.

μῖσ-έω, *φ.* ἴσσω (*μῖσος*, hatred), to hate, abhor.

μισθ-ός, *ού*, wages, pay, hire, reward.

μνημονεύω, to remember, call to mind; to remind one.

μοῖρ-α, *ας*, *f.*, properly a part or portion; hence, one's lot, fate, destiny.

μόν-ος, *η*, *ον*, alone, only, solitary.

μορμολυκεῖ-ον, *ον*, *n.*, a hobgoblin, bugbear.

μόσχ-ος, *ου*, *m.* or *f.*, a young shoot; hence, offspring; a calf, a young bull, a heifer.

Μοῦσ-α, *ης*, *f.* The Muse, goddess of music, poetry, &c. There were nine Muses.

μουσικῶς, *αὐτ.*, musically; elegantly. *μοχθήρ-ός*, *ᾶ*, *όν*, subject to hardship, distressed, afflicted, wretched; troublesome.

μοχλ-ός, *ού*, *m.*, a lever, crow-bar, bar, or bolt.

μνῖ *α*, *ας*, *f.*, a flv.

μυκτήρ, *μυκτήρος*, *m.*, the nose: *ιδ.* the nostrils.

μυλόν. μυλόνος, *m.*, a place for a mill, a mill house, a mill.

μύρι-οι. *αι*, *α*, ten thousand.

μύριμξ, *μύρμηκ-ος*, *m.*, an ant.

μῦς, *μυ-ός*, *m.* (see p. 26), a mouse.

μωγάλω, to be silly, foolish; to play the fool.

N

ναί, *adv.*, yea, verily, yes, ay.

νά-ός, *ού*, *m.*, (*Att.* νέως—see p. 21,) a dwelling; especially, a temple.

ναυαγέ-ω, ἴσσω, to be shipwrecked; to go to ruin.

ναῦς, νέως, *f.*, a ship.

ναύτης, *ου* (*nauta*), *m.*, a seaman, sailor; a voyager by sea.

νεάνι-ας, *ου*, *m.*, a young man, youth.

νεάνισκ-ος, *ου*, *m.*, a youth, a young man (under forty).

Νεῖλ-ος, *ου*, *m.*, the Nile.

νεκρικ-ός, *ῆ*, *όν*, belonging to the dead.

νεκροπομπ-ός, *ός*, *όν*, conducting the dead; ghost-conductor.

νεκρ-ός, *ού*, *m.*, a dead body, corpse.

νέκταρ, *νέκταρος*, *n.*, nectar, the drink of the gods.

Νεμέ-α, *ας*, *f.*, Nemea, a town and forest in Argolis. τὰ Νέμεα, *n. pl.*, the Nemean games.

νέμω, *φ.* νεμῶ, *αορ.* ἐνεμα, to distri-

bute, apportion, assign: *mid.* to possess; inhabit; enjoy; to feed or tend cattle.

νεόγαμ-ος, *ος*, *ον*, newly married.

νέ-ος, *α*, *ον*, also -ος, -ος, -ον, young, new, fresh.

νεωλλέω, to haul up a ship on land.

νεώρητ-ος, *ος*, *ον*, newly bought.

νέως, νέω, *m.* (see p. 21, art. 9), Attic form of ναός, a temple.

νεώτερ-ος, *α*, *ον*, compar. of νέος, younger, more fresh, more recent.

νή, *affirmative adv.* used in assertions; as, νή Δία, "by Zeus."

νήπι-ος, *α*, *ον*, also -ος, -ος, -ον, not speaking (infant); i.e., very young; hence, childish, silly.

Νηρηΐς, *Νηρηΐδος*, *f.*, a Nereid, sea nymph.

νήσ-ος, *ου*, *f.*, an island.

νικ-άω, ἴσσω, to conquer, prevail, gain, win.

νίκη, ἡ, *f.*, victory. conquest, superiority.

Νίν-ος, *ov, f.*, Nineveh.

νομ-εύς, ἑώς, *m.*, a shepherd, herdsman.

νομ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, pasture; food, (like νομός.)

νομίζω, *F. νομίζω, Att. νομίζω*, to regard as a custom; to believe, think, suppose, consider; acknowledge.

νόμ-ος, *ov, m.*, a usage, custom, law; but νομός, pasture.

νό-ος, *ov, m.* (contr. νοῦς), the mind, head, intellect, reason.

νοσέ-ω, ἥσω, to be sick, to ail, suffer from disease (νόσος).

νοῦς, *gen. νοῦ, m.*, (contr. for νός), the mind.

νύμφη, ἡς, *f.*, a bride; a nymph.

νυμφ-ος, *a, ov*, marriageable: as a *subst.*, a bridegroom, husband.

νῦν, *adv.*, now, at this very time (*now*).

νῦν, *now*; well now, (the now of sequence;) then, thereupon.

νύξ, νυκτ-ός, *f. (nox)*, night, darkness.

νωχέλ ἡς, ἡς, ἑς, moving slowly; sluggish, dull.

ξύλνω, *F. ξανῶ*, to scratch; comb, card.

Ξανθήπιπ-η, ἡς, *f.*, Xantippe, wife of Socrates.

ξανθ-ός, ὁ, *όν*, yellow, 'auburn, fair, blonde (as applied to hair).

ξενί-α, *as, f.*, hospitality; the right of *hospitium*, as between states or individuals.

Ξενοκράτ-ης, εὖς (*ovs*), Xenocrates, a philosopher.

ξέν-ος, *ov, m.*, a guest-friend, stranger; also a host, entertainer.

Ξενοφῶν (see p. 30), Xenophon, a distinguished Athenian, famed as a philosopher, writer, and military commander.

ξηρ-ός, *d, όν, dr.*, dried up, withered, parched.

ξίφ-ος, εὖς, *n.*, a sword.

ξύλον, *ov, n.*, wood, timber; a piece of wood.

ξυνουσί-α, or συνουσία, *as, f.*, a friendly meeting; intercourse; society.

ξυρ-όν, *όν, n.*, a razor.

()

ὁ, ἡ, τό, the article this, the. (See p. 21.)

ὀβολ-ός, *όν, m.*, an obol, a coin worth about three-halfpence.

ὄγκ-δομαι, ἡσομαι, to bray (like an ass). Compare d-onk-ey.

ὁδ-ός, *όν, f.*, a way, path, road; expedition; way or means.

ὀδοῦς, ὀδόντ-ος, *m.*, a tooth.

ὀδύρομαι, to wail, mourn, lament.

Ὀδυσσ-εύς, ἑώς, Ulysses, king of Ithaca (*hodie*, Theaki).

ὅθεν (*whence*), *adv.*, whence, from whence; from whom, &c.

οἶδα, I know; a *perf. with pres. signification*. (See εἶδον, εἰδέναι, and *Irregular Verbs*.)

οικέτ-ης, *ov, m.*, an inmate of one's house; a house-servant, domestic, menial, slave.

οικί-α, *as, f.*, a house, abode; household, &c.

οικίδι-ον, *ov, n.*, *dimin.* from οἶκος, a little house.

οἶκοι, *adv.*, at home (*domi*).

οἶκ-ος, *ov, m.*, a house, dwelling.

οἶμαι, contr. for οἴομαι.

οἰμωγ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, weeping and wailing.

οἰμῶζω, *F.* οἰμῶξομαι, to wail, lament, pity.

οἶνος, *ov, m.*, wine.

οἰνοχό-ος, *ov, m.*, pouring out wine; cup-bearer.

οἶσμαι, *F.* οἰήσομαι, *aor.* ᾤήθην, to suppose, consider, judge.

οἶ-ος, *a, ov*, such as (*qualis*); of what sort.

οἷ-ος, *η, ov*, alone, only.

Οἶτ-η, *ης, f.*, (Eta, a mountain in Thessaly.

οἶχομαι, *v.* οἰχθήσομαι, *imperf.* ᾤχθην, to be gone; to have gone; to die.

δλῆθρι-ος, *os, ov*, destructive, deadly, fatal.

δλγ-ος, *η, ov*, few, little, small.

δλκός, δλκῶδ-ος, *f.*, a ship of burthen, a merchantman.

δλ-ος, *η, ov*, whole, perfect, complete.

δλως, *adv.*, wholly, altogether *φ* in short.

Ὀλυμπιάς, Ὀλυμπιάδ-ος, *f.*, an inhabitant of Olympus; a goddess: in *pl.* the contests at the Olympic games.

Ὀμηρ-ος, *ov, m.*, Homer.

ὀμιλ-έω, ἦσω, to be together; associate with; mix with.

ὀμνυμι, *v.* ὀμοῦμαι, *v.* ὀμῶμοκα, to swear, affirm by oath.

ὀμογεν-ής, *ής, ές*, of the same family, akin.

ὀμοι-ος, *a, ov*, like, resembling, similar; common.

ὀμοίως, *adv.*, in like manner, similarly.

ὀμόνεκρ-ος, *os, ov*, compassion in death, fellow-ghost.

ὀμότεχν-ος, *os, ov*, of the same art or craft, fellow-workman.

ὀμόψηφ-ος, *os, ov*, voting with, siding with; being a party to.

Ὀμφάλη-η, *ης, f.*, Omphale, queen of Lydia.

ὀμφαξ, ὀμφακ-ος, *f.*, an unripe grape.

ὄναρ, *n.*, used in *nom. acc. & accus. sing. only*, a dream: the other cases are supplied by *δνειρος*, with *irreg. pl. ὄνειρατα*.

ὀνειδ-ίζω, *F.* ἴσω, to cast reproaches on one; revile, reproach, upbraid.

ὀνίνημι, *F.* ὀνήσω, 2 *aor. mid.* ὠνήμην, or ὠνάμην, *opt.* ὀναίμην,

to profit, benefit: *mid.* to have the advantage of, be a gainer.

ὄνομα, ὄνόματ-ος, *n.*, name; fame, reputation.

ὀνομ-άζω, *F.* -ᾶσω, to name; address by name.

ὄνος, *ov, m.* and *f.*, an ass.

ὀξύθυμ-ος, *os, ov*, quick-tempered, passionate, irascible.

ὀξ-ύς, *εία, v.* sharp, pointed; acute, (of pain;) pungent, (in taste;) hasty, passionate; swift.

ὀξύχολ-ος, *os, ov*, quick to anger, passionate.

ὀπίσω, *adv.*, behind, backwards, (of place;) hereafter, (of time;) again.

ὀποι-ος, *a, ov*, of what kind or quality (*qualis*).

ὀπός *os, η, ov* (*ιστος*), how many; as many as.

ὀπτ-άω, ἦσω, to roast, broil; fry; bake.

(ἔπτομαι, *v.* ὄψομαι, I shall see. (See ὄραω.)

ὀπως, *conj.*, how, in what way; so that; when, as soon as.

ὀράω, *imperf.* ἑώραν, *v.* ὄψομαι, *v.* ἑώρακα and ἑδράκα, *pass. aor.* ᾤφθην, *v.* *pass.* ἑώραμαι and ᾤμαι, to see, look at, observe;

think; understand.

ὀργ-ίζω, *F.* ἴσω, *Att.* -ῶ, to make angry, irritate, provoke: *mid.* be angry.

ὀρθώς, *adv.*, right; safe, well; truly, really.

ὀρ-ίζω, -ἴσω, *Att.* -ῶ (*δρος*, a boundary), to set a limit, separate from; to bound, determine, define.

ὀρμ-άω, ἦσω, to set in motion; urge on, excite: *intrans.* to hurry, rush; set out; make an effort.

ὀρνε-ον, *ov, n.*, = *ὄρνις*, a bird.

ὄρνις, ὀρνιθ-ος, *n.* or *f.* (see *p.* 32), a bird, fowl; hen; omen.

ὄρ-ος, *eos, n.*, a mountain; hill; chain of hills.

ῥοφ-ος, *οι, m.*, a roof.
 ῥτυξ, ῥτυγ-ος, *m.*, a quail.
 Ὀρφ-εύς, *έως, m.*, Orpheus.
 ὀρχ-έσμαι, *φ. -ήσμαι*, to dance;
 leap, bound.
 ὅς, ἡ, δ, *relative pron.*, who, which,
 that (*qñ.*): ὅς, ἡ, δ, *possessive*,
 his, her's, its.
 ὅσakis, and ὁσάκι, *adv.*, as often as.
 ὅς ος, η, ον, how many, how much
 (*quantus*); as many as, as much as.
 ὅσπερ, ἡπερ, ὅπερ, which very one
 (*qui quidem*); which indeed; who
 (you must know).
 ὅστέ-ον, *ου, contr.* ὅστον, *πλ. ὅστέα*,
contr. ὅσῃ, a home.
 ὅστις, ἡτις, ὅτι (*written sometimes δ,*
τέ, γεν. οἷτινος, ἡστινος, &c., Att.
γεν. ὅτου, dat. ὅτω, whosoever,
whichever: interrog. who, what.
 ὅταν, *adv.* (for ὅτ' ἂν, *i.e.*, ὅτε ἂν),
 whenever, as soon as.
 ὅτε, *adv.*, when; since; seeing that.
 ὅτι, *conj.*, that, because.
 οὐ, *adv.*, not. οὐ is used before
 consonants, οὐκ before unaspirated
 vowels, and οὐχ before aspirated
 vowels; as, οὐ λέγω, οὐκ ἔδω, οὐχ
 ὁράω.
 οὐδαμῶς, *adv.*, by no means, in no
 wise.
 οὐδέ (οὐ δέ), but not; and not; not
 even.
 οὐδέis, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν (οὐδέ εἰς), not
 even one, no one, none.
 οὐδέποτε, *adv.*, and not ever, never.
 οὐδέπω, *adv.*, and not yet, not as yet.
 οὐκ, not. (See οὐ.)
 οὐκέτι, *adv.*, no more, no further,
 no longer.

οὐκουν, *adv.*, not therefore; so not;
 not then? But οὐκοῦν, therefore,
 then, accordingly, (*losing the nega-*
tive force.)
 οὐν, *adv.*, then, therefore, accord-
 ingly, consequently.
 οὐρ-ά, *ἄς, f.*, the tail of beasts, birds,
 &c.; (a more general term than
 κέρκος, which see.)
 οὐρανός, *οὐ, m.*, heaven, the firma-
 ment of heaven.
 ὠς, ὠτός, *n.*, the ear; a handle or
 ear of a jar, &c.
 ὅτε (οὐ τέ, and not; neither, nor.
 οὐτις, οὐτινος (οὐ τίς), not any one,
 no one. *As proper name, Οἴτις,*
acus. οἴτιν, Nobody, Noman.
 οὗτος, αὕτη τοῦτο (*see p. 57*), this
 (*hic*), this well known (person.)
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτ' (*hiere*), this man
 here, this identical individual.
 οὗτ', or οὕτως (before a vowel),
adv., in this manner, thus.
 οὐχ, *adv.*, not. (See οὐ.)
 ὀφείλω, *φ. ὀφειλήσω*, to owe, be in
 debt for (something), to be under
 an obligation; to be bound;
 doomed, destined.
 ὀφθαλμ-ός, *οὐ, m.*, the eye.
 ὄφ-ις, *εως, m.*, a serpent, snake.
 ὀφλημα, ὀφλήματ-ος, *n.*, a fine, a
 debt.
 ὄχλ-ος, *ου, m.*, a crowd of people,
 the populace, mob.
 ὄψ-ις, *εως, f.*, a sight, appearance,
 vision; face; eye-sight.
 ὄψ-ον, *ου, n.* boiled meat; flesh
 (generally); anything taken with
 bread or flesh, as vegetables, fish,
 &c.

Π

πάγκalος, η, ον, or -ος, -ος, -ον, all
 beautiful; all good.
 παιδεύ-ω, -σω, to bring up a child;
 train, teach, educate.
 παιδί-ον, *ου, n.*, a young child, little
 child, infant.

Παιήων, Παιήονος, or Παιάν, or
 Παιών, Παιών, the physician of
 the gods.
 παῖς, παιδ-ός, *m. or f.*, a child (boy
 or girl); boy, youth; *f.* a girl, a
 slave.

- παίω**, *F. παίσω* (*παίησω*), to strike, smite, knock.
- παλαι-ός**, *d, ov*, old, aged, ancient, antique; venerable.
- παλαιστρ-α**, *as, f.*, a palaestra, wrestling school, gymnasium.
- πάλιν**, *adv.*, back, backwards; again, afresh.
- πάλλω**, to wield, brandish, swing.
- παμμεγέθ-ης**, *ης, es*, very great.
- Πανόπ-η**, *ης, f.*, Panopé.
- πανοῦργ-ος**, *ος, ov*, ready for any thing; knavish, roguish, villainous, crafty; up to everything.
- πάνυ**, *adv.*, altogether, entirely.
- παρ'** for **παρά**.
- παρά**, *prep.*, governing *accus.*, *gen.*, and *dat.* (see p. 34), beside. With *accus.*, along, beside, to; with *gen.*, from beside, from, by means of; with *dat.*, beside, near, at, among.
- παραβάλλω** (see **βάλλω**), to throw beside, or to; give; put side by side, compare; deliver.
- παραγίγνομαι** (see **γίγνομαι**), to be near; to be present; stand by one, support.
- παράδεισ-ος**, *ου, m.*, a park; pleasure grounds; paradise.
- **παραδίδωμι**, to hand over, give up, deliver; grant, bestow.
- παράδοξ-ος**, *ος, ov*, contrary to expectation; strange, incredible.
- παρακαλ-έω**, *έσω*, to call to one; send for, invite; entreat; exhort; encourage.
- παραλαμβάνω**, to receive from another; receive; undertake.
- παραλογίζομαι**, to calculate wrong; cheat.
- παραμένω**, to stay with, remain, abide.
- παραμυθέομαι**, to encourage, exhort; console, soothe.
- παράπαν** (*παρά πάν*), *adv.*, altogether, entirely.
- παραπέμπω**, to send past; escort, conduct, convoy; despatch.
- παρόσιτ-ος**, *ος, ov*, eating at another's table; hence, a flatterer, parasite.
- παράτεινω**, to stretch beside; protract; extend; defer.
- παράτιθηναι**, to place beside; hold forth; propose; intrust.
- παρει-δ**, *ās, f.*, the cheek.
- πάρεμι** (see *Irregular Verbs*), to be beside, present, at hand.
- πάρεμι** (see *Irregular Verbs*), to go by, or past; pass over; come forward.
- παρέχω** (see **έχω**), to hold in readiness; afford, furnish, supply.
- παρθέν-ος**, *ου, f.*, a maid, maiden.
- παρήμι** (see *Irregular Verbs*), to let fall beside; let pass; omit, neglect.
- Ήδρις**, **Ήδριδ-ος**, and **Ήδριος**, *m.*, Paris, son of Priam.
- παρίστημι** (see *Irregular Verbs*), to place near; present; *pass.* to stand near or by; assist.
- Παρμενίων**, **Παρμενίων-ος**, *m.*, Parmenio, one of the generals of Alexander.
- παροδίτ-ης**, *ου, m.*, a passer-by, traveller, wayfarer.
- παρόδ-ος**, *ου, f.*, a way past or through, passage: *έν παρόδω*, by the way, in passing.
- παροικ-έω**, *ήσω*, to dwell beside, live near.
- πᾶς**, **πᾶσα**, **πάν** (see p. 45), all, the whole, any, every.
- παστ-ός**, *οῦ, m.*, a bed-chamber.
- πάσχω**, *F. πείσσομαι*, *acr. επάθω* (*pātō*, from *patior*), *F. πέπονθα*, to suffer, endure; to be treated.
- πατάσσω**, **πατάξω**, to beat, knock, strike, wound.
- πατ-έω**, *ήσω*, to tread, walk; trample; trample on.
- πάτήρ**, **πατήρ**, (see p. 28), *m.*, a father; in *pl.* parents, forefathers.
- πατρίς**, **πατριδ-ος**, *f.* (*patria*), one's native country, fatherland.
- παύω**, *F. παύσω*, to put an end to, stop, alay; *intrans.* and *mid.* to cease, give over, desist.
- πέδ-η**, *ης, f.* (*pedica*), fetters.

πεδ-ον, *βυ*, *n.*, a plain, a flat country.

πειλώ, *φ.* πείλω, 2 *aor.* ἐπύθον, to persuade, prevail on, (govern-accus.): in *mid.* to persuade one's self, believe, trust to; obey, listen to, (governs *dat.*)

πείρα, *as*, *f.*, a trial, attempt, experiment.

πειράω, *φ.* -άσω (*but mid.* πειράομαι more used), to try, attempt, strive.

πέλαγ-ος, *εως*, *n.* (*pelagus*), the open sea, the ocean.

πέλεκ-υς, *εως*, *m.*, an axe-hatchet.

πέμπω, *φ.* πέμψω, *φ.* πέπομφα, to send; let go, dismiss.

πένης, πένη-ος, *m.*, a day-labourer; a poor man.

πέντε, *indecl.*, five.

πέπειρ-ος, *ος*, *ον*, ripe, mellow, mature.

περ-άω, -άσω, to force (a passage) through; pass through or over; cross; penetrate; reach: *but* περάω, *φ.* περάσω, to carry over sea for sale; to sell.

περί, *prep.*, governing *accus.*, *gen.* *and dat.*, all round, about, near; concerning.

περιβάλλω, to throw around, surround; put on, (of clothes, &c.)

περιγίγνομαι, to overcome, surpass, be over and above; remain; escape; survive.

περιδ-έω, ήσω, to bind round, bandage.

περιέχω, to hold all round, embrace, surround, encompass; hold on by; surpass.

Περικλής, Περικλέους (see Ἡρακλῆς), *m.*, Pericles, a celebrated Athenian.

περιμένω, to wait for one, await, expect.

περιπλέκω, to fold around, cling to, embrace.

περιπόθη-ος, *ος*, *ον*, much longed for, much loved or desired.

περιφέρω, to carry round or about, revolve.

περιχέω, *φ.* περιχεῶ, to pour round or over; to spread out.

Περσεφόν-η, ής, *f.*, Persephoné (*Proserpine*), wife of Hades, and queen of lower world.

Πέρσης, *ον*, *m.*, Perses. (See p. 14, 5 (2), and p. 16, note.)

Πέρσης, *ον*, *m.*, a Persian. (See p. 16, note.)

πέτρ-α, *as*, *f.*, a rock, a ledge of rock; while πέτρος means a piece of rock, a (small) stone.

πή, *indef.*, somehow; some place, somewhere: *interrog.* πῆ, how, what way; whither, where.

πηγή ή, ής, *f.*, a fountain, spring, well; source.

πήγνυμι and πηγνύω, *φ.* πήξω, *φ.* πέπηγα, to make fast, fix, fasten; stiffen.

πηδ-άω, ήσω, or -ήσομαι, to spring, bound, leap; throb.

Πηλεύς, Πηλέως, *m.*, Peleus, father of Achille

πηλίκ-ος, ή, *ον*, how great, how large, of what size.

πήρ-α, *as*, *f.*, a leather pocket, wallet, scrip.

πήρωσις, *εως*, *f.*, maiming of the limbs or senses; blindness.

πιάξω, to lay hold of, catch.

πίθ-ος, *ον*, *m.*, a wine-jar, flagon, jar.

πικρῶς, *adv.*, from πικρός, bitterly, severely; sadly; harshly.

πιμελ-ής, ής, *és*, fat.

πινακίς, πινακίδ-ος, *f.*, a little tablet, memorandum-book.

πίνω, *φ.* πίομαι and πιοῦμαι, *φ.* πέπωκα, to drink.

πιπράσκω, *φ.* περάσω, *φ.* πέπρωκα, to sell. (See περάω, περάσω.)

πίπτω, *φ.* πεσοῦμαι, 2 *aor.* έπεσον, *φ.* πέπτωκα, to fall, fall down.

πιστεύω, *σω*, to trust to, have confidence in, believe; obey.

πιστ-ός, ή, *όν*, trustworthy, faithful, true.

πιστ-όω, -ώσω, to make trustworthy, confirm faith: *mid.* give mutual pledges; give security.

Πιττακ-όι, οἱ, m., Pittacus, one of seven wise men of Greece.

Πλάτων, Πλάτων-ος, m., Plato.

πλείστ-ος, η, ον, superl. of πολύς, most, very much.

πλείων, ων, ον, compar. of πολύς, more, greater.

πλέκ-ω, F. πλέξω, to twine, twist, plait, weave; devise.

πλέω, F. πλεύσομαι, to sail, travel by sea.

πλέων, ων, ον, for πλείων, (which see.)

πληγ-ή, ής, f., a blow, stroke; calamity, plague. (Lat. *plāga*.)

πλήθ-ος, εος, n., a great number, crowd, multitude.

πλήν, adv. or prep., besides, except, save; more than, over, beyond.

πλήττ-ω, or πλήσσω, F. πλήξω, P. επέπληγα, to strike; wound.

πλοῖ-ον, ου, n., a ship, merchantman, transport; boat.

πλό-ος, contr. πλοῦς, gen. πλοῦ, and later πλόος (of 3rd Declension), a sailing, voyage.

πλούσι-ος, α, ον, wealthy, rich.

πλουτέω, ήσω, to be rich.

πλουτίζω, ίσω, Att. -ιῶ, to make rich, enrich.

Πλούτων, Πλούτων-ος, m., Pluto, god of nether world.

πνέ-ω, F. πνέσω, or πνεύσομαι, to blow, breathe.

πνίγ-ω, F. πνίξω, to choke, suffocate, stifle, drown.

πόθεν, adv., whence? by what means? how?

ποι, adv., whither (= *quo*; but *πῇ* = *qua*.) **ποι χθονός,** to what part of earth, (like *ubi terrarum*.)

ποιέω, F. ήσω, to make, produce, cause, effect, bring to pass.

ποιητ-ής, οὔ, m., (literally, a maker), a poet, writer.

ποιμήν, ποιμέν-ος, m., a herdsman, shepherd.

ποίμνι-ον, ου, n., a herd of cattle, flock of sheep.

ποι-ος, α, ον, (qualis), of what kind, of what nature.

πολέμ-ος, α, ον (also -ος, -ος, -ον), belonging to war, hostile: **οι πολέμοι,** the enemy

πόλεμ-ος, ου, m., a battle, fight, war.

πόλις, εως, f., a city; state, republic.

πολίτ-ης, ου, m., a member of the body politic, citizen; freeman.

πολλάκις, adv., many times, often, frequently.

πολύμυτ-ος, ος, ον, many-eyed.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ (see p. 46), many, (opposed to *δλίγος*;) much; great. The *neut. sing.* and *pl.* are often used as *adverbs*.

Πολύφημ-ος, ου, m., Polyphemus, one of the Cyclopes, and son of Neptune.

πονέ-ω, ήσω, to toil, labour; be afflicted, distressed.

πονηρ-ός, ά, όν, (literally, causing pain), painful, hurtful; worthless, bad, wicked.

πορεύ-ω, σω, to cause to go, bring, carry; *mid.* to go, travel, journey; sail.

πορθμέ-ον, ου, n., a passage over, ferry, ferry-boat; fare for crossing a ferry.

πορθμ-εύς, έως, m., a ferryman, boatman, sailor.

πορθμ-ι-ον, ου, n. (Same as *πορθμέων*.)

πορφύρε-ος, πορφυρίδ-ος, f., a purple robe.

Ποσειδών, Ποσειδῶνος, m., Poseidon (*N.ptune*), god of the sea.

πόσ-ος, η, ον, (quantus), of what number? of what kind? how much? how great?

ποταμ-ός, οὔ, m., a river, stream.

πότε, interrog. when? at what time? *indef.* at some time, once upon a time.

πότερον, interrog. adv. (utrum), whether or no?

πότε-ος, α, ον, whether of the two? (*uter*.)

πότ-ος, ου, m., a drinking, drinking-bout, carousal. **παρά πότον,** while

drinking (*inter pocula*). ποτόν φάρμακον, a potion.

πού, *interrog. adv.*, where? how? As *indef. πού (enclitic)*, somewhere, somehow.

πούς, ποδός, *m.*, a foot, leg.

πράγμα, πράγματ-ος, *n.*, a thing; done, deed; matter, affair.

πράττω, or πράσσω, *f.* πράζω, to do, work, effect, accomplish.

πρέπει, *impers. (deceit)*, it is suitable, it becomes, it is seemly.

πρέπω, to be distinguished (among a number), to be manifest; be like; become, beseeem.

πρέσβυς, πρέσβυ-ος, and πρέσβευς, an old man, elder; ambassador.

Πρίαμ-ος, ου, *m.*, Priam.

πρίασθαι, to buy, (2 *aor.* of ὠνέομαι.)

πρίν, *adv.*, before, formerly, before that (*priusquam*.)

πρό, *prep.*, governing *gen.*, before (of place), in front of; before (of time); by reason of, for, through.

πρόβατ ου, ου, *n.*, used mostly in *pl.* πρόβατα, cattle, (especially) sheep.

προδίδωμι, to give up, betray, abandon.

προίκα, *adv.* (really the *accus.* of πρόξ, a gift), freely, gratuitously (*gratis*.)

προκάλυμμα, προκαλύμματ-ος, *n.*, a veil, curtain, screen; cloak.

προκατακλίνω, to set one down before others (at meals): *mid.* to recline (at meals) in a more honourable place.

προνοέω, to perceive beforehand, provide, anticipate.

προπηδάω, to spring (forward) before others.

πρός, *prep.*, governing *accus.*, *gen.*, and *dat.*, in front of; from before; near, at, to, towards, against.

προσαγορεύω, to address, salute, accost.

προσάπτω, προσάψω, to fasten to, attach to, append: *mid.* to touch, lay hold on, reach.

πρόσεμι (εἰμι, to go), to go towards, advance, approach.

προσέρχομαι, to go to; come forward; approach.

προσέτι, *adv.*, moreover, besides.

προσέχω, to hold to; bring near; give attention to (π. τὸν νοῦν): *mid.* to cling to, remain with.

προσθήκ-η, ης, *f.*, an addition, supplement, a *douceur*, into the bargain.

προσκαλέω, *F.* ἔσω, to call to, summon, invite; call to one's help.

προσκυνέω *F.* ἡσσομαι, to kiss the hand to; hence, do homage, worship, adore.

προσλαμβάνω, receive in addition; take to one as partner; acquire.

(προσδοτομαι, προσοράω, προσόψομαι, to look to, behold, see, regard.

προσπαίζω, *F.* προσπαίζομαι, to make sport with, joke with, make game.

προσπίπτω (see πίπτω), to fall upon or against; attack; prostrate one's self before.

προστάττω, or προτάσσω, *F.* προτάξω, to place in a position, arrange; appoint, enjoin, intrust.

προστίθημι, to put to, add: *mid.* associate one's self with; assign.

προσφέρω (see φέρω), to bring to, to add, contribute; to attach; approach; agree with.

προτάττω, or προτάσσω, *F.* προτάξω, to post in front, appoint before: *mid.* to take the lead.

πρότερον, *adv.*, before, sooner, earlier, (*neut. of following*.)

πρότερ-ος, α, *ον* (πρό), before others; in front of; sooner, earlier.

προτιμῶ, to honour specially; prefer; esteem highly.

προτρέχω (seeτρέχω), to run forward; outrun.

προὔργου, *contr.* for πρό ἔργου, (*literally*, for a work or object, *i.e.*, of service,) useful; profitable.

προφέρω, to carry forward, advance; allege; propose; display.

προχέω, ἡσσω, to go forward, advance; succeed.

πρώην, *adv.*, lately; just now; day before yesterday; the other day.

- πῶρα**, or **πῶρα**, *as, f.*, the brow; fore part of the ship, ship's head, bow.
- Πρωτεσιλα-os**, *ou, m.*, Protesilaus, the first (Greek killed at the siege of Troy).
- πρῶτον**, and **πρῶτα**, *adv. (neut. sing. and pl. of following)*, first; in the first place (*primum*).
- πρῶτ-os, η, ον** (**πρό**), first, foremost; earliest.
- πτέρυξ**, **πτέρυγ-os**, *f.*, a wing.
- Πτοίδωρ-os**, *ou, m.*, Ptoædorus.
- Πτολεμαῖ-os**, *ou, m.*, Ptolemy.
- Πυθαγόρας**, *gen. Πυθαγόρου, m.*, Pythagoras the philosopher.
- πύλ-η, ης, f., a valve or wing (of folding-doors): usually in *pl.* the gates (of a city, as opposed to **θύρα**, a house door).**
- πυνθάνομαι**, *ἑ. πεύσομαι, r. pass.*
- πέπυσμαι**, to ask, inquire; hear, learn.
- πῦρ**, **πυρ-ος, n.** (in *πλ. τὰ πυρά*, and *διτ. πυροῖς*), fire; watch-fires.
- πυρ-ος**, *οὔ, m.*, wheat.
- πυρ-ω**, *F. ὥσω*, to set on fire; burn with fire; to fire, (harden by fire.)
- πυρριχ-ίζω**, *F. -ίσω*, to dance the war-dance, or Pyrric dance.
- πώγων**, **πώγων-os**, *m.*, the beard.
- πωλ-έω**, *F. -ήσω*, to exchange, barter; sell.
- πῶμα**, **πώμαт-os**, *n.*, a lid, cover.
- πῶποτε**, *adv.*, at any time—usually joined with a negative.
- πῶς**, *interrog. adv.*, how? in what way? *indef.*, in any way; in some way, somehow or other.

P

- ράβδ-os**, *ou, f.*, a rod, wand, stick.
- ῥάδι-os**, *ou, m.* (*also -os, -os, -ou*), easy; ready; obliging.
- ῥαδίως**, *adv.*, easily; readily.
- ῥάκ-os**, *eos, n.*, a rag; ragged garment.
- ῥάων**, *ων, n.*, **ῥᾶον**, *compar.* of **ῥάδιος**, more easy.
- ῥεῦμα**, **ῥεύμαт-os**, *n.*, a stream, river; flood.
- ῥέω**, *F. ῥεύσομαι*, to flow, run, gush.
- ρήτωρ**, **ρήτορ-os**, *m.* (*rhetor*), a public speaker, orator; pleader.
- ῥιζοτόμ-os**, *-os, -ou*, cutting roots (for medical purposes); herb doctor; quack.
- ρίπτω**, *F. ῥίψω*, to throw, cast, hurl.
- ῥίς**, **ῥιν-ίς, f.**, the nose in *pl.* the nostrils.
- ρόπαλ-on**, *ou, n.*, a club, cudgel; stick.

Σ

- σαλπ-ω**, *F. σαπῶ*, to grin (*riſgi*); to sweep; clean.
- σάκ-os**, *eos, n.*, a shield.
- σάνδαλ-on**, *ou, n.*, a wooden sole, sandal, woman's shoe; slipper.
- σαπρ-ός**, *δ, όν, n.*, rotten, putrid; old; filthy.
- Σαρδανάπαλ-os**, *ou, m.*, Sardana-palus, last king of Assyrian empire of Nineveh.
- σατράπ-ης, ου, m.**, a satrap; *i.e.*, governor of a (Persian) province.
- σαυτοῦ**, *contr.* for **σεαυτοῦ**.
- σεαυτ-οῦ, ης**, of thyself: a *reflex. pron.*, on which see p. 56.
- σειάω**, *F. σείσω*, to shake; disturb; move to and fro.
- σελήν-η, ης, f.**, the moon.
- Σεμέλ-η, ης, f.**, Semele, mother of Bacchus.
- σεμν-ός**, *ή, όν*, revered; august; holy; stately, majestic; dignified; proud, haughty.
- Σερίφι-os**, *ou, m.*, an inhabitant or native of Seriphus, one of the Cyclades islands.

σημαντρός, *ου, n.*, a seal, a stamp.
Σιδών, **Σιδώνος**, *f.*, Sidon, a city of Phœnicia.

Σινωπεύς, *έως, m.*, an inhabitant or native of Sinope, a town in Asia Minor, on south shore of Black Sea.

σίτη-ον, *ου, n.*, usually in *pl. τὰ σίτια*, food made of corn, bread; victuals, provisions.

σίτ-ος, *ου, m.*, but in *pl. τὰ σίτα*, corn; meal, flour; bread; food, provisions.

σιωπ-άω, *F. -ήσομαι*, to be silent, keep silence; not to speak of, keep secret.

σκαφίδι-ον, *ου, n.*, a small vessel or tub; a little skiff or boat.

σκέλ-ος, *εος, n.*, the leg.

σκεῦ-ος, *εος, n.*, a vessel or implement: in *pl.* utensils; gear, tackle; baggage (of an army); stores, &c.

σκη-ή, *ης, f.*, a covered place; tent; hut; house.

σκι-ά, *ᾱς, f.*, a shadow, shade.

σκιρτ-άω, *-ήσω*, to spring, leap, bound; frolic about.

σκληρός, *ά, ου, dry*; hard; harsh, rough, stern.

σκοπ-έω, *η σκέψομαι, F. ἐκκεμμαι* (from *σκέπτομαι*), to look at; inspect, examine; contemplate.

Σκύθης, *ου, m.*, a Scythian.

σκύλαξ, **σκύλακος**, *m. and f.*, a young dog, whelp, puppy.

οκώπτω, *F. σκώψομαι*, to ape, mimic; scoff at, jeer, mock; cut jokes on.

σοβ-έω, *ήσω*, to say *σοῦ, σοῦ* (*shoo, shoo*) to a bird; to drive away; to shake; to bustle along, go hastily: *σόβει* *ἐς Ἄργος*, off with you to Argos.

Σόλων, **Σόλωνος**, *m.*, Solon.

σοφιστής, *ου, m.*, a skilled person; clever man; a teacher; a sophist.

σοφ-ός, *ή, ου, skilled*; clever; wise; prudent; shrewd.

σπήλαι-ον, *ου, n.*, a cave, grotto, cavern.

σπουδ-άζω, *-άσω, or -άσομαι*, to make haste; be eager, in earnest; busy.

σπουδ-ή, *ης, f.*, haste, speed; zeal; anxiety.

σταθμός, *ου, m.*, *pl.* often, *τὰ σταθμά*, a shelter; dwelling; quarters, halting-place, or stage.

στασι-άζω, *F. άσω*, to make a rising; rebel, revolt; quarrel; be at variance with.

στέλλω, *F. στελῶ, F. ἔσταλκα*, to set, place; get ready; send; dispatch; start.

στεναγμ-ός, *ου, m.*, groaning; sighing; wailing.

στένω (used in *pres.* and *imperf.* only), to groan; lament; bewail.

στερ-έω, *F. -ήσω, pass.* usually *στερ-ομαι*, to deprive of; bereave of.

στέφαν-ος, *ου, m.*, a wreath, garland; fillet; crown.

στέφω, *F. στέψω*, to surround; wreath; crown.

στήθ-ος, *εος, n.*, the breast; the heart, (as seat of feeling.)

στήλ-η, *ης, f.*, an upright stone, a pillar, post; gravestone.

στολ-ή, *ης, f.*, equipment; clothing, dress; a garment, robe.

στόμα, **στόματ-ος**, *n.*, the mouth, an opening; passage, &c.

στρατεύομαι, and **στρατεύω**, to take the field; be in active service; act as a soldier.

στρατηγ-έω, *F. -ήσω*, to act as a στρατηγός, or general; to command.

στρατηγ-ός, *ου, m.*, the leader of an army; a general.

στρατι-ά, *ᾱς, f.*, an army; squadron; (military) expedition.

στρατιώτ-ης, *ου, m.*, a soldier.

στρατόπεδ-ον, *ου, n.*, a camp, encampment; squadron.

στρουτι-ον, *ου, n.*, *dimin.* of **στρουθός**, a young or little bird; especially a sparrow.

σύ, σοῦ, *2d pers. pron.* (see p. 54), thou.

συγγιγνώσκω, *F. συγγιγνώσκω*, to

think with, agree with; yield to,
allow; confess; pardon.

συγγνώμ-η, ης, *f.*, fellow-feeling
with ; allowance ; pardon.

συγκαλ-έω, F. -έσω, to call together, invite.

συγχαίρω, to rejoice with, congratulate.

συνχωρ-έω, F. -ήσω and -ήσομαι, to
unite; make concessions to; agree;
pardon.

συλλαμβάνω (see λαμβάνω), to take
along with; seize, apprehend;
comprehend; assist.

συμπλέω, F. συμπλεῦσομαι, to sail
along with.

συμπόσι-ον, ον, η., a drinking-party ;
feast, banquet.

συμφέρω (-ee φέρω), to collect; contribute; to agree together; to conduce to, profit. τὸ σύμ-
φερον. ●

συμφορ-ά, *âs*, *f.*, an event, chance ;
misfortune, calamity.

σύν, *prep.* with *dat.*, together with,
with. (See p. 15.)

συνάγω, F. *συνάξω*, to lead or bring together, collect, assemble.

συναντ-άω, F. -ήσω, to fall in with,
meet.

συναρπά-ζω, -σω, (corripere), to seize and carry off; to carry off.

συνδιαπράττ-ω, συνδιαπράξω, to as-
sist in performing.

συνδóκει (*placet*), *impers.*, it pleases;
it seems good.

συνείδον, 2 aor. of *συννοῶ*, to see plainly ; understand.

συνείδον, 2 aor. of σύννοια (see οἶδα, *Irregular Verbs*), to be conscious, convinced of.

σύνειμι, συνέσομαι (see εἰμι), to have intercourse with, associate with.

συνελπω, to string together, connect;
continue in discourse.

συνεπιλαμβάνω, to lay hold of along with (some one) ; to take a hand at, assist.

συνέρχομαι (see **έρχομαι**), to come together, meet; live with

συνεστί-δω, F. -δσω, to entertain in one's house; feast along with.

συνεχῶς, *adv.* (from *adv.* *συνεχής*, holding together), continuously, incessantly.

συνίημι, or *ξυνίημι (see ἵημι), to throw together, i.e., conjecture; perceive, understand.

συνομολογ-έω, F. -ήσω, to confess,
acknowledge: promise.

(συνόπτομαι, συνοράω, F. συνόψομαι,
to see at a glance; survey; be-
hold.

συνουσι-α, *as, f.*, friendly intercourse; sociality; geniality.

συντρίβ-ω, F. συντρίψω, (con-tun-
den), to bruise, crush, smash,
shatter.

συρρέω, F. συρρεύσομαι, P. συνε-
μύηκα, to flow together, meet,
combine.

σῦ-s, *σῦ*-ús, *m. or f.* (see *μῦ*s, p. 26),
a swine, pig, hog, boar, sow.

στρατιώτης, ου, ? a fellow-soldier.

$\sigma\phi\alpha\hat{\iota}\rho$ - α , as, *f.*, a ball, sphere,
globus.

σφάλλω, F. σφαλῶ, 1 aor. ἔσφηλα,
to cause to stumble or fall: to

foil: *pass* to be foiled; to make a mistake, to blunder.

σφενδόν-η, ης, *f.* (*fundula*, a sling.
σφραγ-ίζω, *F.* -ίσω, *Att.* -ιῶ, to seal,

συχολ-άζω, F. -άσω, to be at leisure,

to have time to do a thing.
σχολαστικ-ός, ἡ, όν, one having lei-

συχολ-ή, ἡς, *f.*, leisure; rest, ease;

σώζω, F. σώσω, to save, rescue,

Σωκράτ-ης, -eos (-ous), m., Socrates.

σῶμα, σῶματ' os, n., a body, a corpse; carcass.

σῶ-ος, α, ον, contr. σῶς, a defective
adj., safe, sure, certain.

σωτηρί-α, ας, *f.*, safety, deliverance—
σώφρ-ων, ων, ον, of sound mind;

self-controlling, moderate; prudent, wise.

T

τᾷληθές, for τὸ ἀληθές, the truth, the real thing.

ταραχῶδ-ης, ἡς, es, perplexing, confusing.

τάττω, or τασσω, F. τάξω, to arrange, put in order; draw 'up; appoint.

ταῖρ-ος, ου, m., a bull.

τάχις-τος, η, ου, superl. of ταχίς, quickest, swiftest, speediest.

ταχύ, adv., neut. of following, quickly.

ταχύς, εἶα, ὅ, swift, quick, fast, speedy.

ταῶς, ταῶ, m., a peacock.

τέ, *enclitic conj.*, and. (Lat. *que*.)

τείχ-ος, εος, n., a wall, (especially that of a city.)

τέκν-ον, ου, n., a child; off-spring.

τελευτᾶω, ἥσω, to bring to an end; to end one's life; to die.

τέλος-ος, εος, n., an end, limit; as adv., in fine.

τέμνω, F. τεμῶ, aor. ἔτεμον (or ἔταμον), to cut, hew, &c.

τένυν, τένοντ-ος, m., a sinew, muscle.

τεράστιος, ος, ου, strange, monstrous.

τέσσαρες, or τέτταρες, four.

τετραῖνω, or τετράω, F. τετρήσω, to bore through.

τέττιξ, τέττιγ-ος, m., (*cicada*), a grasshopper.

τηλικ-ούτος, -αύτη, -οὔτο, of such a size or age; so young.

τήμερον, or σήμερον, adv., this same day, to-day.

τηνικαῦτα, at this or that time of day; then, at that time.

τί, adv., neut. of τίς, what? why?

τίθημι (see *Irregular Verbs*), to place, set, fix, settle; make.

Τιθων-ός, οὔ, m., Tithonus, brother of Priam.

τίκτω, F. τέξω, aor. ἔτεκεν, to 'bring forth, beget, procure.

τιλλω, F. τιλῶ, aor. ἐτίλα, (Lat. *vellisco*), to pluck, pull, pluck out.

τιμᾶω, ἥσω, to honour, reverence, worship; value.

τιμ-ή, ἡς, f., worth; honour, esteem; worship; regard.

τιμωρῶ, ἥσω, to punish, take vengeance on.

τιμωρῖ-α, as, f., revenge, vengeance, punishment.

τινᾶσσω, F. τινάξω, to brandish, shake; cause to quiver.

τίς, *ind. f.*, some one, any one; a certain person. (See p. 33.)

τίς, *interrog.*, who? which? what? (See p. 33.)

Τισσαφέρνης, (-ος, (-ους), Tissaphernes, a Persian satrap and general.

τίτραω and τιτραῖνω, late forms of τετραῖνω, to bore through, pierce.

τλήμ-ων, -ων, -ον, patient; bold, stretched.

τοί (old *dat.* for τῷ), adv., therefore, accordingly; in truth, truly.

τοιγαροῦν, adv., so then; assuredly, certainly; wherefore.

τοῖνον, adv., therefore, then; moreover, furthermore.

τοι-ούτος, -αύτη, -οὔτο, or -οὔτον, of such kind, of such nature.

τοῖχ-ος, ου, m., a wall (of a house or court.)

τολμάω, F. ἥσω, to have the courage to (do), to dare; undertake; venture.

τολμηρῖ-α, as, f., boldness.

τολοιπόν, adv., for the future; for the rest; accordingly.

τόπ-ος, οῦ, m., a place, spot (*locus*); a passage in a book.

τοσαντάκις, adv., so many times, so often.

τοσ-ούτος, -αύτη, -οὔτο, or -οὔτον, so much; so great; so numerous.

τότε, adv., at that time, then.

τοῦνομα, contr. for τὸ ὄνομα, the name.

τράπεζ-ε, ἡς, f., a table; dining-table.

τραυματί-ας, ου, m., a wounded man.

τράχηλ-ος, ου, m., the throat, neck.

τράχ^{ύς}, εἶα, ^ύ, rough, rugged; harsh; -avage.

τρέῖς, τρεῖς, τρία, three. (See p. 53.)

τρέπω, *v.* τρέψω, 2 *aor.* ἔτραπον, *v.* τέτροφα, to turn, alter; rout: *midl.* and *pass.* turn one's self to.

τρέφω, *v.* θρέψω, *v.* τέτροφα, to make solid, *i.e.*, to thicken; *live*, to fatten, nourish, feed.

τρέχω, *v.* θρέξομαι, or δραμοῦμαι, 2 *aor.* ἔδραμον, to run, hasten, hurry.

τριβω, *v.* τρίψω, to rub, thrash, grind; wear down; spend.

τρίβων, τρίβων-ος, *m.*, a worn garment, a threadbare cloak or robe.

τρίηρ-ης, *ης*, *es* (τρίς, and ἄρω), triply equipped; hence, as a *fem. subst.*

ἡ τριήρης (*scil.* ναῦς), a trireme, or ship with three banks of oars.

τρίς, *adv.* (τρεῖς), three times.

τρίτ-ος, *η*, *ον*, third.

Τροά-α, *as, f.*, Troy, The Troad.

τρόπαι-ον, *ον, n.* (τροπᾶν.) a trophy.

τρόπ-ος, *ον, m.*, (τρέπω,) a turn, way, means; direction; turn of mind, disposition.

τροπωτήρ, τροπωτήρ-ος, *en.*, a thole-strap; an oar-loop, or twisted leathern thong, which fastened the oars to the thole.

τροφ-ή, *ης, f.*, food, nutriment; rearing.

τροφ-ός, *ου, m.* and *f.*, a rearer, feeder, nurse.

τρίβλι-ον, *ον, n.*, a cup, bowl.

τροῦζω, (*used only in pres. and imperf.*) to make a low murmuring noise, to murmur, buzz; sing.

τροφ-ή, *ης, f.*, softness; luxury; effeminacy; conceit.

Τρωάς, Τρωάδ-ος, *f.*, the district around Troy; The Troad.

τρώγω, *v.* τρώξομαι, *aor.* ἔτραγον, chew, gnaw (as herbivorous animals.)

τυγχάνω, *v.* τεύξομαι, *aor.* ἔτυχον, to hit, hit upon; happen upon; meet by chance; gain.

τυφλ-ός, *ή, ου*, blind; dark; obscure.

τυφλ-όω, *v.* ὥσω, to make blind, deprive of sight.

Υ

ὕβρι-ζω, *v.* -ῶ, and ὑβριοῦμαι, to act insolently towards; to outrage, insult.

ὑβρι-ς, *ews, f.*, violence; insolence; outrage.

ὑβριστ-ής, *ου, m.*, an overbearing person, an insolent man.

ὕγιει-α, *as, f.*, health, soundness of body or of mind.

ὕγι-ής, *ής, ές*, healthy, sound, strong, hearty.

ὕδρ-ος, *ον, m.*, a water-serpent.

ὕδωρ, ὕδατ-ος, *n.*, water.

υἱ-ός, *ου, m.*, a son. There is a form, υἱέος in the *gen.*, υἱέε in the *dat.*, &c., as if from a *nom.*, υἱεύς.

ὕλη, *ης, f.*, a wood, forest, timber.

ὑπάρχω, *v.* ὑπάρξω, to begin; to begin to exist,—*i.e.*, arise, be; to belong to.

ὑπεισέρχομαι, to come in by stealth, to come in unawares.

ὑπεναντίον, *adv.*, *neut.* of *adv.* ὑπεναντίος, in opposition to, on the contrary.

ὑπέρ, *prep.*, with *accus.* and *gen.*, over, above; beyond, across; for the sake of.

ὑπέρ-α, *as, f.*, (ὑπέρ,) usually in *pl.*, the uppermost ropes; the main-sail brace.

ὑπερεκ-τίνω, *v.* -τίσω, *v.* -τέτικα, to pay on behalf of another; to pay for.

ὑπερερχομαι, to pass over, go beyond; exceed.

(ὑπερόπτομαι), ὑπεροπῶ, *v.* ὑπεβόσσομαι, to overlook, let pass; despise, slight.

ὑπερόργκ-ος, *ος, ον*, exceedingly swol-

len; large, very great; very important.

ὑπερχαίρω, to rejoice exceedingly.
ὑπηρεσί-α, *as, f.*, a ship's crew; hard service; assistance, attendance; obedience.

ὑπηρετ-έω, *F. -ήσω*, to do service for, work for; aid, serve, assist.

ὑπηρετ-ης, *ου, m.*, a rower, seaman; labourer; servant, attendant.

ὑπισχνέομαι, *F. ὑποσχήσομαι*, to undertake, promise, engage.

ὑπν-ος, *ου, m.*, sleep.

ὑπό. *prep.*, with *accus.*, towards and under, beneath: *gen.* from under, by: *dat.* under, beneath.

ὑποβόλμαι-ος, *α, ου*, substituted by stealth; supposititious, counterfeit.

ὑποδέχομαι, ὑποδέξομαι, to receive kindly; give ear to, listen to; promise.

ὑποζύγι-ον, *ου, n.*, a yoke of burden or draught.

ὑποκριτ-ής, *ου, m.*, an actor; a dissembler, hypocrite.

ὑπολαμβάνω, to take up; answer, reply; engage; suppose.

ὑπομένω, to remain behind; endure, bear; hold out, persevere.

ὑπομνήσκω, *F. ὑπομνήσω*, to remind, recollect, remember.

ὑποπνίγω, to choke, suffocate; drown.

ὑποταράττω, *ωφ-σω, F. ὑποταράξω*, to stir up an under-current of trouble; to trouble a little, disturb: *pass.* to be somewhat troubled.

ὑποφέρω, *F. ὑποίσω*, to bear up; undergo, sustain; endure, suffer.

ὑστερον, *adv. (neut. of ulj. ὕστερος)*, afterward, at length; after, too late.

ὑφ', for ὑπό, under.

ὑφαίλ-ω, *F. -ώσω*, to spread out beneath; unfold.

ὑψηλός, *ή, όν*, lofty, high.

Φ

φαγών, 2 *aor. part.* of ἐσθίω, to eat.

φαίνω, *F. φανώ, aor. ἔφηναι*, bring to light, show, exhibit: *mid.* and *pass.* to appear, seem.

φακ-ή, *ής, f.*, a dish of lentils; pulse; porridge.

φανερ-ός, *ά, όν*, open, clear, visible, manifest, evident.

φαρμακ-εύς, *έως, m.*, a medicine vendor; sorcerer; poisoner.

φάρμακ-ον, *ου, n.*, a drug, medicine, poison.

φάσχω, strengthened form of φημί, to say, assert; affirm.

φέρω, *F. οἴσω*, 1 *aor.* ἔνεγκα, 2 *aor.* ἔνεγκον, *F. ἐνήνοχα*, to bear, carry; bring.

φεύγω, *F. φεύξομαι*, 2 *aor.* ἔφυγον, to flee away, run.

φήμη, *ης, f.*, (*fama*), a rumour, saying, voice, report; speech.

φημί, *F. φήσω* (see *Irregular Verbs*), to say, speak, declare.

φιλ-έω, *F. -ήσω*, to love, regard.

φιλί-α, *ας, f.*, love, affection, friendship.

Φιλιππ-ος, *ου, m.*, Philip.

φιλόκαλ-ος, *ος, ον*, loving the beautiful; an admirer of the fair.

φιλοκινδύνως, *adv.*, in a foolhardy way, in a venturesome way.

φίλ-ος, *η, ον*, loved, dear; friendly: *as subst.* a friend.

φιλοσοφί-α, *ας, f.*, love of learning; study, philosophy.

φίλτατ-ος, *superl.* of φίλος, most beloved, dearest.

φλέψ, φλεβ-ός, *f.* (sometimes *m.*), a vein.

φλυαρέω, to talk nonsense, play the fool, trifle: τὸ φλυαροῦν, for φλυαρεόν, *neut. of pres. part.*

φοβ-έω, *F. -ήσω*, to frighten, scare, terrify.

φορ-έω, *F. -ήσω*, to bear, carry, wear. φόρτ-ος, *ου, m.*, a load, cargo, burden.

φρέαρ, φρέαρ-ος, *n.*, a well, cistern ;
pit.
φρον-έω, *F.* -ήσω, to think, consider,
reflect.
Φρύξ, Φρυγ-ός, *nom. pl.* Φρύγες, *m.*
or *f.*, a Phrygian.
φυγάς, φυγὰδ-ος, *m.* or *f.*, a fugi-
tive, exile.
φυγ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, flight, banishment,
exile.
φυλακ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, watching, guarding ;
a garrison ; a prison.
Φυλάκι-ος, α, *ον*, of or belonging to
Phylace.

φυλάττω, *ος* -σσω, *F.* φυλάξω, to
guard, watch, protect.
φύλλ-ον, *ον, n.*, a leaf : in *pl.* leaves,
foliage.
φύς-ις, εως, *f.*, nature, essence ;
shape ; constitution.
φων-ή, ἥς, *f.*, sound, voice, report.
φωνητικ-ός, ἡ, *ον*, suited for speaking ;
able to speak.
φώρα, φωρ-ός, *m.* (*fur*), a thief, smug-
gler.
φῶς, *contr.* for φάος, *n.*, light ; de-
liverance ; joy.

X

Χαιρώνει-α, *ας, f.*, Cheronca, a
town in Boeotia.
χαίρω, *F.* χαίρήσω, to rejoice, be
glad.
χαίρ-η, ἥς, *f.*, long hair ; a horse's
or lion's mane ; foliage (of trees).
χαλιν-ός, *ου, m.* (*pl.* sometimes, τὰ
χαλινά, *n.*), a bridle, bit, reins.
χαρί-εις, -εσσα, -εν (see p. 44),
graceful, beautiful, elegant.
χαριέντως, *adv.* (χαρίεις), becoming-
ly, decorously ; gracefully.
χαρίζομαι, *F.* χαρισθῆναι, to gratify.
χάρις, χάριτ-ος, *f.*, grace, favour,
kindness ; service ; delight.
Χάρων, Χάρων-ος, *m.*, Charon, ferry-
man of the Styx.
χαυν-όω, *F.* -ώσω, to make loose ;
render proud, puff up.
χεῖλ-ος, *εος, n.*, the lip. ●
χειμών, χειμῶν-ος, *m.*, a storm ;
winter.
χεῖρ, χειρ-ός, *f.*, the hand.
χειροτον-έω, -ήσω, to stretch out the
hand (in voting), to vote.
χελιδών, χελιδόν-ος, *f.*, a swallow.
χην-ή, ἥς, *f.*, a horse's hoof ; a claw,
a talon.
χην, χην-ός, *m.* or *f.*, a goose, gan-
der.
χήρ-α, *ας, f.*, a widow.
χθές, *adv.*, yesterday.

χιλί-οι, *αι, α*, one thousand.
χιτών, χιτῶν-ος, *m.*, an upper robe,
tunic, mantle ; coat of mail.
χιών, χιόν-ος, *f.*, snow.
χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, *f.*, a cloak,
mantle, or cape ; military cloak.
χόρτ-ος, *ου, m.*, an enclosed place
(*hortus*) ; feeding-ground ; fodder,
grass, hay.
χρᾶμαι, *inf.* χρῆσθαι, to use, put
in force ; experience.
χρή, *impers.*, it is fated, it is ne-
cessary ; it behoves ; one must.
χρῆμα, χρήματ-ος, *n.* (χρᾶμαι),
a thing that one needs ; a thing,
matter, affair : in *pl.* goods ;
money ; property.
χρήσιμ-ος, ἡ, *ον*, (also *ος, ος, ον*)
useful, serviceable ; fit, proper.
χρόν-ος, *ου, m.*, time ; a period, season.
χρύσε-ος, α, *ον*, *contr.* χρυσ-ός, ἄ,
οὖν, made of gold, golden ; gold-
coloured.
χρυσί-ον, *ον, n.*, *dimin.* from following,
a piece of gold, gold ; a gold
coin ; money.
χρυσ-ός, *ου, m.*, gold ; gold coin ;
money.
χύτρ-α, *ας, f.*, an earthen pot, jar.
χωρίς, (1.) *adv.*, separately ; apart ;
(2.) *As a prep.* with *gen.*, with-
out ; far from.

Ψ

ψαύ-ω, F. ψαύ-σω, to touch, graze, handle; reach; gain.

ψόφ-os, ου, *m.*, an inarticulate sound; noise, crash, din.

ψυχαγωγ-έω, F. -ήσω, to conduct the

spirits of the dead to the lower world.

ψυχ-ή, ἥς, *f.*, breath, life; soul, spirit.

ψύχ-ω, F. ψύξω, to blow; to cool, refresh, revive; to chill, dry up.

Ω

ὦ, *interj.*, (of address), O! (of surprise or pain), ah! woe's (me.)

ὠδῖς, ὠδῖν-os, *f.*, pain of child-birth, pang, throe.

ὠκ-ύς, εἶα, ύ, swift, fleet, rapid; keen.

ὠμόλω-on, ου, *n.*, raw flax; coarse linen; a barber's towel or shoulder-cloth.

ὤμ-os, ου, *m.*, the shoulder (and upper arm, = *humerus*.) Also the shoulder of a beast, = *armus*.

ὠν-έομαι, F. -ήσομαι, to buy, purchase.

ὠ-όν, οῦ, *n.* (*ovum*), an egg.

ὥρ-a, ας, *f.* (*hora*), a season; time of day, hour; nick of time; time of life; age.

ὥς, *conj.*, as (*ut*); that (*quod*.)

ὥς, *adv.*, thus (*sic*.)

ὥσπερ, *adv.*, as, even as, just as.

ὥστε, *adv.*, like as, just as, so that wherefore.

ὠχρ-ός, δ, όν, pale, wan, bloodless.

ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

- A (a certain), *τις*.
 About (around), *περὶ* (*accus.*, *gen.*, and *dat.*): about (on both sides), *ἀμφί*, (*accus.*, *gen.*, and *dat.*)
 Action, *ἔργον*, *n.*: before we take action, *πρὸ ἔργου*.
 Admire, *θαυμάζω. ἀγαμαι*.
 Advise, *βουλεύω. βουλεύομαι*.
 Against, *εἰς* (*accus.*); *ἐπὶ καὶ πρὸς*, (*accus.*)
 Air, *ἀήρ, ἀέρ-ος, n.* (the lower air, properly); *αἰθήρ, αἰθέρ-ος*, (the upper air.)
 All, every, *πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν*; *ἅπας, ἅπασα. ἅπαν*.
 Along (parallel to), *παρά*, (*accus.*)
 Along with, *σύν* (*dat.*); *μετά* (*gen.*)
 Altar, *βωμ-ός, οὔ, n.*
- Ambassador, *πρεσβ-ύς, έως, m.*
 Among, *ἐν*, with *dat.*
 Anchor, *ἄγκυρ-α, as. f.*
 And, *καί* (*τέ, δέ.*)
 Apple, *μήλ-ον, ου, n.*
 Aristippus, *Ἀρίστιπ-ος, ου, m.*
 Army, *στράτευμα, τος, n.*; *στρατί-α* *as. f.*
 Arrange, *τάττει, or τάσσω*; *τᾶξω*
Ἀρταξερξ-ης, ου, m.
Ass. δυν-ος, ου, m. or f.
 At, *ἐπὶ* (*dat.*); *ἐν* (*dat.*)
 Athena (*Minerva*), *Ἀθην-ᾱ, ᾱς, f.*
 Athens, *Ἀθῆν-αι, ὧν, f. pl.*
 Athenian, *Ἀθηναί-ος, ου, m.*; *pl.* *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*, the Athenians.
 Away (from), *ἀπό* (*gen.*)

B

- Bad, *κακ-ός, ἡ, δυν. **
 Ball, *σφαίρ-α, as, f.*
 Barber, *κουρ-εύς, έως, m.*
 Barley, *κριθ-ή, ἡς, f.*
 Battle, *μάχ-η, ης, f.*
 Be, *εἶμι*; *γίγνομαι*.
 Bear, *ἄρ-τος, ου, m. or f.*
 Beard, *πώγων, πώγων-ος, m.*; *γένει-ον, ου, n.*
 Beast (wild), *θῆρ, θηρ-ός, m.*; *θηρί-ον, ου, n.*: beast of burden, *ὑποζύγι-ον*.
 Beautiful, *καλ-ός, ἡ, δυν.*; *χαλ-εῖς* *εσσα, εν*.
 Because of, *ἐνεκα* (*gen.*); *διὰ* (*gen.*)
 Becomingly, *εὖ*; *πρεπόντως*.
- Before, (*i.e.*, previous to, or in front of), *πρὸ* (*gen.*)
 Beg off (for one's own satisfaction), *ἐξαιτέ-ομαι*.
 Believe, *πιστεύω* (*dat.*); *πειθ-ομαι*, (*dat. or accus.*, and *inf.*)
 Reside, *παρά* (*dat.*)
 Bite, *δάκνω*; *τ. δέχομαι*; 2 *αορ. ἔδωκον*.
 Black, *μέλ-ας. αῖνα, αν.* (See p. 45)
 Blessings, *ἀγαθ-ά, ὧν, n.*
 Boar, *σὺς, συ-ός, m.*; *κάπρ-ος, ου, m.*
 Boat, (floating vessel, generally,) *πλοῦ-ον, ου, n.*; *σκαφ-ίς. ἶδος, f.*; *σκάφι-ον, ου, n.*; *σκάφ-η, ης, f.*

Body, σώμα, σώματ-ος, *n.*
 Book, βιβλί-ον, *ου, n.*; βιβλ-ος, *ου, f.*
 Both, *conj.*, τέ; both--and, καί—
 καί; καί--τέ: τέ—τέ.
 Boy, παῖς, παιδ-ός, *m.*
 Broad (wheaten), ἄρτ-ός, *ου, m.*;
 (harley), ψιμάζ-α, or μᾶζ α, *ης, f.*
 Bridge, γέφυρ-α, *ας, f.*

Bright, λαμπρ-ός, *α, δν.*
 Broad, εὐρ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ.*
 Brother, ἀδελφ-ός, *ου, m.*
 Bull, ταῦρ-ος, *ου, m.*; βοῦς, βο-ός, *m.*
 Burn, καίω; *v.* καύσω.
 Bushy (sluggish), δασ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ;* αἰθο,
 thickly wooded.
 But, ἀλλά, *δέ.*

C.

Cable, κάλ-ως, κάλ-ω, *m.* (See p. 21.)
 Cake, μάζ-α, *ου* μᾶζ-α, *ης, f.*; πλακ-
 οῦς, πλακοῦντ-ος, *m.*; πόπανον, *n.*
 — ἄλῃ on (invoke). καλ-έω, *έσω.*
 Carefully, ἐπιμελῶς, *adv.*; σπου-
 δαίως, *adv.*
 Carry, φέρω, κομίζω.
 Cast, ῥίπτω, βάλλω.
 Catch, αἰρέω; 2 *acc.* εἶλον:—λαμ-
 βάνω; 2 *adv.* ἐλαβόν.
 Cauldron, λέβης, λέβητ-ος, *m.*
 Cavalry, ἡ ἵππος, οἱ ἵππεις.
 Certain (a), τίς; (sure, firm), βέβαι-ος,
α, ον.
 Chamber. (See Room.)
 Chase (in hunting) θήρ-α, *ας, f.*
 Chase (to), διώκω.
 Cheek, παρει-ά, *ας, f.*
 Chest (breast), στήθ-ος, *ος, ἡ.*
 Chest (i.e., box), θήκ-η, *ης, f.*; κιβωτ-
 ός, *ου, f.*; λάρναξ, λάρνακ-ος, *f.*
 Child (son or daughter). παῖς; (in-
 fant), παιδ-όν, *ου, n.*; βρέφ-ος,
ος, n.
 Citizen, πολίτ-ης, *ου, m.*

City, πόλ-ις, πόλ-ews, *f.*; ἀστ-υ,
 ἀστ-εος, *n.*
 Cloak, χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, *f.*; τρι-
 βων, τρίβων-ος, *m.*, a thread-bare
 cloak.
 Company (i.e., in company with),
 σύν: companionship, συνουσία.
 Consult (i.e., take counsel with any-
 body), βουλευώ; *more frequently,*
midl. βουλευόμαι (περί), or συμ-
 βουλευόμαι τινι περί τινας.
 Cottage, σκην-ής ἡς, *f.*; καλύβ-η,
ης, f.
 Counsel (take counsel). (See Con-
 sult, above.)
 Court-yard, αὐλ-ή, ἡς, *f.*: the king's
 court or palace, αἱ βασιλέως θύραι.
 Crane, γέραν-ος, *ου, m.*
 Crop (to), κείρω.
 Cup, φιάλ-η, *ης, f.*; κύλιξ, κύλικ-ος,
ς, f.; κύπελλ-ον, *ου, n.*
 Cut, κείρω, τέμνω.
 Cutlass, μάχαιρ-α, *ας, f.*; ξίφ-ος,
ος, n.
 Cyrus, Κῦρ-ος, *ου, m.*

D

Daughter, θυγάτηρ, θυγατρ-ός, *f.*;
 κόρ-η, *ης, f.*
 Day, ἡμέρ-α, *ας, f.*; ὥρ-α, *ας, f.*
 Deaf, κωφ-ός, *ή, δν.*
 Dear, φίλ-ος, *η, ον*; φίλι-ος, *α, ον*,
 or *ος, ος, ον.*
 Death, θάνατ-ος, *ου, m.*
 Deep, βαθ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ.*
 Deliberate, βουλευώ, βουλευόμαι.

Dense (of a wood, &c.), δασ-ύς, εἶα, *ύ.*
 Descend, καταβαίν-ω.
 Desire (wish), ἐθέλ-ω, or θέλ-ω.
 Desire (order), κελεύ-ω.
 Dinner, δεῖπν-ον, *ου, n.*
 Doctor (physician), ἱατρ-ός, *ου, m.*
 Door, θύρ-α, *ας, f.*
 Down (from), κατά, with *gen.*
 Dry, ξηρ-ός, *α, δν.*

E

Each, *ἕκαστ-ος, η, ον*.
 Eagle, *ἀετ-ός, οὔ, η*.
 Eat, *ἐσθίω*: of herbivorous animals,
τρώγω, usually.
 Educate, *παιδεύ-ω*.
 Egg, *ὠόν, οὔ, η*.
 Empty, *κεν-ός, ή, ον*.

Enemy, *πρᾶλέμ-ος, ον, η*; *ἐχθρ-ός, οὔ, η*.
 Every, *πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν*.
 Expose, *ἐκτίθηναι*.
 Eye, *ὀφθαλμ-ός, οὔ, η*; *ὄμμα, δμ-ματ-ος, η*.

F

Faithful, *πιστ-ός, ή, όν*; *ἀληθ-ής, ής, ές*; *βέβαι-ος, α, ον, or os, ον*.
 Fall-into position, *καθίσταμαι*.
 Farmer, *γεωργ-ός, οὔ, η*.
 Father, *πατήρ, πατρ-ός, η*.
 Ferocious, *ἀγρι-ος, α, ον, and os, ον*; *ὤμ-ός, ή, όν*.
 Field, *ἀγρ-ός, οὔ, η*.
 Fierce, *ἀγρι-ος, α, ον*.
 Find, *εὕρισκ-ω*.
 Five, *πέντε*.
 Floor (thrashing), *ἄλως, ἄλω, f*.
 (See p. 21.)
 Flow, *ρέω, ρεύσομαι*.
 Fly, *μυί-α, ας, f*.
 Foolish, *νήπι-ος, α, ον*; *μωρ-ός, ά, όν*; or *μῶρ-ος, α, ον*.

For my, thy, his, her, our, &c., part. *μέν* in the first clause, followed by *δέ* in the second (and succeeding ones, if necessary).
 For, (motion towards,) *εἰς*, with accus.; e.g., he sets out for Greece, i.e., to Greece.
 Force, *δύναμ-ις, εως, f*.
 Forest, *ἔλ-η, ης, f*.
 Fore-part (of ship), *πρῶπ-α, ας, f*.
 Fox, *ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκ-ος, f*.
 Friend *φίλ-ος, ον, η*.
 Friendly, *φίλ-ος, η, ον*; *φίλι-ος, α, or os, os, ον*.
 From (beside), *ἀπρό, or παρ*.
 From (out of), *έκ, or έξ*.

G

Garden, *κηπ-ος, ον, η*; *χέρτ-ος, ον, η*.
 Garment (of poverty), *ράκ-ος, eos, η*.
 Gate, *πύλ-η, ης, f*.
 Gazelle, *δορκάς, δορκάδ-ος, f*.
 General, *στρατηγ-ός, οὔ, η*.
 Giant, *γίγας, γίγαντ-ος, η*.
 Girl, *κόρη, ής, f*.
 Give, *δίδωμι*.
 Give back, *ἀποδίδωμι*.
 Glory, *δόξ-α, ης, f*.
 God, *θε-ός, οὔ, η*.
 Goddess, *θε-ά, ας, f*.

Good, *ἀγαθ-ός, ή, όν*.
 Goods, *τὰ ἀγαθά*.
 Goose, *χήν, χην-ός, η, or f*.
 Government, *ἀρχ-ή, ής, f*.
 Grant, *δίδωμι*.
 Great haste—in or with great haste, *σύν πολλῇ σπουδῇ*.
 Great, *μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα*.
 Greece, *Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδ-ος, f*.
 Greek, *Ἕλλην, Ἕλλην-ος, η*.
 Groom, *ἵπποκόμ-ος, ον, η*.
 Guard, *φυλάττ-ω, or σσω*; *φ. φυλ-άξω*.

H

Habit. ἔθ-ος, εὖς, *n.*

Hair, κόμ-η, ἡς, *f.*; θρίξ, τριχ-ός, *f.*

Hand, χεῖρ, χειρ-ός, *f.*

Harbour, λιμήν, λιμέν-ος, *m.*

Hare, λαγ-ώς, λαγ-ώ, *m.*

Haste, σπουδ-ή, ἡς, *f.*

He, αὐτ-ός, *gen.* οὗ, *m.*, (but in this sense only in the *oblique cases*); ἐκεῖν-ος, ὅδε, (when *he* is emphatic, like *ill*); and the article ὁ. (See p. 56.)

Head, κεφαλ-ή, ἡς, *f.*

Hear, ἀκούω, (with *accus.* of *thing* heard, and *gen.* of *person* from whom.)

Here, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα.

Herself, ἐαυτῆς.

High, ὑψηλ-ός, ἡ, ὄν.

Himself, ἐαυτοῦ, *contr.* αὐτοῦ. (See p. 56.)

His, her, its, their, &c., expressed by *gen.* of αὐτ-ός, ἐκεῖν-ος, ἐαυτ-οῦ (when referring to the *Subject*). The article often serves as a *possessive pronoun*.

Hit, τύπτ-ω; βάλλ-ω (to hit with something thrown).

Honey, μέλι, μέλιτ-ος, *n.*

Horse, ἵππ-ος, οὐ, *m.* and *f.*

Horseman, ἵππ-εύς, ἑως, *m.*; οἱ ἵππεῖς, cavalry.

House, οἶκ-ος, οὐ, *m.*; οἰκί-α, *as, f.*; δόμ-ος, οὐ, *m.* (*domus*).

Hunt, διώκω, θηρεύω, θηράω.

Husbandman, γεωργ-ός, οὐ, *m.*; ἀρότ-ης, οὐ, *m.*

Hut, σκην-ή, ἡς, *f.*; καλύβ-η, ἡς, *f.*

I & J

I, ἐγώ. (See p. 54.)

Ignorant (unlearned), ἀμαθ-ής, ἡς, ἑς: (inexperienced), ἀπειρ-ος, ὅς, οὐ; νήπι-ος, ὅς, οὐ, ὡς, ὅς, ὅς, οὐ.

In, ἐν, with *dat.*

Indeed, ἰ, indeed; *i.e.*, I, for my part.) ἐγώ μὲν: μήν; δή.

Infant, παιδί-ον, οὐ, *n.*; βρέφ-ος, εὖς, ὅς, οὐ; νήπι-ος.

Infantry, πεζ-οί, οὐ, *m.*; τὸ πεζικόν.

Inscription, γράμματ-α, ὡν, *n.*; ἰλ. of γράμμα, a letter.

Into, εἰς, with *accus.*

Island, νήσ-ος, οὐ, *f.*

Itself, ἐαυτ-οῦ, αὐτ-οῦ, *n.*

Jackal, θώς, θωός, *m.*

Javelin, βέλ-ος, εὖς, *n.*; παλτ-όν, οὐ, *n.*

Judge, κριτ-ής, οὐ, *m.*

K

Key, κλείς, κλειδ-ός, *f.*, (*clavis*.)

| King, βασιλεὺς; ἀναξ.

L

Lacedæmonian, Λακεδαιμόνι-ος, οὐ, *m.*

Land, γῆ, γῆς, *f.*; ἀγρ-ός, οὐ, *m.* (a piece of land for tillage).

Land (*verb*), *trans.* ἐκβιβάζω, ἐξάγω. ἀποβιβάζω: *intrans.* to go on shore, ἐκβαλεῖν, ἀποβαλεῖν, with τῆς νεώς sometimes added, and sometimes εἰς τὴν γῆν.

Large, μέγας. (See p. 46.)

Law, νόμ-ος, οὐ, *m.*

Learning, σοφί-α, *as, f.*

Leave, λείπω.

Let go, λύω; let alone, ἔδω.

Letter (of the alphabet), γράμμα, τος, *n.*; στοιχεί-ον, οὐ, *n.*; ἐπιστολ-ή, ἡς, *f.*

Liberty, ἐλευθερί-α, ας, *f.*
 Light, (not heavy,) κοῦφ-ος, η, ον.
 Line (of troop), τάξ-ις, εως, *f.*
 Lion, λέων, λέοντ-ος, η.
 Lioness, λέαινα, ης, *f.*
 Lip, χεῖλ-ος, εος, *n.*
 Live-long, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, or ὅλος,

η, ον, in the *accus.* in expressions of time; as, ὅλην τὴν νύκτα, the live-long night.
 Loaf, ἄρτος, ου, *m.*
 Long, μακρὸς, ὁ, ὄν.
 Lyncurgus, Λυκούργ-ος, ου, *m.*

M

Maiden, κόρη, ης, *f.*
 Majority (the), οἱ πολλοί.
 Make laws, τίθηναι νόμους.
 Man, ἀνθρωπ-ος, ου, *m.*; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ-ός, *m.*
 Mane, χαίτη, ης, *f.*
 Many, πολλοί, αἱ, *d.*
 Ma-ter, δεσπότης, ου, *m.*
 Meadow, λειμῶν, λειμῶν-ος, *m.*
 Merchantman (ship), ὀλκός, ὀλκῶδ-ος, *f.*

Midnight: about midnight, περὶ μέσας νύκτας.
 Month, μήν, μην-ός, *m.*
 Moon, σελήνη, ης, *f.*
 Mother, μήτηρ, μητρ-ός, *f.*
 Mountain, ὄρος, εος, *n.*
 Mouse, μῦς, μυ-ός, *m.*
 Much, πολύς, πολλή, πολύ. (See p. 46.)
 Muse, Μοῦσα, ης, *f.*
 My, my own, ἐμ-ός, ἡ, ὄν; or γεν. μου, ἐμοῦ, ἐμαντ-οῦ, ἡς, οὔ.

N

Narrow, στεν-ός, ἡ, ὄν.
 Near, ἐγγύς, αἰν.; πλησίον, αἰν.; also παρά, with *dat.* or *accus.*
 Neck, αὐχὴν, αὐχέν-ος, *m.*; τραχήλ-ος, ου, *m.*
 Night, νύξ, νυκτ-ός, *f.*: by night, νυκτός.

Nightingale, ἀηδών, ἀηδόν-ος, *f.*
 Nine, ἐννέα.
 Not, οὐδὲν, οὐχ, in definite clauses, and those stating facts. With *imperatives*, with indefinite clauses, and with clauses expressing *doubt*, μή is used.

O

Of, (about,) περί: of, (out of,) ἐκ: of, (made of,) ἐκ. *Of* is generally expressed by the *gen.* of a *subst.*, without any *prep.*
 Old, παλαι-ός, ὁ, ὄν: old-man, γέρον, γέροντ-ος, *m.*
 Old-woman, γράυς, γρα-ός, *f.*
 On, (of place,) ἐν, with *acc.*; ἐπὶ, with *gen.*: on, (signifying time), ἐν, or simply *dative case*; as, ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, on the third day.
 One, εἷς, μία, ἓν.

Only (*adj.*, agreeing with *noun*), μόν-ος, η, ον: only (*adv.*), μόνον.
 Order, bid, command, κελεύ-ω.
 Our, ἡμέτερος, α, ον, or *gen.* of *pers. pron.*, ἡμῶν. Often not expressed at all, when it is very evident to whom "*our, my, his,*" &c., refer. The article shows sufficiently the meaning, and becomes equal to a *possessive*. (See *Hes.*)

Out of, ἐκ, or ἐξ.

Palace, αὐλ-ῆ, ἡς, *f.*; βασιλει-α, ων, *n.*
 Pale, ὤχρ-ῆς, *d.* ὄν; λευκ-ός, ἡ, ὄν.
 Parched, ξηρ-ός, *d.* ὄν.
 Parent, γον-εύς, ἑως, *m.* or *f.*
 Part, μέρ-ος, εὖς, *n.*
 Pay, μισθ-ός, οὔ, *m.*
 Peacock, τα-ῶς, τα-ῶ, *m.*
 Perses, Πέρσ-ης, οὐ; *voc.* Πέρση.
 Persian, Πέρσ-ης, οὐ; *voc.* Πέρσα.
 Persuade, πείθ-ω.
 Pillar, κίλ-ω, κίλ-ος, *m.*: a tomb-stone, στῆλ-η, ἡς, *f.*
 Plain, πεδί-ον, οὐ, *n.*
 Plait, πλέκ-ω.
 Plato, Πλάτων, Πλάτων-ος, *m.*
 Ploughman, ἀρότ-ης, οὐ, *m.*
 Poet, ποιητ-ῆς, οὐ, *m.*
 Poor, πτωχ-ός, ἡ, ὄν.
 Poplar, αἰγείρ-ος, οὐ, *f.*

Port, λιμὴν, λιμέν-ος, *m.*
 Portion, μέρ-ος, εὖς, *n.*
 Position,—to fall into position, καθίσταμαι.
 Post one's self, καθίσταμαι.
 Priest, ιερ-εύς, ἑως, *m.*
 Prison, φυλακ-ῆ, ἡς, *f.*; δεσμ-οί, ὧν, *m. pl.*
 Prophet, μάντ-ις, εὖς, *m.*
 Province, ἀρχ-ῆ, ἡς, *f.*
 Prow, πρῶρ-α, *as, f.*
 Prudence, σοφί-α, *as, f.*; φρόνη-σις, *εὖς, f.*; σωφροσύνη, ἡς, *f.*
 Purse, πήρ-α, *as, f.*; βαλλάντι-ον (or βαλλάντιον), οὐ, *n.*
 Pursue, διώκω.
 Put-in-prison, βάλλω, or δίδωμι, εἰς φυλακήν.
 Put-in-position, (of troops), καθίστημι.

Q

Queen, βασιλει-α, *as, f.*; but βασίλει-α means sovereign power.

Quickly, ταχύ, ταχέως, ἀπὸ; διὰ τάχους; ἀπὸ τάχους.

R

Razor, ξυρ-όν, οὔ, *n.*
 Remain, μένω.
 Return, (give back.) ἀποδίδωμι.
 Review, ἐξέτασις, *εὖς, f.*
 Review, *i.e.*, hold a review, ποιεῖσθαι εξέτασιν.
 Revolt, ἀφίστημι.
 Rich, πλούσι-ος, *a, on*; ἄλβι-ος, *a, on*.
 Ride, ἵππ-ῶ.
 River, ποταμ-ός, οὔ, *m.*
 Road, way, journey, ὁδ-ός, οὔ, *f.*

Robe (of wealth), cloak, χλαμύς, χλαμύδ-ος, *f.*: (of poverty), τρίβων. (See Cloak.)
 Rod, ῥάβδ-ος, οὐ, *f.*
 Room (upper), ἀνώγειον, ἀνώγειον, *n.*; ὑπερῶν, οὐ, *n.*
 Rope (cable), κἀλ-ως, κἀλ-ω, *m.*
 Rule, βασιλεύω; ἀρχω (in active); κρατέω, (the last two governing *gen.* or *dat.*)
 Run, θέω; τρέχω, *f.* δραμοῦμαι.

S

Safety, σωτηρί-α, *as, f.*
 Sail, πλέω; *f.* πλεύσομαι, (or πλεύσω.)

Sailor, ναύτ-ης, οὐ, *m.*
 Same (the), ὁ αὐτ-ός, ἡ, ὁ, contr. αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό, or ταῦτόν.

- Savage, ἀγρι-ος, α, ον.
 Say, λέγω.
 Scout (tail of hare), κέρκ-ος, ου, f.
 Scythian, Σκύθ-ης, ου, m.
 Sea, sea-shore, θάλαττ-α, or -σσα, gen. ης, f. : by land and sea, κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν.
 See, βλέπω, ὁράω.
 Sell, πᾶλέω.
 Send, στέλλω, ἀποστέλλω, πέμπω.
 Send for (to one's self), μεταπέμ-πομαι.
 Serpent, ὄφ-ις, ὄφ-εως, m.
 Servant, ὑπηρέτ-ης, ου, m.; οἰκέτ-ης, ου, m.; θεράπων, θεράποντ-ος, m.; δμῶς, δμω-ός, m. (rare in prose.)
 Set free, λύω.
 Seven, ἑπτὰ.
 Shaggy, δασ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ; λάσι-ος, α, ον; and λάσι-ος, ος, ον.
 Sharp, ὀξ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ (of anything—instrument, pain, person, &c.)
 Shave, κείρω, ἀποκείρω, ξυράω, or ξυρέω.
 Shear, ἀποκείρω, κείρω.
 Sheep (a), οἷς, οἰ-ός, m. or f.
 Shepherd, ποιμήν, ποιμέν-ος, m.
 Shield, ἀσπίς, ἀσπιδ-ος, f.
 Ship, ναῦς, νεώς, f.; πλοῦ-ον, ου, n.
 Silver, ἀργυρ-ος, ου, m. : made of silver, ἀργύρε-ος, α, ον, contr. ἀργυροῦς, ᾱ, οῦν.
 Six, ἕξ.
 Slave, δοῦλ-ος, ου, m.
 Slay, κτείνω, ἀποκτείνω.
 Sling, σφενδόνη, ης, f. : to sling, σφενδονάω.
 Small, μικρ-ός, ᾱ, ον.
 Smooth, λεί-ος, α, ον.
 Snow, χιὼν, χιόν-ος, f.
 Socrates, Σωκράτ-ης, eos, contr. ους, m.
 Soldier, στρατιώτ-ης, ου, m. : heavy-armed soldier, ὀπλίτ-ης, ου.
 Some, τίς, τίς, τί.
 Some (kind), τίς, τίς, τί.
 Somewhere, ποῦ (enclitic.)
 Son, υἱ-ός, οὔ, m.
 Speak, (speak of,) λέγω.
 Staff, βακτηρί-α, ας, f.; ῥάβδ-ος, ου, f. (a wand, small staff.)
 Stalk, (to walk in a stately manner,) βαδίζω, f. βαδιοῦμαι; σοβέω.
 Stand, (cause to stand,) ἵστημι; perf., ἕστηκα, as pres. "I stand."
 Stay, μένω.
 Steep, ὄρθι-ος, α, ον; or ὄρθι-ος, ος, ον.
 Step, βῆμα, βήματ-ος, n. (steps of stairs, &c.); ἵχν-ος, eos, n.
 Stick, ῥάβδ-ος, ου, f.; βακτηρί-α, ας, f.
 Stone, λίθ-ος, ου, m.
 Strike, τύπτω, βάλλω.
 Swallow, χελιδών, χελιδόν-ος, f.
 Sweet, γλυκ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ.
 Swift, ὠκ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ; ταχ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ.
 Sword, ξίφ-ος, eos, n.; μάχαρ-α, ας, f.

T

- Table, τράπεζ-α, ης, f.
 Tail, οὐρ-ᾱ, ᾱς, f.; κέρκ-ος, ου, f.
 Take, λαμβάνω, αἰρέω.
 Take counsel (deliberate), βουλευό-μαι.
 Take the field, στρατεύομαι.
 Taste, γεύομαι, with gen.
 Teach, διδάσκω, παιδεύω.
 Temple, να-ός, οὔ, m.; νεώς, νεώ, m.
 Ten, δέκα.
 Tent, σκην-ή, ης, f.
 Tenth, δέκατ-ος, η, ον.
 The, ὁ, ἡ, τό.
 Their. (See His.)
 Thick, παχ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ; δασ-ύς, εἶα, ὕ, (shaggy.)
 Thief, κλέπτ-ης, ου, m.; κλώψ, κλωπ-ός, m.; φῶρ, φωρ-ός, m.
 Third, τρίτ-ος, η, ον.
 Thirty, τριάκοντα.
 This, these, οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο (For pl. see p. 57.)
 Thorn, ἀκανθ-α, ης, f.
 Thou, σύ.
 Thousand, χίλι-οι, χίλι-αι, χίλι-α.
 Thrashing-floor, ἄλως, ἄλω, f.

Through, διὰ, with *gen.*
 Throw, ρίπτω, βάλλω, ἵημι.
 Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρν-ης, εὖς, contr. οὖς.
 To, (towards,) εἰς, with *accus.*: to the side of, up to, παρὰ, or πρὸς, with *accus.*
 Tongue, γλῶττ-α, or γλῶσσα, ἡς, *f.*

Tooth, ὀδούς, ὀδόντ-ος, *m.*
 Torch, λαμπάς, λαμπάδ-ος, *f.*
 Towards, εἰς, with *accus.*
 Town, πόλ-ις, εὖς, *f.*; ἀστὺ, ἀστεὺς, *n.*
 Trireme, τριήρ-ης, εὖς, contr. οὖς, *f.*
 Twenty, εἴκοσι.
 Two, δύο.

U & V

Unyoke, λύω.
 Up, ἀνά, with *accus.*
 Upper (room). (See *Room.*)
 Used-to, expressed by *imperf. ind. of a verb*; e.g., ἔλεγε, "used to say."
 Venerable, σεμν-ός, ἡ, ὄν; αἰδέσιμ-ος, οὖς, *ον*.

Very, *superl. of adj.*; e.g., very great, μέγιστος.
 Very much, μάλιστα, or πλείιστον.
 Visible, δῆλ-ος, ἡ, ὄν; φανερ-ός, α, ὄν.
 Voice, φων-ή, ἡς, *f.*
 Vulture, γύψ, γύπ-ός, *m.*

W

Waggon, ἄμαξ-α, ἡς, *f.*
 Wallet, πῆρ-α, ας, *f.*
 War, πόλεμ-ος, οὖς, *m.*
 Warrior, ἥρως, ἥρω-ος, *m.*; στρατιώτ-ης, οὖς, *m.*
 Wave, κύμα, κύματ-ος, *n.*
 Weapon, βέλ-ος, εὖς, contr. βέλους, *n.*; δπλ-ον, οὖς, *n.*
 Wear, φορέω.
 What? τί.
 Where? ποῦ, πῇ.
 Which, *relative*, ὅς, ἡ, ὅ.
 Which, *interrog.*, τίς, τις, τί.
 White, λευκ-ός, ἡ, ὄν.
 Who, *relative*, ὅς, ἡ; *interrog.* τίς, τίς.
 Why? τί, διὰ τί.
 Wicked, κακ-ός, ἡ, ὄν; πονηρ-ός, α, ὄν.
 Wild (beast), θήρ, θηρ-ός, *m.*; θηρί-ον, οὖς, *n.*
 Wine, οἶν-ος, οὖς, *m.*

Wing, πτέρυξ, πτέρυγ-ος, *f.*
 Wise, σοφ-ός, ἡ, ὄν; σῶφρων, *m.* and *f.*; *n.* σῶφρον; *gen.* σῶφρον-ος.
 Wish, ἐθέλω, θέλω, βούλομαι.
 With, (along with,) σύν, with *dat.*: with, (in the midst of,) μετὰ, with *gen.* *Wish*, sign of *dat.* of the *instrument*, to be expressed by *dat.* only.
 Without, *prep.*, ἀνευ, χωρὶς, with *gen.* When meaning *outside*, ἔξω.
 Wolf, λύκ-ος, οὖς, *m.*
 Woman, γυνή, γυναικ-ός, *f.*
 Wonder at, θαυμάζω, ἀγαμαι.
 Wood, ὕλ-η, ἡς, *f.*
 Word, μῦθ-ος, οὖς, *m.*; λόγ-ος, οὖς, *m.*; ἔπ-ος, εὖς, *n.*
 Worthless, κακ-ός, ἡ, ὄν; φαῦλ-ος, ἡ, ὄν; οὐδενὸς ἀξίος.
 Wound, τιτρώσκω, βάλλω.
 Wreath, στέφαν-ος, οὖς, *m.*
 Write, γράφω.

X

Xenophon, Ξενοφῶν, τος, *m.* (See p. 30.) | Xerxes, Ξέρξ-ης, οὖς, *m.*

THE DECLENSIONS, &c.,

WITH THE CASES IN AN ALTERED ORDER.

FIRST DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(1.) N.	<i>αὐλ-ή,</i> • a court.	<i>αὐλ-ά,</i> • two courts.	<i>αὐλ-αί,</i> courts.
V.	<i>αὐλ-ή,</i> O court.	<i>αὐλ-ά,</i> O two courts.	<i>αὐλ-αί,</i> O courts.
A.	<i>αὐλ-ήν,</i> a court.	<i>αὐλ-ά,</i> two courts.	<i>αὐλ-áis,</i> courts.
G.	<i>αὐλ-ῆς,</i> of a court.	<i>αὐλ-αῖν,</i> of two courts.	<i>αὐλ-ῶν,</i> of courts.
D.	<i>αὐλ-ῇ,</i> to or for a court.	<i>αὐλ-αῖν,</i> to or for two courts.	<i>αὐλ-αῖς,</i> to or for courts.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(2.) N. & V.	<i>σκι-ά,</i> a shadow.	<i>σκι-ά,</i> two shadows.	<i>σκι-αί,</i> shadows.
A.	<i>σκι-άν,</i> a shadow.	<i>σκι-ά,</i> two shadows.	<i>σκι-áis,</i> shadows.
G.	<i>σκι-ᾶς,</i> of a shadow.	<i>σκι-αῖν,</i> of two shadows.	<i>σκι-ῶν,</i> of shadows.
D.	<i>σκι-ῇ,</i> to or for a shadow.	<i>σκι-αῖν,</i> to or for two shadows.	<i>σκι-αῖς,</i> to or for shadows.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(3.) N. & V.	γλῶττ-α (or γλῶσσ-α), a tongue.	γλῶττ-α, two tongues.	γλῶττ-αι, tongues.
A.	γλῶττ-αν, a tongue.	γλῶττ-α, two tongues.	γλῶττ-ας, tongues.
G.	γλῶττ-ης, of a tongue.	γλῶττ-αιν, of two tongues.	γλῶττ-ῶν, tongues.
D.	γλῶττ-η, to or for a tongue.	γλῶττ-αιν, to or for two tongues.	γλῶττ-αῖς, to or for tongues.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(4.) N.	τελών-ης, a toll collector.	τελών-α, two toll collectors.	τελών-αι, toll collectors.
V.	τελών-η	τελών-α	τελών-αι
A.	τελών-ην	τελών-α	τελών-ας
G.	τελών-ου	τελών-αῖν	τελών-ῶν
D.	τελών-η	τελών-αῖν	τελών-αῖς

SECOND DECLENSION

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(1.) N.	δοῦλ-ος, masc., a slave.	δοῦλ-ω, two slaves.	δοῦλ-οι, slaves.
V.	δοῦλ-ε	δοῦλ-ω	δοῦλ-οι
A.	δοῦλ-ον	δοῦλ-ω	δοῦλ-ους
G.	δοῦλ-ου	δοῦλ-οιν	δοῦλ-ων
D.	δοῦλ-φ	δοῦλ-οιν	δοῦλ-οις

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
(2.) N. V. & A.	μῆλ-ον, neut., an apple.	μῆλ-ω, two apples.	μῆλ-α, apples.
G.	μῆλ-ου	μῆλ-οιν	μῆλ-ων
D.	μῆλ-φ	μῆλ-οιν	μῆλ-οις

THE ARTICLE, ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the*.

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	τώ	τώ (τά)	τώ	οἱ	αἱ	τά
A.	τόν	τήν	τό	τώ	τώ (τά)	τώ	τούς	τάς	τά
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	λαγ-ώς, masc., a hare.	λαγ-ώ, two hares.	λαγ-ῶ, hares.
A.	λαγ-ών	λαγ-ώ	λαγ-ώς
G.	λαγ-ώ	λαγ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶν
D.	λαγ-ῶ	λαγ-ῶν	λαγ-ῶς
N. V. & A.	ἀνώγε-ων, neut., an upper chamber.	ἀνώγε-ω*, two upper chambers.	ἀνώγε-ω, upper chambers.
G.	ἀνώγε-ω	ἀνώγε-ων	ἀνώγε-ων
D.	ἀνώγε-ω	* ἀνώγε-ων	• ἀνώγε-ως

THIRD DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	λειμών, masc., a meadow.	λειμών-ε, two meadows.	λειμών-ες, meadows.
A.	λειμών-α	λειμών-ε	λειμών-ας
G.	λειμών-ος	λειμών-οιν	λειμών-ων
D.	λειμών-ι	λειμών-οιν	λειμών-σι
N. & V.	ἥρω-ς, a hero.	ἥρω-ε two heroes.	ἥρω-ες heroes.
A.	ἥρω-α = ἥρω	ἥρω-ε	ἥρω-ας
G.	ἥρω-ος*	ἥρώ-οιν	ἥρώ-ων*
D.	ἥρω-ι	ἥρώ-οιν	ἥρω-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	ἰχθύ-ς, masc., a fish.	ἰχθύ-ε, two fishes.	ἰχθύ-ες = ἰχθῦς, fishes.
V.	ἰχθύ	ἰχθύ-ε	ἰχθύ-ες = ἰχθῦς
A.	ἰχθύ-ν	ἰχθύ-ε	ἰχθύ-ας = ἰχθῦς
G.	ἰχθύ-ος	ἰχθύ-οιν	ἰχθύ-ων
D.	ἰχθύ-ι	ἰχθύ-οιν	ἰχθύ-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	ποιμήν, masc., a shepherd.	ποιμέν-ε, two shepherds.	ποιμέν-ες, shepherds.
A.	ποιμέν-α	ποιμέν-ε	ποιμέν-ας
G.	ποιμέν-ος	ποιμέν-οιν	ποιμέν-ων
D.	ποιμέν-ι	ποιμέν-οιν	ποιμέ-σι
N.	ἄνθρωπος, masc., a man = Latin, vir.	ἄνδρες, two men.	ἄνδρες, men.
V.	ἄνθρωπος	ἄνδρες	ἄνδρες
A.	ἄνδ-ρα (for ἄνθρωπος)	ἄνδρες	ἄνδρ-εις
G.	ἄνδ-ρός	ἄνδρ-οῖν	ἄνδρ-ων
D.	ἄνδ-ρὶ	ἄνδρ-οῖν	ἄνδρά-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	Ξενοφῶν, masc., Xenophon.		
A.	Ξενοφῶντ-α		
G.	Ξενοφῶντ-ος		
D.	Ξενοφῶντ-ι		
N. V. & A.	σῶμα, neut., a body.	σώματ-ε, two bodies.	σώματ-α, bodies.
G.	σώματ-ος	σώματ-οιν	σώματ-ων
D.	σώματ-ι	σώματ-οιν	σώμα-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. & V.	ὄρνις, m. or f., a bird or fowl.	ὄρνιθ-ε two birds.	ὄρνιθ-ες, birds.
A.	ὄρνιθ-α, or ὄρνιν	ὄρνιθ-ε	ὄρνιθ-ας
G.	ὄρνιθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-οιν	ὄρνιθ-ων
D.	ὄρνιθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-οιν	ὄρνι-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	μάντι-ς, masc., a prophet or seer.	μάντε-ε, two prophets.	μάντε-ες = μάντεις, prophets.
V.	μάντι	μάντε-ε	μάντε-ες = μάντεις
A.	μάντι-ν	μάντε-ε	μάντε-ας = μάντεις
G.	μάντε-ως	μαντέ-οιν	μάντε-ων
D.	μάντε-ϊ = μάντει	μαντέ-οιν	μάντε-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.
N. V. & A.	τείχο-ς, neut., a wall.	τείχε-ε = τείχη, two walls.
G.	τείχε-ος = τείχους	τειχέ-οιν = τειχοῖν
D.	τείχε-ϊ = τείχει	τειχέ-οιν = τειχοῖν

PLURAL.
N. V. & A. τείχε-α = τείχη
walls.

G. τειχέ-ων = τειχῶν
D. τείχε-σι

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	βασιλ-εύς, masc., a king.	βασιλέ-ε, two kings.	βασιλέ-ες, -εῖς, kings.
V.	βασιλ-εῦ	βασιλέ-ε	βασιλέ-ες, -εῖς
A.	βασιλέ-α	βασιλέ-ε	βασιλέ-ας, -εῖς
G.	βασιλέ-ως	βασιλέ-οιν	βασιλέ-ων
D.	βασιλέ-ϊ, βασιλεῖ	βασιλέ-οιν	βασιλεῦσι

ADJECTIVES.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	σεμν-ός, venerable.	σεμν-ή	σεμν-όν
V.	σεμν-έ	σεμν-ή	σεμν-όν
A.	σεμν-όν	σεμν-ήν	σεμν-όν
G.	σεμν-οῦ	σεμν-ῆς	σεμν-οῦ
D.	σεμν-ῶ	*σεμν-ῇ	σεμν-ῶ
DUAL.			
N. V. & A.	σεμν-ώ	σεμν-ά	σεμν-ώ
G. & D.	σεμν-οῖν	σεμν-αῖν	σεμν-οῖν
PLURAL.			
N. & V.	σεμν-οί	σεμν-αί	σεμν-ά
A.	σεμν-ούς	σεμν-άς	σεμν-ά
G.	σεμν-ῶν	σεμν-ῶν	σεμν-ῶν
D.	σεμν-οῖς	σεμν-αῖς	σεμν-οῖς

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	βαρ-ύς, heavy.	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-ύ
V.	βαρ-ύ	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-ύ
A.	βαρ-ύν	βαρ-εῖαν	βαρ-ύ
G.	βαρ-έος	βαρ-εῖας	βαρ-έος
D.	βαρ-εῖ, -εἰ	βαρ-εῖα	βαρ-εῖ, -εἰ
DUAL.			
N. V. & A.	βαρ-έε	βαρ-εῖά	βαρ-έε
G. & D.	βαρ-έοιν	βαρ-εῖαιν	βαρ-έοιν

PLURAL.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. & V.	βαρ-έες, -εῖς	βαρ-εῖαι	βαρ-έα
A.	βαρ-έας, -εῖς	βαρ-εῖας	βαρ-έα
G.	βαρ-έων	βαρ-εῖων	βαρ-έων
D.	βαρ-έσι	βαρ-εῖαις	βαρ-έσι

SINGULAR.

N.	πολ-ύς, much, many.	πολλ-ή	πολ-ύ
V.	πολ-ύ	πολλ-ή	πολ-ύ
A.	πολ-ύν	πολλ-ήν	πολ-ύ
G.	πολλ-οῦ	πολλ-ῆς	πολλ-οῦ
D.	πολλ-ῷ	πολλ-ῇ	πολλ-ῷ

PLURAL.

N. & V.	πολλ-οί	πολλ-αί	πολλ-ά
A.	πολλ-ούς	πολλ-άς	πολλ-ά
G.	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν	πολλ-ῶν
D.	πολλ-οῖς	πολλ-αῖς	πολλ-οῖς

SINGULAR.

N.	μέγ-ας, great, large.	μεγ-άλ-η	μέγ-α
V.	μέγ-α	μεγ-άλ-η	μέγ-α
A.	μέγ-αν	μεγ-άλ-ην	μέγ-α
G.	μεγ-άλ-ου	μεγ-άλ-ης	μεγ-άλ-ου
D.	μεγ-άλ-ῳ	μεγ-άλ-ῃ	μεγ-άλ-ῳ

PLURAL.

N. & V.	μεγ-άλ-οι	μεγ-άλ-αι	μεγ-άλα
A.	μεγ-άλ-ους	μεγ-άλ-ας	μεγ-άλ-α
G.	μεγ-άλ-ων	μεγ-άλ-ων	μεγ-άλ-ων
D.	μεγ-άλ-οις	μεγ-άλ-αις	μεγ-άλ-οις

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN, *Who, Which, That.*

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	ὧ	ᾗ	ὧ	οἱ	αἱ	ᾗ
A.	ὃν	ἣν	ὅ	ὧ	ᾗ	ὧ	οὓς	αῖς	ᾗ
G.	οὗ	ἣς	οὗ	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς

THE THREE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	ἐγώ, I [ego].	νώ, we two.	ἡμεῖς, we.
A.	ἐμέ, or μέ, me.	νώ, us two.	ἡμᾶς, us.
G.	ἐμοῦ, or μου, of me.	νῶν, of us two.	ἡμῶν, of us.
D.	ἐμοί, or μοί, to or for me.	νῶν, to or for us two.	ἡμῖν, to or for us.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N.	σύ, thou [tu].	σφά, you two.	ὑμεῖς, you.
A.	σέ	σφά	ὑμᾶς
G.	σοῦ	σφῶν	ὑμῶν
D.	σοί	σφῶν	ὑμῖν

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	—	σφεῖς, they
A.	ἐ [se], him.	σφᾶς
G.	οῦ [sui]	σφῶν
D.	οἰ [sidi]	σφίσι

	SINGULAR.			DUAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	οὗτος, this.	αὕτη	τοῦτο	τούτω	(ταύτᾱ)	τούτῳ
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτῳ	(ταύτᾱ)	τούτῳ
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτοι	ταύται	τούτοι
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοι	ταύται	τούτοι

	PLURAL.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF GREEK VERBS.

The following Rules attempt to account for the formation of all the Tenses of Regular Verbs. But analogy is so often departed from in conjugation, and dialectic peculiarities so often occur, that it is impossible to provide for every irregularity. As many verbs are defective, the student cannot be too earnestly urged to consult a good List of Irregular Greek Verbs, in regard to each.

THE principal parts of a Greek verb are :—

ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>Present, λύω</i>	
• <i>Future, λύσω</i>	• <i>Future, λυθήσομαι</i>
<i>Perfect, λέλυκα</i>	• <i>Perfect, λέλυμαι</i>

I.—ACTIVE VOICE.

• I.—IMPERFECT TENSE.

RULE.—The imperfect active is formed from the present by prefixing the augment, and changing the termination *-ω* into *-ον*; as,—

λύω	ἔλυον
τύπτω	ἔτυπτον

II.—FUTURE TENSE.

1. RULE I.—In verbs not liquid, the future active is formed from the present by inserting *σ* before *-ω*; as,

λύω	λύσω
γράφω	γράψω.
λέγω	λέξω

2. RULE II. — Liquid verbs do not insert σ ; they only shorten the penult* if it is long, and are declined as contracted forms; † as, —

μένω	μενῶ, εἰς, εἰ, &c.
σπείρω	σπερῶ, εἰς, εἰ, &c.
φαίνω	φανῶ, &c.
κρίνω	κρίνῶ, &c.

SPECIAL RULES.

A. MUTE VERBS.

3. (1.) Before $\sigma\omega$ reject τ , δ , θ , σ , and ν ; ‡ as, —

ανυτω	ανυσω
ἄδω	ἄσω
πλήθω	πλήσω
πλάσσω, or πλάττω	πλάσω
σπένδω	σπείσω
τύπτω	τύψω
νομίζω	νομίσω (Att. νομιῶ)

4. (2.) Many verbs in $\sigma\omega$ and $\zeta\omega$ make $\xi\omega$ § in the future; as, —

* The long penult is shortened by rejecting the latter of two vowels or consonants; as, σπείρω, σπερῶ; τέμνω, τεμῶ. The variable vowels are short in the future.

† In the future, ω , $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, &c., are contracted for $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, &c.; hence the circumflex.

‡ See Appendix, page 153, ii. 10.

|| See note, p. 31.

§ Most of these verbs have stems ending in a guttural; thus, πράσσω has its stem πραγ-, and κράζω, κραγ-. Hence $\xi\omega$ in the future.

πράσσω, or πράττω	πράζω
κράζω	κράξω

5. (3.) And some have both -σω and -ξω

B. PURE VERBS.

6. (1.) Verbs in -άω, -έω, -όω, change the short vowel into its corresponding long before -σω; as,—

τιμάω	τιμήσω
φιλέω	φιλήσω
δηλόω	δηλώσω

7. (2.) *Exc.*—But some verbs retain the vowel of the present; as,—

ἐάω	ἐάσω
γελάω	(γελάω) γελάσομαι
τελέω	τελέσω
ἁρόω	ἁρόσω

8. (3.) And some in -έω have both forms; as,—

αἰνέω	αἰν-έσω, or -ήσω (Épic, &c.)
πονέω	πον-έσω, or -ήσω

9. (4.) Some in -έω make their future in -εύσω; as,

πνέω	πνεύσω
ρέω (to flow)	ρεύσω

III.—FIRST AORIST.

1. RULE.—The first aorist active is formed from the future by prefixing the augment, and changing -ω into -α; as,—

* It must be observed that the different forms generally belong to different dialects. Hence the student must be careful to consult a good Lexicon, or List, of Irregular Greek Verbs.

λύσω	ἔλυσα
τύψω	ἔτυψα
τιμήσω	ἐτίμησα
λέξω	ἔλεξα

2. But in liquid verbs the penult is lengthened by changing ϵ of the future into $\epsilon\iota$, and a short variable vowel into its own long; as,—

μενω	μενω	εμεινα
σπείρω	σπερῶ	ἔσπειρα
στέλλω	στέλῶ	ἔστειλα
φαίνω	φανῶ	ἔφηνα
πιαίνω	πιαῖνῶ	ἐπίᾱνα
κρίνω	κρίνῶ	ἔκρινα
ἄμύνω	ἄμυνῶ	ἤμυνα

3. There are a few first aorists which do not retain the characteristic of the future; as,—

δίδωμι	δώσω	ἔδωκα
τίθημι	θήσω	ἔθηκα
ἵημι	ῆσω	ἤκα

Also εἶπα (φημί) ἤνεγκα (φέρω) ἔχεα (χέω)

IV.—FIRST PERFECT.

1. RULE.—The first perfect active is formed from the future by prefixing the augment (with reduplication),* and changing $-ω$ or $-σω$ into $-κα$ or $-ά$ (*i.e.*, making $-κα$ from $-ω$ or $-σω$, $-χα$ from $-ξω$, and $-φα$ from $-ψω$); as,

* See p. 62, 11. But it must be remembered that those verbs have no reduplication which begin (a) with a vowel, (b) with a double consonant, (c) with two consonants, except certain combinations made up of a mute followed by a liquid.

ψάλλω	ψαλῶ	ἔψαλκα
ἄγγέλλω	ἄγγελῶ	ἤγγελλα
φαίνω	φανῶ	πέφαγκα
λύω	λύσω	λέλυκα
πλέκω	πλέξω	πέπλεχα
τύπτω	τύψω	τέτυφα

2. In some verbs the radical vowel † is changed; as

στέλλω	στελῶ	ἔσταλκα
τείνω	τενῶ	τέτακα ‡
σπείρω	σπερῶ	ἔσπαρκα

3. βάλλω makes βέβληκα, and μένω, μεμένηκα.

V.—FIRST PLUPERFECT.

RULE.—The first pluperfect active is formed from the perfect by changing -α into -ειν, and prefixing the syllabic augment (when possible); as,—

λέλυκα	ἐλελύκειν
τέτυφα	ἐτετύφειν
ἤγγελκα	ἠγγέλκειν

VI.—SECOND AORIST. ||

1. RULE.—The second aorist active is formed from the simple stem of the verb by prefixing the augment, and adding the termination -ον; as,—

* See p. 154, 12, Appendix.

† This phrase is used merely for convenience, and to agree with general usage. The simple stem of the verb is found in the second aorist (when it exists); as, ἔ-λιπ-ον: but this is usually strengthened in the present by the insertion of a vowel or consonant. The radical vowel is often changed. See vi., below.

‡ Some verbs reject ν before κ; as τείνω: so also κρίνω, κέκρικα.

|| The form called the second aorist is found chiefly in those verbs
(128)

Pres.	Simple Stem.	2 Aor.
τύπτω	τυπ-	ἔτυπον
βάλλω	βαλ-	ἔβαλον
λείπω	λιπ-	ἔλιπον
λαμβάνω	λαβ-	ἔλαβον
λανθάνω	λαθ-	ἔλαθον

2. Some verbs seem to have had two stems; thus, *τέμνω* has 2 aor. *ἔτεμον* and *ἔταμον*; and many verbs have *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *υ*, in the aorist, while the present has *η*, *ω*, *ε*, *ει*, *αι*, *ι*, or *ευ*. See vii. 2, below, with examples.

VII.—THE SECOND PERFECT.

1. RULE.—The second perfect active is formed from the simple stem of the verb by prefixing the augment (with reduplication), and adding the termination *-α*; as,—

Pres.	Simple Stem.	2 Perf.
τύπτω	τυπ-	τέτυπα

2. But the radical vowel is often changed; viz.,
- α*, from presents in *ε* or *ει*, into *ο*;
 - α*, from presents in *η* or *αι*, into *η*;
 - ε*, from presents in *ε*, or *ει*, or *ι*, into *ο*;
 - ι*, from presents in *ει*, into *οι*.

As,—

δέρκομαι	ἔδρακον	δέδορκα
κτείνω	ἔκτανον	ἔκτονα
λανθάνω (λήθω)	ἔλαθον	λέληθα

which have no first aorist; for very few verbs have both tenses. Pure verbs, as a general rule, have no second aorist; also those verbs whose stem in the second aorist would be the same as in the present—*e.g.*, *λέγω*.

φαίνω	ἐφάνην (2 aor. pass.)	πέφηνα
τίκτω	ἔτεκον	τέτοκα
λείπω	ἔλιπον	λέλοιπα

VIII.—SECOND PLUPERFECT.

RULE.—The second pluperfect is formed from the second perfect by prefixing the augment, and changing -α into -ειν ; as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν.

II.—PASSIVE VOICE.

1.—PRESENT.

RULE.—The present passive (and middle) is formed from the present active by changing -ω into -ομαι ; as,

τύπτω τύπτομαι

II.—IMPERFECT.

RULE.—The imperfect passive (and middle) is formed from the present by prefixing the augment, and changing -μαι into -μην ; as,—

τύπτομαι ἐτυπτόμην
δύναμαι ἐδυνάμην

III.—FIRST FUTURE.

1. RULE.—The first future passive is formed from the future active by changing -ω or -σω into -θησομαι ; as,—

ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελθήσομαι
λύσω	λυθήσομαι
τύψω	τυφθήσομαι

2. Many verbs insert σ before -θήσομαι :—

(a) Certain pure verbs ; as,—

κλείω	κλεισθήσομαι
κλαίω	κλαυσθήσομαι
τελέω	τελεσθήσομαι

(b) Verbs which reject a consonant (τ, δ, θ, σ, ζ) in the future active ; † as,—

πείθω	πείσω	πείσθήσομαι
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3. Some verbs shorten the last vowel of the future stem ; as,—

αἰρήσω	αἰρεθήσομαι
δώσω	δοθήσομαι

IV.—FIRST AORIST.

RULE.—The first aorist passive is formed from the first future passive, by prefixing the augment, and changing -θησομαι into -θην ; as,—

λυθήσομαι	ἐλύθην
τυφθήσομαι	ἐτύφθην
τελεσθήσομαι	ἐτελέσθην
δοθήσομαι	ἐδόθην
τεθήσομαι	ἐτέθην

V.—PERFECT.

1. RULE.—The perfect passive is formed from the

* The rules of euphony, p. 153, must be attended to.

† See Appendix, Euphony, p. 153, i. 3.

first future passive, by prefixing the augment (with reduplication), and rejecting -θησο- before -μαι; * as,—

βουλευθήσομαι

βεβούλευμαι

λειφθήσομαι

λέλειμμαι

2. *Exc.*—But σ before -θησομαι does not always remain before -μαι; and some verbs which have not σ in the future assume it before -μαι (see p. 153, 7); as,

μνησθήσομαι

μέμνημαι

σωθήσομαι

σέσωσμαι

3. A few verbs lengthen the last vowel of the future stem; as,—

αἰρεθήσομαι

ἤρημαι

4. In the Attic dialect, ν before μ (see p. 154, 13) is sometimes changed into σ; thus, πέφανμαι should become πέφασμαι, but is made πέφασμαι.

5. The three verbs, τρέπω, τρέφω, and στρέφω, change the vowel of the future stem, making τέτραμμαί, τέθραμμαί, ἔστραμμαί.

VI.—THE PLUPERFECT.

RULE.—The pluperfect passive is formed from the perfect passive, by prefixing the augment, and changing -μαι into -μην; as,—

τέτυμμαι

ἐτετύμμην

λέλυμαι

ἐλελύμην

* In declining the perfect passive, the rules of euphony must be carefully attended to,—viz., p. 153, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and p. 154, 1, 12, 13. It must further be remarked that, in the terminations -σθον, -σθε, -σθαι, -σθω, -σθων, the σ is rejected when another consonant precedes; as, τέτυπθον, for τέτυπσθον.

VI.—SECOND AORIST.

RULE.—The second aorist passive is formed from the simple stem of the verb, by prefixing the augment, and adding the termination *-ην*; as,—

Pres.	Simple Stem.	2 Aor.
λείπω	λιπ-	ἐλίπην

VIII.—SECOND FUTURE.

RULE.—The second future passive is formed from the simple stem, by adding *-ησομαι*; as,—

Pres.	Simple Stem.	2 Fut.
τύπτω	τυπ-	τυπήσομαι

IX.—THIRD FUTURE, OR PAULO-POST FUTURE.

RULE.—The third future passive is formed from the simple stem, by prefixing the reduplication, and adding *-σομαι*; as,—

λύω	λελύσομαι
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III.—MIDDLE VOICE.

I.—PRESENT AND IMPERFECT.

[See corresponding tenses of Passive, p. 237.]

II.—FUTURE

RULE.—The future middle is formed from the future active, by changing *-ω* into *-ομαι*, and in liquid verbs into *-οῦμαι*; as,—

* The second future is of rare occurrence. See note II, p. 235.

λύσω
μενῶ

λύσομαι
μενῶμαι

III.—FIRST AORIST.

RULE.—The first aorist middle is formed from the future middle, by prefixing the augment, and changing -ομαι into -αμην; as,—

τύψομαι	•	ἐτυψάμην
λέξομαι		ἐλεξάμην

N.B.—In liquid verbs the penult is lengthened, as in the first aorist active, which see, p. 234, 2.

IV.—SECOND AORIST.

RULE.—The second aorist middle is formed from the simple stem, by prefixing the augment, and adding -όμην; as,—

Prea.	Stem.	2 Aor
λείπω	λιπ-	ἐλπόμην

[See the Second Aorist Active.]

GENERAL VIEW.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.—Either simple or strengthened stem.

Imperfect.—From present; prefix augment, and change -ω into -ον.

FUTURE.—From present; insert σ before ω in pure and mute verbs; in liquid verbs shorten the penult (if long) without insertion of σ.

Aorist I.—From future; prefix augment, and change -ω into -α.

PERFECT I.—From future; augment (with reduplication), and change $-ω$ or $-σω$ into $-κα$ or $-ά$.

Pluperfect I.—From perfect; augment, and change $-α$ into $-ειν$.

Aorist II.—Simple stem, with augment, and termination $-ον$.

Perfect II.—From simple stem; augment (with reduplication), and add the termination $-α$.

Pluperfect II.—From second perfect; augment, and change $-α$ into $-ειν$.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.—From present active; change $-ω$ into $-ομαι$.

Imperfect.—From present; augment, and change $-μαι$ into $-μην$.

FUTURE.—From the future active; change $-ω$ or $-σω$ into $-θησομαι$.

Aorist I.—From future; augment, and change $-θησομαι$ into $-θεν$.

PERFECT.—From future; augment (with reduplication), and reject $-θησο-$ before $-μαι$.

Pluperfect.—From perfect; augment, and change $-μαι$ into $-μην$.

Aorist II.—From simple stem; augment, and add $-ην$.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present.—From present active; change $-ω$ into $-ομαι$.

Imperfect.—From present; augment, and change $-μαι$ into $-μην$.

Future.—From future active; change $-ω$ into $-ομαι$.

Aorist I.—From future ; Augment, and change -ομαι into -αμην [or, add -μην to first aorist active].

Aorist II.—From simple stem ; augment, and add -ομην.

TABLE

SHOWING THE FORMATIONS ACCORDING TO THE PRECEDING SCHEME.

Note, that those forms which become principal parts, are also given, in bolder type, and with a waved line underneath, in the column to which each properly belongs, as being themselves derived.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	MIDDLE.
<u>τύπτω</u>	ἐτυπεν <u>τύψω</u>	τύπτομαι ἐτυπτόμην	τύπτομαι ἐτυπτόμην
<u>τύψω</u>	ἐτυψα <u>τέτυφα</u>	<u>τυφθήσομαι</u>	τύψομαι ἐτυψάμην
<u>τέτυφα</u>	ἐτετύφειν		
<u>τυφθήσομαι</u>		ἐτύφθην <u>τέτυμμαι</u>	
<u>τέτυμμαι</u>		ἐτετύμην	
Simple Stem. τυπ-	ἐτυπον τέτυπα ἐτετύπειν	τυπήσομαι τετύψομαι ἐτύπην	ἐτυπόμην

PURE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	λύω	λύω
	Imperf.	ἐλυον	—
	Fut.	λύσω	—
	Aor.	ἔλυσα	λύσω
	Perf.	ἔλυκα	λελύκω
	Pluperf.	ἐλέλυκειν	—
PASSIVE.	Pres.	λύομαι	λύωμαι
	Imperf.	ἐλυόμην	—
	Fut. I.	λυθήσομαι	—
	Aor.	ἐλύθην	λυθῶ
	Perf.	ἔελυμαι	λελυμένος ὦ
	Pluperf.	ἐελύμην	—
	Fut. III.	λελύσομαι	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	λύομαι	λύωμαι
	Imperf.	ἐλυόμην	—
	Fut.	λύσομαι	—
	Aor.	ἐλυσάμην	λύσωμαι

λύω, *I loose.*

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
λύοιμι —	λύε —	λύειν —	λύων —
λύσοιμι —	—	λύσειν —	λύσων —
λύσαιμι —	λύσον —	λύσαι —	λύσας —
λελύκοιμι —	λέλυκε —	λελυκέναι —	λελυκώς —
λυοίμην —	λύου —	λύεσθαι —	λυόμενος —
λυθησοίμην —	—	λυθήσεσθαι —	λυθησόμενος —
λυθείην —	λύθητι —	λυθῆναι —	λυθείς —
λελυμένος εἶην —	λέλυσο —	λελύσθαι —	λελυμένος —
λελυσοίμην —	—	λελύσεσθαι —	λελυσόμενος —
λυοίμην —	λύου —	λύεσθαι —	λυόμενος —
λυσοίμην —	—	λύσεσθαι —	λυσόμενος —
λυσάιμην —	λύσαι —	λυσασθαι —	λυσάμενος —

MUTE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	τύπτω	τύπτω
	Imperf.	ἐτυπτον	—
	Fut.	* τύψω [τυπτήσω]	—
	Aor. I.	ἐτυψα [ἐτύπτησα]	τύψω
	Perf. I.	* τέτυφα [τετύπτηκα]	τετύφω
	Pluperf. I.	* ἐτετύφειν	—
	Aor. II.	ἐτυπον	τύπω
	Perf. II.	* τέτυπα	τετύπω
	Pluperf. II.	* ἐτετύπειν	—
PASSIVE.	Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτομαι
	Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην	—
	Fut.	* τυφθήσομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐτύφθην [ἐτυπτήθην]	τυφθῶ
	Perf.	τέτυμμαι [and τετύπτημαι]	τετυμμένος ὤ
	Pluperf.	ἐτετύμμην	—
	Aor. II.	ἐτύπην	τυπῶ
	Fut. II.	τυπήσομαι	—
	Fut. III.	* τετύψομαι	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	τύπτομαι	τύπτομαι
	Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην	—
	Fut.	τύψομαι [τυπτήσομαι]	—
	Aor. I.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψωμαι
	Aor. II.	* ἐτυπόμην	τύπωμαι

NOTE.—Those parts which are not found, or which are used only in brackets exist, and some of them are more Attic than those of the

τύπτω, *I strike.*

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
τύπτοιμι —	τύπτου —	τύπτειν —	τύπτων —
τύψοιμι —	—	τύψειν —	τύψων —
τύψαιμι —	τύψον —	τύψαι —	τύψας —
τετύφοιμι —	τέτυφε —	τετυφέναι —	τετυφώς —
τύποιμι —	τύπε —	τυπεῖν —	τυπών —
τετύποιμι —	τέτυπε —	τετυπέναι —	τετυπώς —
τυπτοίμην —	τύπτου —	τύπτεσθαι —	τυπτόμενος —
τυφθησοίμην —	—	τυφθήσεσθαι —	τυφθησόμενος —
τυφθείην —	τύφθητι —	τυφθῆναι —	τυφθεῖς —
τετυμμένος εἶην —	τέτυφο —	τετύφθαι —	τετυμμένος —
τυπείην —	τύπηθι —	τυπήναι —	τυπεῖς —
τυπησοίμην —	—	τυπήσεσθαι —	τυπησόμενος —
τετυψοίμην —	—	τετύψεσθαι —	τετυψόμενος —
τυπτοίμην —	τύπτου —	τύπτεσθαι —	τυπτόμενος —
τυψοίμην —	—	τύψεσθαι —	τυψόμενος —
τυψαίμην —	τύψαι —	τύψασθαι —	τυψάμενος —
τυποίμην —	τυποῦ —	τυπέσθαι —	τυπόμενος —

post-classical times, are marked with an asterisk. The forms in regular formation.

MUTE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	πλέκω	πλέκω
	Imperf.	ἔπλεκον	
	Fut.	πλέξω	πλέξω
	Aor. I.	ἔπλεξα	πέπλεχῃ
	Perf.	πέπλεχα	—
	Pluperf.	ἐπεπλέχειν	πλάκω
	Aor. II.	* ἔπλακον	πεπλάκω
	Perf. II.	* πέτ. λακα	
	Pluperf. II.	* ἐπεπλάκειν	
PASSIVE.	Pres.	πλέκομαι	πλέκομαι
	Imperf.	ἐπλεκόμην	
	Fut.	πλεχθήσομαι	πλεχθῶ
	Aor. I.	ἐπλέχθην	πεπλεγμένος ὦ
	Perf.	πέπλεγμαι	—
	Pluperf.	ἐπεπλέγμην	πλακῶ
	Aor. II.	ἐπλάκην	
	Fut. II.	πλακήσομαι	
	Fut. III.	πεπλέξομαι	
MIDDLE.	Pres.	πλέκομαι	πλέκωμαι
	Imperf.	ἐπλεκόμην	
	Fut.	πλέξομαι	πλέξωμαι
	Aor. I.	ἐπλεξάμην	πλάκωμαι
	Aor. II.	* ἐπλακόμην	

πλέκω, *I plait.*

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
πλέκοιμι — πλέξοιμι — πλέξαιμι — πεπλέχοιμι — πλάκοιμι — πεπλάκοιμι —	πλέκε — — πλέξον — πέπλεχε — πλάκε — πέπλακε —	πλέκειν — πλέξειν — πλέξαι — πεπλεχέναι — πλακείν — πεπλακέναι —	πλέκων — πλέξων — πλέξας — πεπλεχώς — πλακών — πεπλακώς —
πλεκοίμην — πλεχθισοίμην — πλεχθείην — πεπλεγμένος εἶην — πλακείην — πλακησοίμην — πεπλεξοίμην —	πλέκου — — πλέχθητι — πέπλεξο — πλάκηθι — — — —	πλέκεσθαι — πλεχθήσεσθαι — πλεχθῆναι — πεπλέχθαι — πλακῆναι — πλακῆσεσθαι — πεπλέξεσθαι —	πλεκόμενος — πλεχθισόμενος — πλεχθείς — πεπλεγμένος — πλακείς — πλακησόμενος — πεπλεξόμενος —
πλεκοίμην — πλεξοίμην — πλεξαιμην — πλακοίμην —	πλέκου — — πλέξαι — πλακοῦ —	πλέκεσθαι — πλέξεσθαι — πλέξασθαι — πλακέσθαι —	πλεκόμενος — πλεξόμενος — πλεξάμενος — πλακόμενος —

MUTE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	τρέπω	τρέπω
	Imperf.	ἔτρεπον	—
	Fut.	τρέψω	—
	Aor. I.	ἔτρεψα	τρέψω
	Perf. I.	τέτροφα [and τέτραφα]	τέτρώφω
	Pluperf. I.	ἔτετρόφειν [or ἔτεπ', ἄφειν]	—
	Aor. II.	ἔτραπον	τράπω
	Perf. II.	* π'έτροπα	τετρόπω
	Pluperf. II.	* ἔτετρόπειν	—
PASSIVE.	Pres.	τρέπομαι	τρέπωμαι
	Imperf.	ἔτρεπόμην	—
	Fut.	* τρεφθήσομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐτρέφθην	τρεφθῶ
	Perf.	τέτραμμαι	τετραμμένος ὦ
	Pluperf.	ἔτετράμμην	—
	Aor. II.	ἐτράπην	τραπῶ
	Fut. II.	τραπήσομαι	—
	Fut. III.	τετρέψομαι [or τετρά]	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	τρέπομαι	τρέπωμαι
	Imperf.	ἔτρεπόμην	—
	Fut.	τρέψομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἔτρεψάμην	τρέψωμαι
	Aor. II.	ἐτραπόμην	τράπωμαι

τρέπω, I turn.

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
τρέποιμι — τρέψοιμι τρέψαιμι τετρόφοιμι — τράποιμι τετρόποιμι —	τρέπε — τρέψον τέτροφε — τράπε τέτροπε —	τρέπειν — τρέψειν τρέψαι τετροφέναι — τραπείν τετροπέναι —	τρέπων — τρέψων τρέψας { τετροφώς [or τετραφώς] — τραπών τετροπώς —
τρέποιμην — τρεφθησοίμην τρεφθείην τετραμμένος εἶην — τραπείην τραπησοίμην τετρεψοίμην	τρέπου — τρέφθητι τέτραψο — τράπηθι — —	τρέπεσθαι — τρεφθήσεσθαι τρεφθῆναι τετράφθαι — τραπήναι τραπήσεσθαι τετρέψεσθαι	τρεπόμενος — τρεφθισόμενος τρεφθείς τετραμμένος — τραπεῖς τραπησόμενος τετρεψόμενος
τρέποιμην — τρεψοίμην τρεψαίμην τραποίμην	τρέπου — — τρέψαι τραποῦ	τρέπεσθαι — τρέψεσθαι τρέψασθαι τραπέσθαι	τρεπόμενος — τρεψόμενος τρεψάμενος τραπόμενος

MUTE VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres.	πέλω	πέλω
	Imperf.	ἔπειθορ	—
	Fut.	πέσω	—
	Aor. I.	ἔπεισα	πέλω
	Perf.	πέπεικα	πέπεικα
	Pluperf.	ἔπεπεικον	—
	Aor. II.	ἐπίθον	πίθω
	Perf. II.	πέπληθα	πεπλόθω
	Pluperf. II.	ἔπεπλόθην	—
PASSIVE.	Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθομαι
	Imperf.	ἐπειθόμην	—
	Fut. I.	πεισθήσομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐπεισθην	πεισθῶ
	Perf.	πέπεισμαι	πεπεισμένος ὦ
	Pluperf.	ἔπεπεισμεν	—
	Aor. II.	* ἐπίθην	πίθῶ
	Fut. II.	* πιθήσομαι	—
	Fut. III.	* πεπεισομαι	—
MIDDLE.	Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθωμι
	Imperf.	ἐπειθόμην	—
	Fut.	ἔπεισομαι	—
	Aor. I.	ἐπεισάμην	πείσωμαι
	Aor. II.	ἐπιθόμην	πίθωμαι

LIQUID VERBS—

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
ACTIVE.	Pres. Imperf. Fut. Aor. I. Perf. Pluperf. Aor. II.	ἀγγέλλω ἡγγέλλον ἀγγεῶ ἡγγεῖλα ἡγγεκα ἡγγελλκειν ἡγγελον	ἀγγέλλω — — ἀγγεῶ ἡγγελλω — ἀγγεῶ
PASSIVE.	Pres. Imperf. Fut. I. Aor. I. Perf. Pluperf. Aor. II. Fut. II. Fut. III.	ἀγγέλλομαι ἡγγελλόμην ἀγγελλθήσομαι ἡγγελλθην ἡγγελλμαι ἡγγελλμην ἡγγελλην ἀγγελλθήσομαι —	ἀγγελλωμαι — — ἀγγελλῶ ἡγγελλμένος ὦ — ἀγγελλῶ — —
MIDDLE.	Pres. Imperf. Fut. Aor. I. Aor. II.	ἀγγέλλομαι ἡγγελλόμην ἀγγελλοῦμαι ἡγγελλάμην ἡγγελλόμην	ἀγγελλμαι — — ἀγγελλωμαι ἀγγελλωμαι

ἀγγέλλω, *I report.*

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
ἀγγέλλοιμι —	ἀγγελλε —	ἀγγέλλειν —	ἀγγέλλων —
ἀγγελοῖμι —	—	ἀγγελεῖν —	ἀγγελῶν —
ἀγγεilaίμι —	ἀγγειλον —	ἀγγεῖλαι —	ἀγγειλας —
τήγγελοικμι —	—	τήγγελέκειναι —	τήγγελκώς —
ἀγγελοικμι —	ἀγγελε —	ἀγγελεῖν —	ἀγγελῶν —
ἀγγελλοίμην —	ἀγγελλου —	ἀγγέλλεσθαι —	ἀγγελλόμενος —
ἀγγελθσοίμην —	—	ἀγγελθήσεσθαι —	ἀγγελθσόμενος —
ἀγγελθείην —	ἀγγελθῆτι —	ἀγγελθῆναι —	ἀγγελθείς —
τήγγελμένος εἶην —	τήγγελσο —	τήγγελθαι —	τήγγελμένος —
ἀγγελεῖην —	ἀγγεληθι —	ἀγγελεῖναι —	ἀγγελεῖς —
ἀγγελησοίμην —	—	ἀγγεληθήσεσθαι —	ἀγγελησόμενος —
ἀγγελλοίμην —	ἀγγελλου —	ἀγγέλλεσθαι —	ἀγγελλόμενος —
ἀγγελοίμην —	—	ἀγγελεῖσθαι —	ἀγγελούμενος —
ἀγγεilaίμην —	ἀγγειλαι —	ἀγγειλασθαι —	ἀγγειλάμενος —
ἀγγελοίμην —	ἀγγελοῦ —	ἀγγελέσθαι —	ἀγγελόμενος —

$TU\pi^-$, Simple Stem.



